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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

///

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 19, 1885, TO JUNE 30, 1887.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. XI.



LONDON:

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CORRIGENDA.

Vol. xi. page 98, line 25 from top,

For "of Uphall co. Linlithgow," *read*, "of Prestonkirk co. Haddington."

Page 131, line 18 from top,

For "Doddington," *read* "Toddington."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

2nd SERIES. VOL. X.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Page 76, line 14, *for* James Fawckner Nicholls *read* James Fawckner Nicholls.

Page 76, 4th line from bottom, *for* Gilbert Metcalf *read* Gilbert Metcalfe.

Page 76, 2nd line from bottom, *for* William Riven, *read* William Niven.

Page 141, add to the names of the auditors, J. Clarke, Edwin Freshfield.

Page 200, line 19, *for* æ read ð.

Page 221, note, *for* Berjeau *read* Berjeau.

Page 271, *for* J. Charles *read* J. Clarke; *for* C. Wilcock *read* C. M. Clode.

Page 280, line 24, *for* Rev. George Tryon Harvey *read* Rev. George Tyson Harvey.

Letter referred to at page 286 announcing Mr. Watson's resignation:—

Soc. Antiq. Lond.,
Burlington House,
Tuesday, March 24th, 1885.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF
ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is not without an effort, and without pain, that I sit down to write this letter. I was elected Secretary on the 24th May, 1860, and have thus been a servant of this dear old Society for all but a quarter of a century. To that service I have given, with unstinted devotion, the best years of my life and the best energies of my nature. To maintain its character, to sustain its high traditions, to promote in every way its honour and its usefulness, has, I can honestly say, throughout all these years, been not less my pleasure than my duty. That long connection, my Lords and Gentlemen, is now drawing to a close. Apart from other considerations, to which I will presently revert, I have been warned, and indeed my own sensations tell me, that

I cannot any longer discharge my duties to the Society, without injury—probably serious injury—to my health. I suppose it is hardly necessary to say that my interest in the Society has been the interest of my life, and that the work of the Society has been the work of my life. However imperfectly I may have performed it, I have at least tried to do my best, and it is because I feel that I cannot discharge my duties any longer with advantage to the Society, or with satisfaction to myself, that I am constrained to write this letter.

I would therefore, my Lords and Gentlemen, respectfully request that this letter may be circulated among the Fellows with the Balloting Lists for St. George's Day, and that the Society may thus be informed that I shall on that day seek re-election as Secretary *for the last time*. With the kind permission of the President and Council, I propose retiring from Office—and from the Apartments which were allotted to the Secretary as a Residence by the Council and Office of Works, in conformity with the Plans settled and signed in the year 1868—on the 25th September next ensuing. The interval will be none too long to wind up the various matters now in arrear, and in particular the manuscript of the new Catalogue. I shall also want a reasonable time to look out for new quarters and to move my goods and chattels.

I have intimated that considerations of health did not stand alone. I should not be frank if I did not add that I also have had in view the peace and welfare of the Society. My estate, my worldly circumstances, are not unknown to some Members of the Council—the surrender of my position as Secretary is in every point of view a sacrifice which I can ill afford, and which I find it very difficult to make. But I would rather struggle on as best I can with impaired and impoverished means, than shrink from any sacrifice which may on any ground be thought desirable to promote peace and harmony in the Society. By my own act and deed I am parting from the Society—my one desire is that we should part good friends.

I remain, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your faithful Servant,
C. KNIGHT WATSON,
Secretary.

Page 295, line 5 from bottom, *for twigs read loop.*

„ last line, *for Descadon read Hescadon.*

Page 297, 4th line from bottom, *for F. Hilton read J. Hilton.*

Cancel List of Illustrations, and substitute that on opposite page.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1885—1886.

Thursday, November 19th, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Authors, Messrs. Mears and Stainbank :—Catalogue of Peals of Bells from the Foundry (267, Whitechapel Road, established 1570). 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Author :—Anniversary Address before the Medical Society of the State of New York, at its 75th Annual Meeting, by the President, W. H. Bailey, M.D., LL.D. 8vo. Syracuse, N.Y., 1881.

From the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, F.S.A. :—Bibliotheca Lindesiana. Hand List to the Early Editions of Greek and Latin Writers ancient and mediæval. To which are added Vocabularies and Grammars. 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Author :—Ancient Marbles in Great Britain. By Ad. Michaelis, Hon. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1885.

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P.S.A. :—The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Vol. vi. No. 1. Text and Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. and Folio, respectively. London, 1885.

From the Author :—Remarks on the early appearance of the Northern Lights in New England. By S. A. Green, M.D. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A. 1885.

From the Author, Rev. W. Iago :—

1. Descriptions of the Artificial Cave or Fogon, at Halligey, Trelowarren, Cornwall. 8vo. Truro, 1885.

2. Investigation of the Inscribed Stones at Mawgan Cross, Stairfoot, and Hensbarrow, in Cornwall. By the Rev. W. Iago. 8vo. Truro, 1885.

- From the Author :—Roll of the Officers of the York and Lancaster Regiment. First Battalion Second Battalion. By Major G. A. Raikes, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From the Editor, Dr. C. Leemans :—Papyri Graeci Musei Antiquarii Publici Lugduni-Batavi. Tomus ii. 4to. Leyden, 1885.
- From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—East Barnet. By Rev. F. C. Cass. 4to. Westminster, 1885.
- From H.M. Secretary of State for India :—Punjab Customary Law. Vol. v. The Customary Law of the Ludhiána District. By T. Gordon Walker. 8vo. Calcutta, 1885.
- From the Author :—Notice of Book Plates engraved by Cork artists. By R. Day, F.S.A. 8vo. 1885.
- From the Author :—Ragusa. By T. G. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Zara, 1885.
- From the Author :—On a Painting discovered in Chaldon Church, Surrey, 1870. By J. G. Waller. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From the Author :—The Camp on Hamden Hill. By Hugh Norris. 8vo. Taunton, 1885.
- From the Author :—Anniversary Address to the Numismatic Society of London, June 18, 1885. By the President, John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From the Corporation of the City of London :—Calendar of Letters from the Mayor and Corporation. Circa A.D. 1350-1370. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From Messrs. Walker and Laycock :—Ralph Thoresby, the Topographer ; his town and times. By D. H. Atkinson. Vol. i. 8vo. Leeds, 1885.
- From the Author :—Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Notes on places intended to be visited during the Annual Meeting at Derby. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From the Author, J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps :—A List of Shakespeare Rarities, compiled for the use of the British Archaeological Association on the visit to Hollingbury Copse, Aug. 22. 8vo. Brighton, 1885.
- From the Author :—The Ancient Stone Cross at Ambleside. A Reminiscence. By Cornelius Nicholson. 8vo. Kendal, 1885.
- From the Author :—Histoire Abrégée et populaire de la Ville d'Herment, en Auvergne. Par Ambroise Tardieu.
- From the Author :—Durham. By M. W. Whitfield, M.A. 8vo. Hull, 1885.
- From E. C. Ireland, Esq. :—Notes on the Parish of Golant, alias St. Sampson's, by E. W. Rashleigh : and Notes on the Church by Hubert Reade. 8vo. St. Blazey, 1885.
- From the Author, through E. H. Sieveking, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—Relations de la Normandie et de la Bretagne. Par Charles Hettier. 8vo. Caen, 1885.
- From H. Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der Schweizerdeutschen Sprache. Bearbeitet von F. Staub und Ludwig Tobler. ix. Heft. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1885.
- From the Author :—Miscellanea Marescalliana, being Genealogical Notes on the surname of Marshall. Collected by G. W. Marshall, LL.D. Vol. ii. Pt. i. 8vo. Exeter, 1885.
- From the Author :—Les Collections de Bastard d'Estang à la Bibliothèque Nationale. Catalogue Analytique par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1885.
- From the Editor, M. J. F. Judice Biker :—Collecção de Tratados e concertos de pazos da Índia. Vol. vii. 8vo. Lisbon, 1885,

- From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Gentlemen's Society at Spalding ; its origin and progress. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Author :—Marvodiam. By William Munk, M.D., F.S.A. (Reprinted from *The Genealogist*.) 8vo. Exeter, 1885.
- From the Author :—The Asclepiad. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. F.S.A. Nos. 7 and 8. Vol. ii. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From the Author :—Ancient Rome in 1885. By J. H. Middleton, F.S.A. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1885.
- From the Author :—The Master Gunner of England. By Captain R. H. Murdoch. 8vo. 1885.
- From the Author, Dr. A. E. Plicque :—Un Talisman Gallo-Romain. 8vo. Clermont-Ferrand. 1885.
- From the Author :—China and the Roman Orient. By F. Hirth, Ph.D. 8vo. Leipsic and Munich, 1885.
- From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. :—
1. Bromley Church. By W. T. Beeby, M.D. 8vo. Bromley, 1872.
 2. Irish Pedigrees ; or, the origin and stem of the Irish Nation. 1st and 2nd Series. By John O'Hart, Q.U.I. 2nd Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Dublin, 1880.
- From the Author, Rev. C. H. Evelyn White :—
1. The Journal of William Dowsing. New Edition. 4to. Ipswich, 1885.
 2. The Great Domesday Book of Ipswich ; Liber sextus. 4to. Ipswich, 1885.
- From the Author :—Reports on the Manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's ; on a Manuscript belonging to the Earl of Devon ; and on the Manuscripts of Eton College. By H. C. Maxwell Lyte, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1885.
- From the Author :—Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire. By A. B. Mitchell. Folio. London, 1885.
- From C. Trice Martin, Esq., F.S.A. :—Bishop Cranmer's Recantacyons. [Edited by James Gairdner and produced by Lord Houghton.] Small 4to.
- From the Author :—Tiryns ; a Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns. Disclosed by Excavations in 1884-5. By Henry Schliemann, D.C.L., Hon. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1885.
- From Rev. Canon W. Cooke, M.A., F.S.A. :—Tiles from Chertsey Abbey, Surrey. By Manwaring Shurlock. Folio. London, 1885.
- From H. S. Milman, Esq., M.A., Dir. S.A. :—Special-Karte von Bosnien, Montenegro und Dalmatien, von F. Handtke. 8vo. Glogau, 1882.
- From the Author, Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A. :—"Ex Libris." Reprinted from the Journal of the Birmingham Central Literary Association. 8vo. 1885.
- From the Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, F.S.A. :—King Henry VIII.'s Jewel Book. 8vo. Lincoln, 1885.
- From J. W. Legg, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—Consuetudinarium Ecclesie Lincolnensis. With Notes by Chr. Wordsworth, M.A. Edited by H. E. Reynolds, M.A. Folio. Exeter, 1885.

The provisional appointment by the Council of W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., as Assistant-Secretary, was submitted to the meeting and duly ratified.

The following draft of certain alterations in the Statutes, proposed by the Council on November 11th, was laid before the

meeting by way of notice only ; such alterations to be submitted for the sanction of the Society at the evening meeting of December 10th, made special for that purpose after the close of the ordinary business :—

DRAFT OF PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE STATUTES, PROPOSED
BY THE COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1885.

Chapter I. section i.

In the words “ and by him be read at an Ordinary Meeting,” to omit the words “ by him.”

Chapter I. section iii.

To alter “ six hundred ” to “ seven hundred.”

Chapter VI. section i.

To add after the word “ Sunday,” “ or on Good Friday, or on one of the four succeeding days.” And in place of “ the next day,” to substitute “ some convenient day to be fixed by the Council.”

Chapter VI. sections ii., iv., v., vi., x., xi., xiv.

For “ and Director,” to read “ Director and Secretary.”

Chapter VI. section xv.

After the word “ Director,” to add “ or Secretary.”

Chapter XII.

To cancel section ix.

Chapter XII. section xi.—To read thus :

“ The Council may, from time to time, appoint an Assistant-Secretary and a Clerk to assist the Treasurer, Director, and Secretary in conducting the business of the Society, subject to the ratification of such appointments by the Society at some Ordinary Meeting.”

Chapter XIV. to read as follows :—

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE DIRECTOR AND THE SECRETARY.

- i. In the absence of the President, of his Deputies or Vice-Presidents, and of the Treasurer, the Director shall preside over the Meetings of the Society, not being Meetings at which the presence of the President or of his Deputy is required by the Charter of Incorporation.

- II. The Director and the Secretary shall be the chief superintendents of the publications of the Society, and the Curators of its Museum and works of art.
- III. They shall be, *ex officio*, Members of all Standing Committees.
- IV. They shall arrange, with the assistance of the Executive Committee, the business of the Ordinary Meetings of the Society.
- V. They shall see that proper estimates are procured for all work, within their department, proposed to be executed for the Society by any artist, engraver, printer, or other person; and they shall not direct nor allow such work to be entered upon until such estimates have been sanctioned by the Council.
- VI. In the exercise of their office they shall endeavour to promote the objects of the Society, and shall (so far as in them lies) take care that the publications of the Society are consistent with its position and importance.
- VII. If either resigns his office in an interval between the Annual Elections, he shall thereby also cease to be a member of the Council.

Chapter XV. to read as follows :—

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE ASSISTANT-SECRETARY.

- I. The Assistant-Secretary shall be appointed by the Council, and shall, when appointed to the office, either not be a Fellow of the Society, or, if a Fellow, shall cease to be so on his appointment.
- II. He shall give security at the discretion of the Council, and shall reside in the apartments assigned to him.
- III. He shall devote his time and attention to the duties of his office, and shall be paid for his services according to the determination of the Council, and shall not, without the previous consent of the Council, engage for profit in any work whatsoever.
- IV. He shall be subject to such rules and orders as shall from time to time be made or given by the President and Council, and shall be constantly in attendance within the apartments of the Society during all meetings of the Society, Council, and Committees.
- V. He shall assist the Treasurer, Director, and Secretary in conducting the business of the Society.

Chapter XVI. section iv.

After "Director" to add "and the Secretary."

A letter was read from the Rev. D. J. STEWART reporting that many residents at Eton are afraid that the governing body of the college may sanction the destruction of the houses on the west side of Weston's yard, in order to provide a site for some proposed additions to the school.

Mr. Stewart stated that the whole range thus threatened is interesting, not only as a picturesque fragment of the old college, but from the special historical associations connected with that part of it now occupied by the head master, for it was here that Sir Henry Savile, provost of Eton in 1596, set up the presses which printed his celebrated edition of the works of St. John Chrysostom.

On the motion of Mr. SOMERS CLARKE, seconded by Mr. C. E. KEYSER, the matter was referred to the Council to take such action as may be necessary.

A letter was also read from the Rev. J. MCFARLAN, of Ruthwell Manse, Annan, drawing attention to a proposal to erect a building, at a cost of 250*l.*, over a Runic cross at Ruthwell, for its more effectual preservation, and deprecating its removal to the Edinburgh Museum.

Mr. FRANKS, while approving of the proposal to take greater care of the stone on the spot, was of opinion that it would be less exposed to the trying variations of the atmosphere in the shelter of a museum.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE pointed out that a permanent erection over the stone where it now stood would sooner or later need repair and a caretaker,—and who would bear the necessary expense? He thought that the stone could be most effectually preserved, and with a total saving of the 250*l.* proposed to be spent on it, if it were removed to a corner of the parish church, especially as the stone was not actually *in situ*.

The Rev. G. C. FENWICKE exhibited the following articles:—

1. A medieval silver parcel-gilt chalice from Blaston St. Giles, Leicestershire. Date, *circa* 1500.

Height, 5½ inches.

Diameter of bowl, 3½ inches; depth, 1⅓ inch.

Diameter of foot, 4½ by 2½ inches.

The bowl is conical in form, and quite plain, but gilt within. The stem is hexagonal, with gilt bands at the junctions with bowl, knot, and foot. The knot has six

lozenge-shaped facets set with daisies, with perforated traceried openings between, above and below. The whole of the knot is gilt. The foot is mullet-shaped, with a vertical reeded edge and knops on the points. The knops appear to be intended to represent the letter Ω surmounted by a *marguerite* or daisy. Both edge and knops are gilt. The chalice was repaired by Messrs. Hardman about forty years ago, when the compartment of the foot bearing the crucifix was restored, and the bowl re-hammered.

2. A pair of silver snuffers and tray.

The tray bears the following hall-marks :—

1. The maker's mark, the letter *N* in a shaped shield.
2. The leopard's head crowned, in a circle.
3. The lion passant gardant, in an oblong.
4. A small old-English *o* in a plain shield, being the London date-letter for 1691-2.

The snuffers are of the same date, but have only three marks :

1. The maker's, *I M* (ligulate), with a pellet below, in a shaped shield.
2. The leopard's head crowned, in a circle.
3. The lion passant gardant, in an oblong.

Each article has an engraved monogram, apparently formed of the letters *J. S.* or *S. J.*

3. Four deeds relating to the manor of Blaston :—

- (a) Indenture dated September 10th, 22nd Eliz. (1580). Between Henry lord Crumwell and the lady Mary, his wife ; Thomas Crumwell, brother to Henry ; and Richard Ballunde, of North Elmham, Norfolk, yeoman.

Covenant leading the uses of the recovery of the manor of Blaston and other hereditaments, with certain exceptions ; such uses being to Thomas Crumwell in tail male, with remainder to Henry lord Crumwell in fee.

The deed bears the following signatures and seals :

- "Henrre Crumwell"—seal defaced.
- "Marye Crumewel"—seal with a pelican vulning herself.
- "Thomas Crumwell"—seal illegible.
- "rychard ballond"—seal with monogram *H K.*

- (b) Henry lord Crumwell and Thomas his brother, for consideration in money, by charter indented grant to Everard Goodman of Blaston, yeoman, Cobley's House in Blaston, and other hereditis described; with power of attorney to deliver seisin. Dated April 10th, 33 Eliz. (1591).

Signature of Henry lord Crumwell, with seal bearing his arms—quarterly, per fess indented, four lions passant; crest, on a chapeau, a pelican vulning herself; supporters—two winged bulls.

- (c) Letters patent of inspeximus setting out letters patent of July 3rd, 30 Hen. VIII. (1538), granting to Thomas lord Crumwell, in fee, the manor, castle, and lordship of Oakham, and the manor and lordship of Langham, co. Rutland, and the park of Fleters in the same county, and the manors and lordships of Clapthorne, Haculton, and Pedington, co. Northants, and the manor of Blaston, co. Leicester. The inspeximus being issued at the request of Everard Goodman, gent. Dated January 30th, 37 Eliz. (1594-5).

Great seal in white wax appended by parchment slip.

- (d) Precept to the escheator of the county of Leicester to deliver lands, etc. in Goadby and other villis in the county, of which William Goodman [who died March 2nd, 14 Charles I. (1638-9)] had been seized at his death, to Everard Goodman, his son and heir, who was aged 24 years and more at his father's death. Dated February 19th, 17 Charles I. (1641-2).

Fragment of great seal in yellow wax appended from a semi-detached tag.

ARTHUR J. EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze Rapier, and a Spear-head of peculiarly broad form, dredged from Sandford Lock, near Oxford, and lately presented to the Ashmolean Museum; and a bronze Spear-head, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, from the Wrekin, lately presented to the same museum by Mr. Evans, Keeper.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., President, exhibited and read the following paper on a Bronze Hoard from Felixstowe, Suffolk:—

“Some years ago, I know not how many, a hoard of bronze antiquities was found near Felixstowe, Suffolk, of which the

greater portion, if not indeed the whole, now forms part of my collection.

The deposit was of the kind usually known under the designation of a bronze-founder's hoard, and consisted of twenty-four objects, which may be thus classified:—

Rough metal	.	.	.	.	.	1
Fragments of tools and weapons	.	.	.	.	.	6
Heads and runners	.	.	.	.	.	3
Knives or daggers	.	.	.	.	.	3
Socketed celts	.	.	.	.	.	6
Gouge	.	.	.	.	.	1
Spear-heads	.	.	.	.	.	2
Saw	.	.	.	.	.	1
Scabbard end	.	.	.	.	.	1
						—
						24
						—

There was also with the bronze objects, when they came into my hands, a small piece of pottery, possibly part of a crucible or of an urn in which the hoard was deposited.

The lump of rough metal is of an irregular, somewhat semi-circular, outline, and appears to have been run into a rude saucer-shaped mould. It is rather more than half-a-pound in weight.

Among the fragments of tools and weapons are three portions of the upper end of socketed celts, two of the cutting ends, and a curved fragment of the blade of a sword about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

The socketed celts are of ordinary character, much like my Fig. 116.* The largest, which is $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, has a bold semi-circular moulding round the mouth, like that on my Fig. 112. The smallest is 3 inches long; the others from $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.*

One of them is of interest as having been left in the condition in which it came from the mould, without having been in any way trimmed. The two halves of the mould not having been in perfect contact, the metal has run into the space between them, so that the joint of the mould



Fig. I.

ROUGHLY CAST
CELT (half-size).

* Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain.

is shown on the casting by a thin projecting ridge, which in places extends a quarter of an inch beyond the side of the celt, and indeed beyond what was intended to be its cutting edge. I am unable to say whether the mould in which this hatchet was cast was formed of metal, or of sand or loam. This celt is shown half-size in Fig. I.

The heads and runners, or waste pieces of metal broken from castings, are all three different in character. One is of conical form with a single thin runner coming from it, showing that the metal for the casting from which it was broken found its way into the mould by a single orifice. The second, also, has a nearly conical head, but two runners proceed from it. The distance between them is a little more than half-an-inch, which is less than the width of the socket of any of the celts. The gouge, however, is of the same diameter as the distance between the outer sides of the runners, while its socket corresponds with that between their inner sides. This may, therefore, be the head from the casting of a gouge. There is a shoulder on the outside of each runner about an inch above the broken ends, which conveys the impression of the casting to which the head belonged having been run in a metal mould.

The third waste piece is unusually large, consisting of a boat-shaped head $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with five runners projecting from

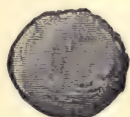


Fig. II.

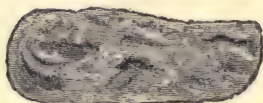


Fig. III.

HEADS AND RUNNERS (half-size).

the bottom at intervals of about half-an-inch. It is hard to determine the kind of casting from which it was broken. It may possibly have conveyed metal into several distinct moulds. The two last-mentioned heads are shown half-size in Figs. II. and III.

The gouge is of the common kind, nearly 4 inches long and

about $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch broad at the edge. The socket end is plain without any moulding.

The spear-heads are both leaf-shaped, with rivet-holes through the sockets. The larger one has been broken in two, and only the lower half remains. The smaller is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and in general character much like my Fig. 386, but the projecting part of the socket is shorter and more expanded.

Of the knives or daggers, one is a small lanceolate blade, 4 inches long and barely $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide. The second appears to be formed from the end of a leaf-shaped sword, in the same manner as has already been observed in the Harty and Dowris hoards.* In this case a fragment of a sword, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, has been utilized, the edges for about two inches from the fractured end having been hammered down, so that it may be grasped without cutting the hand. The point has been somewhat rounded. The extreme width of the blade is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The third blade is of peculiar character, and differs from any that I have figured. The blade is spatula-like in character



Fig. IV.

SPATULA-LIKE BLADE (half-size).

and slightly curved. It is flat on one face and convex on the other, and provided with a broad flat tang with a single hole for a rivet. Its extreme length is 6 inches and width barely $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It would appear to be a tool rather than a weapon, and may possibly have served the bronze founder in tempering his clay and adjusting his moulds and cores. It is engraved as Fig. IV.

Another tool present in the hoard is well worthy of remark. It is a saw—or rather, a fragment of one; what is left of the blade being about $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch broad. The rivet by which it was secured to its handle is still in position. The blade tapers backwards from the serrated edge, so that in sawing it would not be clogged. The teeth of the saw are spaced rather unevenly. Near the handle they run about six to the inch, but farther along the blade, about eight. In form the teeth are pyramidal, the blade, or rather the model or pattern for the blade, having been brought to an edge represented by an

* Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain, p. 211.

angle of about 60° before the teeth were cut. The joint of the mould can be seen passing through the teeth at the rivet end of the blade, but farther along, the teeth would seem to have been sharpened after the blade was cast. In my book upon *Bronze Implements* I was unable to refer to an undoubted British example of a bronze saw, though I cited some foreign examples

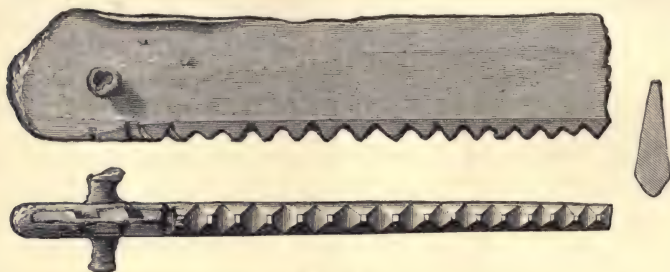


Fig. v.
SAW (full size).

of this useful tool, and referred to the serrated blade from Mawgan now in the museum of this Society. The serrations in this have been left in the state in which they came from the mould, and its purpose seems questionable. There can be no doubt as to the Felixstowe tool being really a saw. It is shown full size in Fig. V.

The only remaining object that I have to notice is the scabbard-end of a sword almost identical in form and size with that from Reach Fen, my Fig. 371. It is beautifully cast and finished, but not improbably came into the possession of the bronze founder as old metal, together with the broken sword, of which a part was utilized as a knife."

E. ST. F. MOORE, Esq., exhibited and communicated the following remarks on a number of Roman and other articles found at Felixstowe, Suffolk:—

"During the progress of works carried on some time ago in what is known as the Park, situated a short distance from Felixstowe church, the men in their search for coprolites came upon many most interesting relics of the Roman occupation of this once important settlement. The few objects described are in my possession, but many others are lost sight of, having been purchased by strangers, and taken out of the county. The South Kensington Museum has a fine vase of Samian ware, over a foot high, beautifully ornamented with a hunting scene in relief—the stag, and hounds in pursuit—and

embellished with oak-leaves and acorns. It was obtained from the same spot, as were also the following, either fragmentally or entire:—

Brick flue-tiles, for the hypocaust or hot-air furnace with which the Romans warmed their houses during the winter; and amongst articles for domestic use or ornament may be mentioned, amphoræ, lagenæ, or vessels for carrying wine; a small glass phial, such as is often erroneously called a lachrymatory or 'tear vase,' but it has been shown that these small vessels were used for scents and unguents only; bronze pins, of the same size and shape as those of the present day; small tweezers; a speculum or mirror; several fibulae; rings of gold and silver, some set with stones; a gold chain formed of twisted wire; a bronze armilla or armlet.

A small silver spoon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and weighing 4 dwts. 12 grs., of plain unornamented workmanship, with the exception of the edges of the bowl, which are engrailed. On the back of the handle is a maker's mark, a script S. H., or S. K., in an oblong. Date, eighteenth century.

A roundel, of lead, the face of which is covered with a layer of silver, apparently laid over it and then stamped, as the whole front of it is richly embossed with flowers and foliage. It is circular in form, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, with two leaden supports at the back, now crushed forward, for a loop; the loop, which is of iron, is still *in situ*, but broken in the middle of its shaft. This was evidently a very handsome ornament, and is of an unusual type. Probably Roman.

A Roman circular bronze ornament, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, having a stalk in the centre of the reverse side, making it resemble a large button. The same side also shows traces of having once been silvered. The obverse is ornamented with two concentric circles, enclosing a space $\frac{1}{10}$ inch wide, beautifully enamelled and starred, each star having a yellow centre, surrounded by a circular ring pointed without with blue. From the outer circle to the bevelled edge of the ornament is an interval of $\frac{9}{10}$ inch, containing thirty-three stars, coloured after the manner of the former ones described.

A bronze thimble, similar in shape to those of the present day, but shallower. It also has a small hole at the top. Date doubtful.

A Roman bronze fibula, 2 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch broad, resembling in shape the hasp of a chest or box. It has been covered with blue enamel, portions of which still remain. The attachment of the pin is to be seen, though the pin itself is gone.

A small bronze bell-shaped object, about an inch and a half across. Date and use doubtful.

A circular bronze plate, perhaps Roman, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, with a round hole in the centre, and four curiously shaped perforations round it. There are also two flat-headed studs on the back, possibly for attachment to some part of a horse's trappings or harness.

A bronze object, shaped like the spout of a vessel, probably part of a medieval candlestick.

A bronze brooch, possibly late Roman or Saxon, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch in diameter, with rude figure of a lion passant to the sinister. The field retains considerable traces of red enamel. Pin lost.

Numerous coins, both of silver and bronze, were met with, of the reigns of Severus, Gordianus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Arcadius, Constantinus, etc.

Many sepulchral urns were unearthed, some containing bones and ashes, and either closed with a cover, or, in some cases, with a stone only.

No doubt the Romans drew largely from the oyster-beds in the rivers Orwell and Deben, from the great abundance of shells turned up, with those of the mussel, periwinkle, cockle, and shells of a large species of snail, *helix aspersa*, eaten in Greece at the present day, and used by the ancient Romans for food when their favourite species, *helix pomatia*, could not be obtained."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

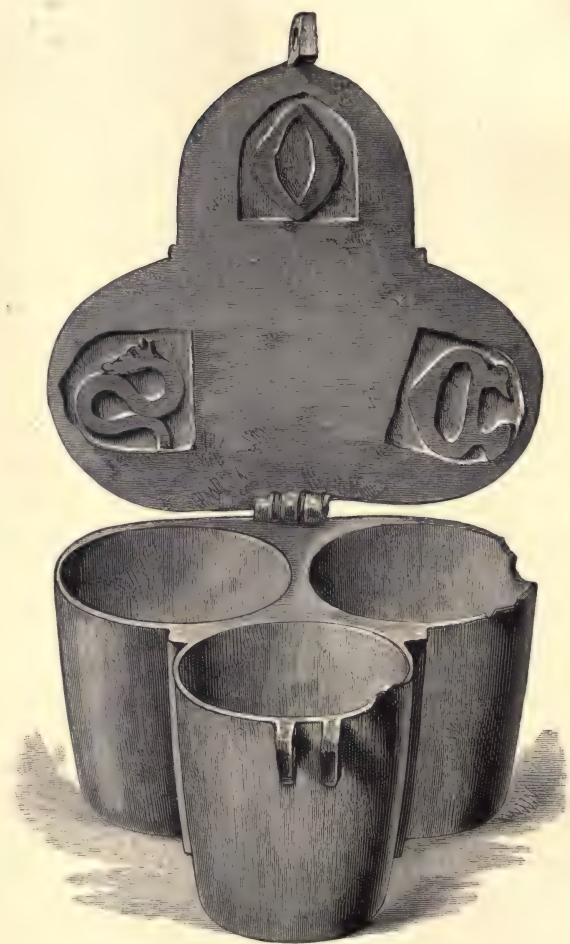
Dr. FRESHFIELD, V.P., reported the discovery of a large number of silver ornaments, perhaps portion of a bridal trousseau, near the cathedral church of Kief, and which he had lately inspected. He also promised to communicate a paper on the find if he could obtain photographs of the objects.

Thursday, November 26th, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, Rev. J. McFarlan :—The Ruthwell Cross. 8vo. London, 1885.



MEDIEVAL CHRISMATORY OF LATTEN.

(Full size.)

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P.S.A. :—Report of the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (English Language). 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society :—Index to Transactions. Vols. i. to vii. inclusive. Compiled by W. B. Arnison. 8vo. Kendal, 1885.

From the Author :—Di due Stele Etrusche. Memoria di Giovanni Gozzadini. 4to. Rome, 1885.

From the Smithsonian Institution :—Annual Report of the Board of Regents. 8vo. Washington, 1885.

From the Author, through William Winckley, Esq., F.S.A. :—Harrow School and its surroundings. By Percy M. Thornton. 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Author :—The History of Wargrave, Berks. By Herbert J. Reid. 8vo. Reading, 1885.

From the Author, M. H. Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A. :—The following octavo Tracts :

1. On Chaucer's Monument in Westminster Abbey, 1881.
2. Brief Notices of ruined Churches and Chapels in Warwickshire. 1884.
3. Antiquities found in the neighbourhood of Rugby. 1884.
4. Antiquarian Discoveries in Warwickshire. 1885.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., exhibited by permission of John Jennings, Esq., a medieval Chrismatory of latten. This chrismatory, of which an engraving is here given, consists of three circular receptacles, arranged in the form of a trefoil. Each is $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch deep, and $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter at the mouth, though somewhat less at the bottom. There is only one lid, which covers all three receptacles and works on a hinge placed between two of them. It is provided with a hasp and loop to enable the chrismatory to be secured. Externally the lid is quite plain, with the exception of a small loop in the centre. On the inside are three plain shields containing respectively the letters s.o.c. (probably for *sanctum, oleum, chrisma*). The first letter is formed of a dragon-headed serpent and reversed.

The chrismatory was recently found at Cologne, and has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Jennings. Nothing is known of its history.

J. H. MIDDLETON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Ciotola, from a thirteenth-century campanile in Rome, of special interest from being a very early example of tin enamel.

Mr. MIDDLETON also communicated a paper, illustrated by plans, drawings, and rubbings, on a newly-discovered Saxon church at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.

This church has been recently found to form the greater part of an ancient farm-house, incorporated with it so as to completely hide its ecclesiastical character, which only became apparent by accident during recent repairs. Built into a chimney-stack of the farmhouse is a stone bearing the following letters ;—

.....I HONO
ETRI
HOC
REDE
 DICATV̄ Ē:

The missing part has been cut away to enable the stone to be used for other purpose than its original one as a dedication inscription, but when complete it possibly read thus:—

+ IN HONO
 RES ĒETRI
 NITATIS HOC
 ALTAREDE
 DICATV̄ Ē:

With this inscription may be compared the one now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which was dug up at Deerhurst in 1675,* of which a facsimile is here given:—

+ ODDA DVX IVSSIT ANC
 REGIAM AVIAM CONSTRVI
 ATQVE DEDARI IN HONO
 RE STRINITATIS PRO ANIMA ER
 MANIS VIÆLFRICI QDE HOC
 LOCASVPTAEALDREDVS VERO
 EPSQVIEANDEDDCAVIT IID
 BVS APLXIIIIAVEANNO\$ REG
 NIEADWARD REGIS ANGLORV̄

With respect to this inscription, Mr. Arthur J. Evans observed that a most important piece of evidence as to the original situation of the Odda stone, and one which, indeed, to him was conclusive, had been overlooked. In the British Museum is a MS. paper-book in 4to. (MSS. Cotton, Cleop. c. III.), described as collections of Mr. Francis Thynne, and containing (No. 12, f. 220) a document entitled "De fundatoribus et fundatione abbacie de Theokesbery," which is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, 1655, and in later works. This chronicle only becomes a

* A squeeze of this was exhibited by Mr. Arthur J. Evans, F.S.A. Keeper.

detailed contemporary account in the first half of the fourteenth century, and it was obviously at that period that the more mythical statements referring to the earlier history of Tewksbury abbey were first set down. The author gives the well-known account of its foundation in the time of "Ethelred, Kenred, and Ethelbald, kings of the Mercians," by the two most noble earls (duces) Oddo and Doddo. In support of this he appeals to the still existing record supplied by the Odda stone, and while unconsciously exposing the fabulous basis of the Tewksbury story gives us a valuable contemporary record of the monument.

The version that he gives of the inscription is full of inaccuracies, and evidently due to an imperfect memory of its wording. But although verbal accuracy in transcription and reproduction of an ancient monument is, perhaps, hardly to be expected in a fourteenth-century writer, his evidence as to the actual position of the stone is not liable to the same objection.

The passage is as follows :—

"Isti præfati duces habuerunt quemdam fratrem nomine Almaricum, cujus corpus fuit sepultum apud Derhurst in parva capella contra portam prioratus ibidem quia capella illa fuit aliquando aula regia: ibi monstratur sepulchrum ejus usque in hodiernum diem ubi scribitur in pariete supra hostium "hanc regiam aulam Doddo dux consecrari fecit in ecclesiam ad honorem sanctæ Mariæ Virginis ob amorem fratris sui Almarici."

Here Odda is turned to "Doddo,"* his brother Ælfrie into the post-conquest "Almaric," and the dedication is described as being to the Virgin instead of the Trinity; but there can be no doubt whatever that the monument which the Tewksbury monk then saw fixed into the wall above the door of the little chapel at Deerhurst is our Odda stone. This fourteenth-century testimony is therefore conclusive as to the fact that this earlier discovered monument belonged not to the larger parish church but to the small Saxon church where the fellow inscription has recently come to light. It follows therefore that the true reading on the altar-stone is—

SEE TRINITATIS

as on Earl Odda's dedicatory slab, and not

SCI PETRI APOSTOLI

as has been ingeniously suggested.

* From their names occurring together in charters it is probable that earl Odda had a kinsman called Dodda. (See Cod. Dipl. iv. 116, vi. 196. Cf. Frege man, Norman Conquest, 1st Ed. ii. 565.)

It is to be observed that, after correctly quoting the words—

HANC REGIAM AVLAM

our Tewksbury chronicler adds the explanatory interpolation “consecrari fecit in ecclesiam,” all reference to *ecclesia* being wanting in the original inscription, for the very good reason that in earl Odda’s days *aula* was generally understood in the sense either of a church or of the nave of a church. Of this usage Du Cange and his modern editors cite several examples, and two of these point more especially to mortuary chapels, *e.g.*, Fortunatus Presbyter (Vita S. Medardi. Spicil. Acher. viii. 405), “Erigitur super sancti tumbam pro temporis opportunitate parvum tugurium exili vimine constructum, quousque, ut Regia decreverat dignitas, coacervatis in opus expensis Aula famosissima perito fabricaretur studio.” Compare too the ninth century epitaph of the empress Irmingarda (Ann. Ben. iii. 15):

Fœmina hic pausat angusta et nobilis ortu,
Irmingarda cui nomen erat deditum;
Quæ hoc opus incipiens, hic Aulam condere jussit,
Ad Christi laudem, atque sui requiem.

In both these cases *aula* is used as equivalent to a memorial church, and considering the royal kinship of earl Odda the *aula* in his case might appropriately receive the epithet *regia*.

It is obvious, however, that to the later chronicler *aula* had lost its original meaning, and that *regia aula* to his mind simply suggested the idea of “king’s hall.” Hence his interpolation to the effect that the “hall” had been converted into a church, and his further explanatory statement, “capella illa fuit aliquando aula regia.”

Nor must the term *regia aula* be taken, as some have endeavoured to take it, to be a merely pedantic rendering of *basilica*. As has been already shown, *aula* by itself meant “church” according to early medieval usage, and the epithet *regia* finds its natural explanation in the royal kinship of earl Odda, for which we have the independent testimony of William of Malmesbury (ii. 199). Earl Odda himself is, of course, well known to history* from the important posts that he held under king Eadward. His permanent dignity seems to have been earl of the Hwiccas, but during the banishment of earls Godwin and Harold he held Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and “Wealhcyne” generally. It is interesting in connexion with the stone to recall the entries in the Saxon

* See second volume of Freeman’s Norman Conquest, and especially Appendix G.

Chronicle referring to the deaths of earl Odda and his brother Ælfrie.

Anno 1053 :

“And þæs ylcan geres forðferde Ælfrie Oddan broðer on Deorhyrste and his lichama resteð on Perscore.” [And this same year departed (this life) Ælfrie, Odda's brother, at Deerhurst, and his body resteth at Pershore.]

Anno 1056 :

“Ðæs geres gefor Odda eorl and his lie lið on Perscoran and he þæs to munece gehadod ær his ende. god man and clæne and spiðe æðele. And he gefor on ii. Kt. Septb. [This year departed (this life) Odda the earl, and his body lies at Pershore, and he was hallowed as monk ere his end. A good man and clean-handed and right noble. And he departed (this life) on the 2nd of the kalends of September.]

The President drew attention to the singular similarity in the dimensions of the Deerhurst church and of those of the church at Bradford-on-Avon, though they are of very different dates.

Mr. Middleton's paper will be published in *Archaeologia*.

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of W. C. Metcalfe, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and read a paper on a diptych of the chevalier Philip Hinckaert, chastelain de Tervueren, in Brabant, 1460.

Mr. Green's paper will be published in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The PRESIDENT announced, on the authority of a St. Alban's paper, that the “restoration” of the transepts of St. Alban's cathedral church had been commenced by Sir Edmund Beckett. At the request of the Council he had written to the bishop of St. Alban's pointing out what Sir Edmund Beckett proposed to do, and asking him to see that all old work would be respected ; but so far he had been unable to obtain an official reply to his letter.

Thursday, December 3rd, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

John Anderson, Esq., M.D., was duly admitted a Fellow.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author :—*Collecção de Tratados e concertos de pazes da India*. Por J. F. Judice Biker. Tomo viii. 8vo. Lisbon, 1885.

From the Author :—*An historic doubt settled*. William Strode : one of the Five Members. William Strode : Colonel in the Parliament Army. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 8vo. Taunton, 1885.

From J. W. Legg, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—*Eminentissimi Domini D. Joannis Bona Opera Omnia*. Folio. Antwerp, 1723.

From Octavius Morgan, Esq., F.S.A. :—A small 4to volume containing (1) The Boke of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies in the Church of England. London, Richard Jugge and John Cawood. 1560 ; (2) A fragment of eight leaves of "Godlye prayers," London. Richard Jugge and John Cawood. n.d. ; (3) The Bible in Englishe according to the translation of the great Byble. London. Richard Grafton. 1553 ; (4) *Certaine Sermons appoynted by the Quenes Maiestie, to be declared and read, by al Persons, Vicars, and Curates, euery Sunday and holy day, in their churches : and by her Graces aduise perused and ouersene, for the better understandyng of the symple people*. London. Richard Jugge and John Cawood. 1560 ; (5) *Psalmes of David in English Metre, by Thomas Sterneholde and others : conferred with the Ebrue, and in certein places corrected (as the sense of the Prophet required) and the Note ioyned withall*. London. John Day. 1561.*

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Morgan for his valuable gift to the library.

In furtherance of the remarks made at the last meeting with respect to the works now in progress at St. Alban's cathedral church, the President quoted a letter of Sir Edmund Beckett in the Times for December 1st, 1885, stating that the turret on the south transept, which had recently been taken down, was *not* Norman, and was in such bad condition that the workmen had been obliged to remove the crumbling fragments with their hands, without a tool of any kind.

* See Proc, 2d S, v. 287.

Mr. JAMES NEALE stated that he was much astonished at the statements made by Sir Edmund Beckett as to the date and condition of the turret. He had that day visited St. Albans, and found the turret already taken down. But without hesitation, he could say that the turret was of undoubted Norman work, and, so far from being ready to fall, he had been informed by a trustworthy authority that the workmen used crowbars to demolish it. He considered Sir Edmund Beckett's statement quite inaccurate, and wished to know what could be done to stop Sir Edmund from proceeding with his work of destruction.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE stated that so far from the turret being in a bad and crumbling condition, it had been proposed by the late Sir G. G. Scott to erect a spire on top of it, and if a man of his experience had considered it able to bear a spire it could certainly carry its own weight. As to Sir Edmund Beckett's statement that the turret was not Norman, it could only be explained by the supposition that Sir Edmund was unable to recognise Norman work when he saw it.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he knew no way of staying the work of destruction, except by revocation of the faculty granted to Sir Edmund Beckett. He did not know how this could be done, but he promised to bear the matter in mind and communicate to the Society any further circumstance that might arise.

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a medieval silver-gilt Chalice, which was given by the late lord Petre to the Roman Catholic mission chapel at Grays, in Essex. It is said to have been found at a farmhouse upon lord Petre's estate in Essex, where mass was said up to the beginning of this century.

The chalice is now in the custody of the Rev. Fenwick Skrimshire, of Corpus Christi church, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. Its dimensions are:—

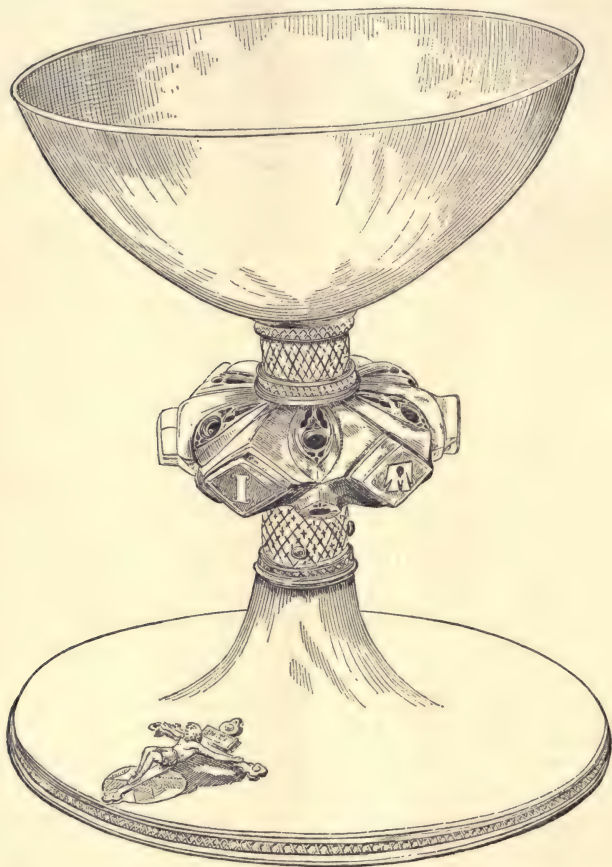
Height, $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches.

Diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and of the foot, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Depth of bowl, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

The bowl is shallow and conical. The stem is circular, with a lozenge diaper and a band set with small quatrefoils at each of the four junctions. The knot has six lobes, each terminating in an elongated lozenge, once enamelled, containing respectively a double rose, and the letters *MRIA*. Between the lobes, above and below, are small traceried openings, each of two trefoiled lights with a circle in the head. The foot is plain and circular,

with a small cross patée in a circle engraved on the front, over which has been subsequently fastened a crucifix. The edge of



SILVER-GILT CHALICE, CORPUS CHRISTI R.C. CHURCH, MAIDEN LANE.

(Scale $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.)

the foot is vertical, with a band of quatrefoils as on the stem-junctions. Beneath the foot is scratched

11 12
No 209

and *handorpe*.

There are no hall-marks, but the chalice is apparently of a date *circa* 1350, and perhaps English.

Mr. EVERARD GREEN also exhibited, by permission of Mr. N. H. J. Westlake, F.S.A., a copper-gilt Chalice.

It was purchased in Belgium some years ago, but nothing is known of its history.

It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The bowl is conical, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches deep; the lower part is held in a sort of calix formed of twelve rays, alternately straight and wavy, issuing from above a sexfoil plate forming the top of the stem. The latter is hexagonal; it has a plain knot with six lobes formed of short projecting cylinders, each containing a rudely executed head in enamel. The foot is sexfoil, with a vertical molded edge; the upper part has a sort of cap formed of an inverted calix, with pointed petals. A small crucifix is riveted to one of the divisions of the foot. A rim, added on the lip of this chalice to hold a cover, shows that it has been subsequently used as a pyx or ciborium.

The date of this vessel is *circa* 1530. Mr. Franks is of opinion that it is of Italian workmanship.

Mr. EVERARD GREEN likewise exhibited a medieval Ewer, found some twenty years ago, during excavations for railway extension works, on the site of the Benedictine nunnery of SS. Mary and John Baptist at Kilburn.

Not one stone is left of this religious house, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster.

A fragment of a brass, representing the head of a Benedictine nun, was found on the same site in 1883. It is now in the church of St. Mary at Kilburn.*

The seal of the house is engraved in Park's History of Hampstead (p. 187).

The ewer is of latten, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. It has lost its lid, but the thumb-piece remains. The foot and body are round, and there is a narrow spout joined to the neck by a band pierced with a quatrefoil. (*See next page.*)

Our Fellows, Mr. W. J. Cripps and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, suggest the date 1400.

There is no mention of the ewer in the inventory of Kilburn Priory given in Dugdale's Monasticon.†

Mr. Franks suggests, from the small bore of the spout, that the vessel was used to supply oil to the lamps.

* See an engraving of this head in a paper by Mr. J. G. Waller, in the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society for 1883, p. 276.

† Ed. 1830, iii. 424.

JAMES HILTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a knot of a Chalice or Pyx, identical in every way with that of Mr. Westlake's



LATTEN EWER FROM THE SITE OF KILBURN PRIORY (nearly half-size).

chalice. Also a gilt handle, apparently of Moorish or Oriental workmanship, for a dagger or anelace.

Both these articles were purchased at a dealer's, and nothing is known of their history.

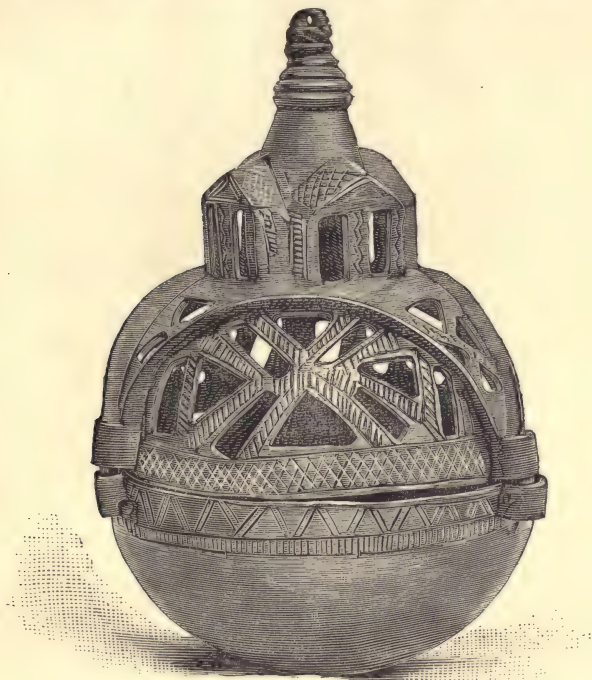
Rev. C. R. MANNING exhibited a medieval Paten of somewhat uncommon type, from Runton, Norfolk.

It is silver-gilt, and $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter.

The rim is quite plain. The first depression is circular; the second is sexfoil, with a stalked leaf ornament in the spandrels. The central device is the monogram *i h c* on a field charged with a cross bottonnée between four quatrefoils, within a circular border of short rays.

No hall-marks. Date, *circa* 1510.

SIR JOHN MACLEAN, Knt., F.S.A., exhibited a latten Censer recently found under the foundation of a modern portion of the parish church of Ripple, in the county of Worcester. It is most probably of English workmanship, and of fifteenth century date. It much resembles one found at Pershore, Worcestershire, now in the possession of W. Niven, Esq., F.S.A., which was exhibited before the Society on March 24, 1870, by Mr. Micklethwaite, and again exhibited on this evening by Mr. Niven.†



CENSER FROM RIPPLE (half-size).*

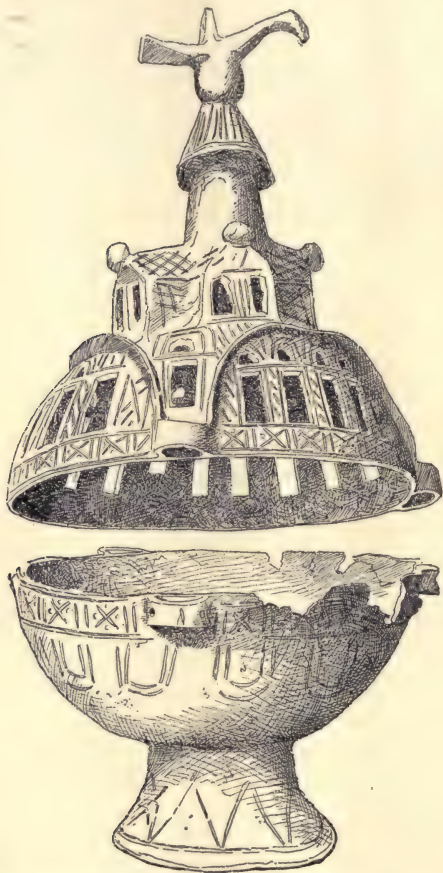
It is here represented from a drawing by Mr. Niven in the *Spring Gardens Sketch Book*. (See next page.)

Rev. A. T. BLYTH, rector of Upper Langwith, Derbyshire, also exhibited the upper part of a Censer of latten, discovered embedded in the east wall of Langwith church, "when it was being pulled down previous to the restoration." The lower part of the censer was found with it, but crumbled to pieces when taken out. (See cut on page 27.)

* The Society is indebted to Sir John Maclean for the use of this cut.

† See Proc. 2d S. iv. 458.

The fact of these and other specimens of similar type having been found in this country seems to point to an English origin. The two Worcestershire examples are clearly from the same workshop.



CENSER FROM PERSHORE (half-size).

GEORGE MAW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two cut paper Pictures of Spanish workmanship, each measuring 7 inches by 5 inches, of about the middle of the last century.

The first contains twenty-four compartments, of which eighteen represent the principal scenes of the Book of Genesis, and the other six scenes from the Book of Exodus. Each compartment has over it, in Spanish, a short sentence indicating the subject.

The workmanship of the second picture greatly surpasses that of the first in delicacy and execution. Moreover, the mode of effecting the result is quite different, for whereas in the first picture the whole of the background is cut away, and the subject is shown on a dark field, in the second very little is cut



CENSER COVER FROM LANGWITH, DERBYSHIRE.

(Scale about $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.)

away, and the pictorial effect is greater. The effect, too, is enhanced by a delicately-cut border of arabesque flower-work, with the castles and lions of Castile and Leon in the angles. This border reduces the size of the compartments by $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in length and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in height.

The strips bearing the legends in the second picture are curved instead of being straight, and have the spandrils filled up with flowers, birds, or beasts.

Both pictures have japanned frames with small gilt patterns.

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., one of the Local Secretaries for Cumberland, communicated the following report:—

“I have the honour to exhibit and present photographs of an inscribed stone found at Castlenook, a farmhouse or cottage about two hundred yards from the large camp of Whitley Castle, co. Northumberland. It is a fragment only, being the right hand lower corner of a large slab: it measures 1 foot by

8½ inches, and is of a coarse mill-stone grit, much weathered into small pits.

I read it:—

CoSIIIV_I
O·LEG·
·S·PR·BR

The CoS in the first line is doubtful, and the stop in the third line before the S may be.



ROMAN INSCRIBED STONE FROM CASTLENOOK, NORTHUMBERLAND.

(About one-fourth linear.)

I believe Professor Hübner suggests for the last two lines [sub - - - ill]o leg(ato) Aug(usti) [præ]s(ide) Pr(ovinciæ) Br(itanniæ).

Professor Clark rejects the CoS, and suggests that IIIV_I is some case of Tresvir.

On September 17th, in consequence of information I received from my brother, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., I proceeded to Carlisle castle, and discovered a local firm of masons, who were employed to underpin and point the exterior walls, making a 'neat job of the thing' by hacking off the projecting plinths, and chiselling the masonry smooth. I at once wrote to the Secretary of State for War urging him to telegraph an order to stay the mischief. This was done, and an inquiry made. The following letter shows the result:—

'SIR,—With reference to your letter dated 17th September, 1885, calling attention to the destruction of ancient masonry in progress at Carlisle Castle by a local firm of masons, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you that

the damage to the ancient work in question was done by mistake, and that orders were at once given to stop any further destruction.

The Commanding Royal Engineer will be instructed to replace the plinths destroyed by new stones of the old pattern.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. SCHARD, for J.G.F.

R. S. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary
of the Society of Antiquaries for Cumberland.

Lowther Street, Carlisle.'

I have since made a very careful survey of the walls; in some places they have been much disfigured by pointing with new mortar, but time will soon cure that. A small and falling Edwardian buttress has been rebuilt in a truly Victorian style; I am glad to say that only a yard or two of plinth has been dressed off; but had my brother not happened to pass, one shudders to think what might have been done. Two or three rough stone gurgoyles or gutters have been projected from the walls to carry off rain-water that formerly trickled down and damaged them; these are very good."

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, one of the Local Secretaries for Somerset, communicated the following account of a Roman House discovered at Wemberham, in the parish of Yatton, Somerset, with some remarks on a hoard of Roman coins lately found near Kingston Seymour, in the same locality:—

"This house is situated close to the river Yeo, which runs through the level land extending between Yatton, Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, and Kingston Seymour, and borders on the Bristol Channel. The river Yeo, rising near Compton Martin, runs through the Vale of Wrington, and, according to ancient documents still existing, was formerly called the 'Wring.' There are other small rivers in this part of Somerset which bear the name of the Yeo, as the 'land Yeo,' the 'blind Yeo,' &c. The Roman house was found in the process of draining the field, and is so close to the stream that the walls run up to the bank by which the channel is now confined and prevented from overflowing the district around, and close to the site of the house is an ancient embankment which marks the course of the river in former times.

The property belongs to Cecil Smyth Pigott, Esq., who has taken a deep interest in the discovery, and been at the expense of uncovering the rooms, causing a plan to be made, and the site to be enclosed by a strong wooden paling, and the tessellated

floor to be covered with sheds. He has also collected every fragment of wall plaster and other remains, and every coin found in the house.

The house, as far as present excavations have been carried, contains ten rooms; the floors of six of which have tessellated pavements of a flowered pattern, and two are supported on hypocausts, portions of which remain, although the floors have been much damaged by the flooding of the river, after the banks became neglected, subsequent to the Roman occupation.

Collinson, the historian of Somerset, whose work was published in 1791, mentions Wemberham, in the parish of Yatton, as in the possession of the family of Pigott, of Brockley; and Rutter, who published his 'Delineations of Somerset' (North-West Division) in 1829, mentions that an ancient sepulchre was discovered at Wemberham in 1828. This was in the same field as the house since found, and not far from it, probably between one and two hundred yards. It was found about a foot below the surface of the ground, and consisted of a freestone coffin with a lid, which had been broken, though both were of uncommon thickness, and excavated out of a solid block of stone. It contained the principal bones of a skeleton of middle stature, and some parts of a leaden coffin. The head of this pointed north-west.

Roman remains are common in this district. Not long since Roman coins and other remains were found at Clevedon, four miles distant, in the course of preparing the ground for building, and a Roman house is known to have existed a little to the east of the town of Clevedon, between it and the camp on the hill, called Cadbury. Roman coins have been found at Yatton, and Roman interments on the hill above it, also called Cadbury. An account of these is given in the Transactions of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society. It is hardly necessary to mention that sites of Roman houses have been found in the Vale of Wrington and the Mendip Hills (about five miles to the south of Wemberham), which form the boundary of the landscape. These hills have produced abundant evidence of Roman mining. The earliest coins (consular) as well as pigs of lead, bearing the earliest Roman stamp, have been found in the Mendip Hills.

The whole district bears marks of long and peaceable possession by that people, and they have left evidences of their enterprise, not only in working the minerals, but also in reclaiming the low-lying lands from the inroads of the Severn, and the smaller rivers that flow into it. It is evident from the position of the house at Wemberham, that all the low land lying between Yatton, Kingston Seymour, and Clevedon, must have been

reclaimed in Roman times, before the villa was erected. The banks which now restrain the river Yeo within its present course have hitherto been supposed to be of recent construction, and it was believed that the reclamation of the land is due to modern enterprise, but the discovery of the house proves that the work was begun in Roman times, and successfully carried out before they left the island, and that neglect in after ages led to the flooding of previously reclaimed land.

The embankments formed on the opposite shore of the Severn, near Newport, have been proved also to be the work of the Romans in Britain. An inscribed stone, found in 1878 at Goldcliff,* bearing the name of the cohort by which the work was done, was washed out of the embankment. The cohort seems to have been one attached to the Second Legion, quartered at Caerleon (Isca Silurum), and the amount of work done by the cohort is noted on the stone.

This proves that the Roman power was as actively employed in the west of Britain as well as in the east, where we have the grand remains of the Car Dyke, reaching from the river Nen, near Peterborough, and terminating in the parish of Wasingborough, near Lincoln, a distance of nearly sixty miles.†

Mr. Roach Smith has also shown what was effected by that people near Lymne, in Kent, where, by means of the Rhee Wall (a wall of earth or embankment), 24,000 acres were recovered from the sea.

It is by no means improbable that the ancient embankments, formed on the borders of the Thames, were begun by the Romans, and have been enlarged and strengthened in more recent times.

In the course of excavating the house, twenty-one coins were found, the earliest being of the reign of Gallienus, A.D. 253-268, the latest that of Constantinus, A.D. 305-333; or, if the coin be of Constantinus II. (which is uncertain), the date would be A.D. 337-361.

This would denote a period of occupation existing over a century.

Since the excavation of the house, Mr. Smyth-Pigott has been rewarded for his exertions by the discovery of a hoard of coins, about two miles from the house, at Kingston Seymour. This was made in November, 1884, and the number of coins amounts to 800. These, as yet, have been only partially examined by him. The earliest is of the emperor Gallienus, A.D. 253, and

* See Goldcliff and the Roman inscribed stone found in 1878, by Octavius Morgan, Esq., F.S.A., Monmouth and Caerleon Antiquarian Society, 1882.

† See Sleaford, and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Ashwardburn, in the County of Lincoln. By Archdeacon Trollope. 1872.

the hoard contains coins of Postumus, the two Tetrici, Claudius Gothicus, Victorinus (elder and younger), and Salonina, A.D. 268. The coins, therefore, so far as examined, are of the third century of the Christian æra.

Many and large hoards of coins have been found in the country around Bristol, and an account of them may be seen in the recent history (Bristol, Past and Present), by Mr. Taylor and the late Mr. Nicholls, and this is a further proof of the continuous occupation of this part of the island, not without occasional inroads and interruptions of prosperity, which the hiding away of these hoards probably indicates. Such discoveries are not unfrequent in Somerset, but unhappily they often fall into hands unable to appreciate their historical value, and the interest which attaches to them, since they enable the antiquary to draw just inferences from their respective dates. It is greatly to be desired that landed proprietors would bestow the same care that has been shown by Mr. Smyth-Pigott, both in preserving the remains of the house, and in classifying and arranging the coins found in it and in the neighbourhood."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 10th, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
and afterwards EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D.,
V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were laid before the Society, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors.

From the Author :—Harborne and its surroundings : by James Kenward, F.S.A. 2nd Edition. 4to. Birmingham, 1885.

From the Author :—The History of Tanridge Priory, Surrey ; and some Account of the Austin Canons. By Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1885.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. The Union of Honour. Collected by James Yorke of Lincolne, Blacksmith. Folio. London, 1640.
2. St. Charles Borromeo's instructions on Ecclesiastical Building. Translated by G. F. Wigley ; with Illustrations by S. J. Nicholl. 8vo. London, 1857.
3. Symbols and Emblems of early and mediæval Christian Art. By Louisa Twining. New Edition. 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Author :—Notes on the Geological Position of the Human Skeleton lately found at the Tilbury Docks, Essex. [From Trans. Essex Field Club, iv. Pt. 9.] By T. V. Holmes, F.G.S. 8vo. 1884.

At 8.45 p.m. the Meeting was made Special.

The PRESIDENT explained that the Meeting was made special in pursuance of Notices already issued, for the purpose of considering the draft of proposed alterations in the Statutes, which had been laid before the Society on November 19th, a copy of which had since been sent to every Fellow.

The proposed alterations were then read over by the President, and the wish of the Meeting being that they should be submitted *en bloc*, the Ballot was taken on the question, with the result that the proposed alterations were carried unanimously.

The business of the Ordinary Meeting was resumed at 9 p.m.

A letter was read from JAMES NEALE, Esq., F.S.A., with further reference to the destruction of old work now in progress at St. Alban's abbey church.

After some discussion the following Resolution, to be forwarded to the bishop of St. Alban's, was proposed by Dr. Freshfield and seconded by Mr. Franks, and carried unanimously :

“That this Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London desires to convey to the lord bishop of St. Alban's the expression of their extreme regret and astonishment at the wilful destruction of some of the principal features of Norman date till lately remaining on the abbey church of St. Alban's, and of their fervent hope that his lordship will see his way to arresting further destruction of this venerable historical monument.”

The PRESIDENT said he was sorry to have to bring before the Society another act of destruction, the particulars of which had just been placed in his hands by the earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

This was the threatened demolition of the gatehouse court of Lincoln's Inn, together with the chapel, hall, and two most interesting ranges of chambers, including the chambers known as No. 24, where lived Secretary Thurloe, the trusted friend of Oliver Cromwell.

After some discussion, it was proposed by the earl of Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Franks, that a petition which had been drawn up, asking the Benchers of the Honourable Society

of Lincoln's Inn to countermand the further destruction of the buildings should be signed by the President and Vice-Presidents, and Fellows present, on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries.

This proposal was carried unanimously.

HUGH OWEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a secular pewter Cup, 6½ inches high, of early-seventeenth century date. In form it much resembles the communion cups of the period.

The bowl has two good floral bands; one round the upper part, of heraldic roses and other flowers, with two medallions of female heads in relief; the other, a running scroll of roses, round the base.

The stem is much worn, but retains traces of similar foliation. On the foot is a good floral band with three medallions of female heads in relief.

Under the foot are traces of a pewterer's mark, apparently a crowned thistle.

Nothing is known of the history of this cup. It was purchased in Gloucester.

In connection with this exhibition, Mr. Franks made some remarks on pewter vessels generally, and expressed a hope that some one would take up the subject, especially as it was one which had hitherto been quite neglected, and endeavour to work out from the records of the Pewterers' Company the history of the stamps and marks so frequently found on pewter vessels.

CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a brass Powder-flask of unknown date, but of good design and Moorish workmanship.

S. BLACKWELL, Esq., exhibited the fragments of a small bronze stirrup, probably of Elizabethan date, found in the gravel at Islington in 1859.

JOHN PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Manor of Aylesbury, illustrated by the original rough notes of the manorial court-rolls, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

In illustration of Mr. Parker's paper, the President laid on the table a silver penny struck at Aylesbury by Wulfred, *temp.* Edward the Confessor; and two tokens, one of Richard Butler, 1666, the other of Gyles Childe, mercer.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 17th, 1885.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 14, 1886, and a list was read of Candidates to be balloted for.

The recommendation of the Council, on the nomination of Mr. M. H. Bloxam, that William George Fretton, Esq., F.S.A., be appointed an additional Local Secretary for Warwickshire, was submitted to the Society, and confirmed.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. The History of Knaresborough, with Harrowgate. By E. Hargrove. Sixth Edition. 8vo. Knaresborough, 1809.
2. An Historical and Descriptive Account of Knaresborough. By William Grainge. 8vo. Knaresborough [1865].

From Mrs. Fitz-Gerald :—*Les Délices des Pays-Bas, ou Description géographique et historique des xvii. Provinces Beligiques.* 7^{me} Edition. 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1786.

From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. :—*Histoire du Couvent des Pauvres Clarisses Anglaises de Gravelines.* Par Raymond de Bertrand. 8vo. Dunkerque, 1857.

J. W. TRIST, Esq., exhibited a silver-gilt and enamelled Ring, of seventeenth-century date, lately purchased on the Continent.

The design is somewhat unusual; the stone, a balas ruby, being set in a sort of crown or bowl, held behind and above their heads by two nude demi-figures of women, placed back to back.

N. H. J. WESTLAKE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a Glass Beaker or Wiederkom. It is of cylindrical form, without a handle, and 12½ inches in height. It is ornamented with a gilt marginal band, about an inch wide, and the same distance below the rim, studded with three rows of yellow pearls, beneath which, on the body of the vessel, is depicted in brilliant enamel work a double-headed Imperial eagle, bearing on its breast an orb, and on its wings a series of fifty-six shields of arms, each

surmounted by a label with the name of the state to which it belonged.

Above the eagle is inscribed :

DAS HEILIGE RÖMISCHE REICH MIT SAMPT SEIN

16

19

NEM GLIE DERN. (*sic*)

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Westlake for his gift.

Mr. Westlake also exhibited an enamelled Pax, representing the Entombment. An unusual feature in the treatment is the use of the bare copper as part of the decoration.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER exhibited the Great Mace, the Standing Cup, and a Snuff Box, belonging to the City of Westminster, which were thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant-Secretary :—

“The Great Mace is of silver-gilt, and 4 feet 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. It is of the usual type of a crowned macehead on a staff, but in some of its features differs from the ordinary style of mace.

The staff rises from a cup-shaped bulb, with an upright pattern of leaves and gadroons round the base, and a bold wreath of leaves round the top. Above this is a conical piece with pendent leaves, from which rises the staff proper. This is divided into two by a handsome knot with acanthus foliage, above and below which the lengths of the staff swell out before they taper down to the bands at each end. The stem-lengths have a similar leaf and gadroon ornament to the foot. At the upper part of the stem is another handsome knot, from which rises the short length which forms the support to the macehead. It has four well-wrought brackets, formed of scrolls with a woman's head and bust at the top and a lion's head at the bottom. Between each pair of scrolls is a panel charged with a four-leaved rose.

The mace-head is an exceedingly fine piece of casting. It is divided into four panels by four nondescript winged creatures with boys' heads, terminating in scroll-work. The panels are filled as follows :

1. The arms of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster—(az.), a cross patonce between five martlets (or), on a chief (of the last) a pale charged with the royal arms (France modern and England quarterly) between two roses (gules). The fleurs-de-lis of the French arms are 1 and 2 instead of 2 and 1.

2 and 4. The arms granted to the City of Westminster in 1601—(az.), a portcullis (or), on a chief (of the last) the arms ascribed to Edward the Confessor between two roses (gules).

3. A shield quarterly :—

1. (Or), a chief indented (az.)—*Walter* ;
2. (Gu.), three covered cups (or)—*Butler* ;
3. (Arg.), a lion rampant (gu.), on a chief (of the 2nd) a swan between two annulets (or).—*Carriek* ;
4. (Erm.), a saltire engrailed (gu.)—*Fitzgerald* ;

within the garter, surmounted by an earl's coronet, and supported on the dexter by an eagle, on the sinister by a wyvern collared and chained, standing on a ribbon with the motto,

COMME ' IE TROUVE,

These are the armorial insignia of Charles Butler, earl of Arran, and baron Butler, who was High Steward of Westminster, 1715-1758. He was not, however, a Knight of the Garter.

The mace-head is surmounted by a crown composed of two jewelled bands, rising from a jewelled circlet, with a cresting of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis. At the intersection of the bands is the orb and cross. Within the coronet is a flat cap with the royal arms—quarterly : 1. England *impaling* (not, as more usually, *dimidiating*) Scotland ; 2. France modern ; 3. Ireland ; 4. Hanover—within the garter and crowned, with the lion and unicorn as supporters standing on a ribbon with the motto DIEU ET MON DROIT. On either side the crown are the letters G R, for George I.

The mace bears on various parts the following hall-marks :

1. A Roman capital L in a rounded oblong, being the London date-letter for 1726-7 ;
2. The lion passant in an oblong ;
3. The leopard's head crowned, in a plain shield ;
4. The maker's, the letter P surmounted by an open crown, in a shaped shield.

This last mark is unusual in bearing a single letter only.

This mace is popularly supposed to be the 'bauble' ordered to be removed by Oliver Cromwell from the House of Commons, but there appears to be no truth in the statement, and the hall-marks alone prove that this mace, at any rate, cannot have been the one, though, of course, it might have been re-made of the old silver.

I have not yet been able to learn anything of its history.

The Standing Cup is one of the finest, as well as the largest, of its class and date, in existence. With its cover it stands 28 inches high. It is of silver, and wholly gilt within and without.

The cup is 16½ inches high, with a hemispherical bowl, 10 inches in diameter and 5¾ inches deep. It is joined by a most

elaborate baluster stem, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, to a wide-spreading foot, 7 inches in diameter. The general form of the cup is roughly that of a huge chalice.

The foot has on its lowest edge a bold egg and tongue molding, surmounted by a series of beaded circles. Then comes the main spread of the foot, which is covered with a fine repoussé scroll pattern of double roses and daisies, with a lower border of the egg and tongue pattern. The foot is joined to the stem by a bold roll with small stamped pattern. The stem itself is difficult to describe. It consists of a series of richly-ornamented rings of various thicknesses and diameters—one of which has three bold lions' faces projecting. Just below the bowl, and again lower down, are three scroll corbels like those seen on maces—they are probably to secure a linen napkin to when the cup is in use. The bowl is completely covered by a truly splendid scroll of great double roses and daisies, similar to but larger than that on the foot, with a smaller series of the same flowers above and below. On one side is a small shield with the arms of the city of Westminster.

Round the rim is the following inscription :

✠ THE GEVER TO HIS BRETHREN WISETH
PEACE * Wth PEACE HE WISETH BROTHERS LOVE
ON EARTH * Wth LOVE TO SEALE I AS A PLEDGE
AM GEVEN * A STANDING BOWLE TO BE VSED IN
MIRTHE * THE GVIFTE OF MAVRICE PICKERING
AND IOANE HIS WIFE. 1588.

Under the foot is engraved the weight :

113 oz. 10 dw.*

The following hall-marks are stamped on the bowl :

1. A Lombardic capital 6, the London date-letter for 1604-5 ;
2. The lion passant ;
3. The leopard's head crowned ;
4. The maker's, IA in a shaped shield.

So that either the cup given in 1588 was re-made in 1604, or Maurice and Joan Pickering gave the money to buy it with.

The cover is hemispherical in shape, with a pyramidal top. The surface is covered with a good pattern of double roses and daisies, with flowers between. One of these is partly replaced by a shield with the city arms. On the top of the cover is a bold gadrooned circle, surmounted by a smaller one. Above these rises a broad flat boss, ornamented with leaf-work, on

* With the cover it now weighs 8 lb. 6 oz. Avoir. or 122 oz. 8 dwts. Troy.

which is a tall four-legged frame carrying a ball surmounted by a winged female figure holding a palm branch—representing Peace.

A very brief inspection of this standing cup will suffice to show that the cover is of very much inferior workmanship to the cup itself. Further examination reveals a different maker's mark on the top, and the following complete set inside:

1. An old-English capital **U** in a plain shield, being the London date-letter for 1677-8;
2. The leopard's head crowned;
3. The lion passant;
4. The maker's mark, I H with a fleur-de-lis between two pellets in base, in a shaped shield.

So that between cup and cover there is a difference of seventy-three years.

With respect to the donor of the silver of this cup, I have been favoured with a few notes by Mr. W. M. Trollope, the town clerk of Westminster:

‘Maurice Pickering was keeper of the gatehouse (in Westminster) in the time of queen Elizabeth, a post which it is supposed his father held before him. The office was in the gift of the dean and chapter, and was considered one of some importance. It cannot be ascertained when he was appointed, but in a paper addressed to lord treasurer Burleigh in 1580, he said, “My predecessor and my wief and I have kept this office of the gatehouse this xxiii yeres and upwards.” He was considered a great man in Westminster, and in official documents he was styled Morris Pickering, gentleman. At one time he and his wife are mentioned as dining at a marriage-feast at the bishop of Rochester's in Westminster Close, and another as supping with Sir George Peckham, justice of the peace.

On one occasion he got sadly into trouble, for when supping with Sir George he foolishly let out some of the secrets of his office in chatting with lady Peckham (the gatehouse was at that time full of poor needy prisoners for religion's sake whose poverty had become notorious). He told her ladyship in answer to a question she asked him, ‘Yea, I have maneye poore people for that cause (meaning religion) and for restraints (poverty) of their friends. I fear they will starve as I have no allowance for them.’ For this Pickering fell sadly into trouble, was summoned before the lord chancellor, examined by the judges and severely reprimanded, upon which he sent a most humble and sorrowful petition to lord Burleigh, praying the

comfort of his good lord's mercy in the matter, and protesting that he had ever prayed for the prosperous reign of the queene, 'who hath defended us from the tearing of the Deville, the Poope, and all his ravening wollves.' It is supposed the Privy Council took no further notice of the matter, as no mention is made to that effect, only that occasionally he made a return of the prisoners in the gatehouse to the justices of the peace assembled at quarter sessions. At times he had some celebrated characters under his care—Dr. Kysby, for religion's sake, and at another time that 'arrant scold,' Long Meg of Westminster. The beautiful silver-gilt standing-cup which he gave to the burgesses of Westminster is supposed to be all that is left as a memorial of Pickering.

The great Standing-Cup is a fine piece of Elizabethan metal-work, and the cover held over the heads of those who drank the pledge is surmounted with what was called in the old art language 'an antique'—properly speaking, it is a grace cup, not a 'bowle.' The quaint inscription should be read as follows:

'The giver to his brethren wisheth peace,
With peace he wisheth brothers love on earth,
Which love to seal I as a pledge am given
A standing bowl to be used in mirth.

The Gift of Maurice Pickering and Joan his wife, 1588.'

These few particulars are gathered from State Papers.'

The Snuff-Box may be briefly described as a cup-shaped vessel of oak, having a flat lid encircled by a silver oak-wreath, and surmounted by a trophy formed of two crossed *secures et fasces* with wreaths of laurel and oak, and the motto,

WITH JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

Over all is a small silver-tipped and crowned ebony constable's staff, with two engraved shields bearing a portcullis and the arms of the Confessor respectively. The box runs on three wheels, which are additions, and has a capacious silver-gilt receptacle for the snuff. On each side is a small holder, with shields bearing a portcullis and the Confessor's arms, for the ivory and ebony hammers of the 'chair' and of the 'vice.' These screw into the holders, the male screws forming a silver band round each hammer.

The box bears the following inscription underneath:

This deposit for Snuff having been of the Roof of that Ancient Pile "Westminster Hall," may serve to Commemorate the Coronation of his Majesty King George the*

Fourth, "preparatory to which August Ceremony an opportunity was afforded of repairing the same, and in the progress thereof, it formed a part of what became necessary to be removed," and it is presumed it will not lessen the Value of the purpose to which it is with all due Veneration appropriated.

* William Rufus, 1097.

Inside the lid is another inscription :

This humble but earnest Testimonial of the High Constable to the Members comprising the Westminster Court, (indicative of the Gratitude he feels for their opinion expressed towards him on all occasions, and which has contributed during a Period of Nine Years in a great degree to ameliorate the laborious Duties of the Office, he has had the Honor of holding under them), is most respectfully submitted for their Acceptance, on this their Anniversary.

3rd of August, 1825.

vide

WILLIAM LEE, H.C.

infra.

The silver mounts bear the London hall-marks for 1825-6."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., by permission of the mayor and corporation of Gravesend, exhibited for comparison with the Westminster mace the great mace of the boroughs of Gravesend and Milton.

This mace is of silver gilt, 4 feet 8½ inches long. It is of the usual type, but has a bulbous stem like the Westminster mace, which it so much resembles in its general features that the description of the one will apply to the other. So striking is this similarity that, despite the different goldsmiths' marks, the same hand evidently worked at both.

The compartments of the mace-head are thus filled :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A crowned harp ; | } Each between the letters
A R, for <i>Anna Regina</i> ; |
| 2. A crowned fleur-de-lis ; | |
| 3. A crowned rose and thistle
on one stalk ; | |
| 4. The arms of the borough—(Arg.), a tower (gu.)
charged with a bull's head (sa.) rising from a coronet,
all within a bordure (az.) of five buckles and as many
fleurs-de-lis (or). (Granted by William le Neve,
Clarencieux, in 1635.) On either side of the shield | |

are the letters G M, for Gravesend and Milton; and below it is a scroll lettered :

Stephen Allen, Gen^t.

MAYOR

1709.

On the foot is a small medallion with the old insignia of the town—a ship with a porcupine as steersman.

The mace bears the following hall-marks :

1. Britannia;
2. The lion's head erased;
3. A small court-hand q, the London date-letter for 1709-10;
4. The maker's mark, Py surmounted by a crowned rose, for Benjamin Pyne.

In an inventory of the town's goods, dated Oct. 14, 1595, occurs :

The Sergeant's Mace to arrest withal.

This was valued at 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and was given in exchange in 1710, when the present mace was bought for 97*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited a hoard of articles of the Bronze Age, found at Eaton, near Norwich, on which he made the following remarks:—

“A collection of articles belonging to the Bronze Age forwarded to me for examination in June last by Mr. James Reeve, curator of the Norwich museum, presents points of sufficient interest to be brought before the notice of the Society of Antiquaries. It consists of various implements and weapons found in one spot in digging for the foundation of new buildings at Eaton, about one mile to the south-south-west of Norwich, at a depth of about six feet from the surface, and it now is in the possession of J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P., who has kindly lent it for exhibition to the Society this evening.

The hoard consists of the following articles,—

Implements.

Palstave, broken	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Socketed celts, plain	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
„ „ bevelled	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
„ „ ornamented	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
„ „ fragmentary	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
„ chisels	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
„ gouge	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Socketed knife, plain, curved	1
„ knives, plain, straight, doubled-edged	2
„ knife, ornamented, straight, double- edged	1
Tanged chisels	2
Tanged-knife, dagger or spear-head	1
Tip of blade (? sickle)	1
Triangular cutter	1

Nondescript Articles.

Rings, hollow, cast	4
Tube for strap	1
Tube with hooks	1

Weapons.

Swords, broken	3
Scabbard tips	2
Dagger ? point	1
Spear-heads, plain	8
Spear-heads, ornamented	2
Mace-head	1

Total 53

To this list must be added two jets, or fragments of metal, formed during the process of casting; several small fragments, evidently broken for the smelting-pot, and a squared rubber of palæozoic sandstone carefully ground and smoothed, which has apparently been used for grinding or sharpening. The two scabbard tips, dagger point, jets, and other small fragments were tightly jammed into the socket of one of the celts. The whole deposit is similar in character to those which have repeatedly been found in France, Germany, and the British Isles.

The only palstave in the above hoard is a fragment with the blade broken off, looped, ornamented with three divergent ribs below the stop-ridge, and of the same type as a specimen from Nettleham, Lincolnshire, fig. 83 of Mr. John Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*.

The plain socketed celts are looped, with mouldings round the neck, and square in section below it, and are of the same type as those found in Reach Fen, Burwell Fen, Cambridge-shire.* All are fresh from the mould, and two pairs have been cast in the same mould. They measure in inches—

* See Evans, *op. cit.* fig 116.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
1. Length	4.5	3.2
2. Circumference	3.9	3.25
3. Transverse and vertical measurement of socket	1.6 × 1.5	1.1 × 1.4
4. Length of cutting edge	1.2	1.5

Three round-mouthed, socketed celts are characterised by the four angles being bevelled from the neck to the cutting edge. They are of the same type as that figured by M. Chantre from Orgelet (Jura), and preserved in the museum of Lons-le-Saulnier.* They have been cast in separate moulds, and the edge of the smallest of the three is blunted.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Length	4.0	3.5
Circumference	3.1	4.25
Transverse and vertical measurement of socket	1.4 × 1.4	1.5 × 1.5
Length of cutting edge	2.2	2.2

One of the two ornamented socketed celts has a moulding half-an-inch below the mouth of the socket, and bears five ribs on each side of the blade, which descend from the moulding about half-way in the direction of the cutting edge, and terminate in pellets or roundels. The two outer are at the angles. It is of the same type as that figured by Mr. Evans from Fornham, near Bury St. Edmunds.† It has apparently not been used. A second, square at the mouth and shorter, bears three ribs only, which die away towards the cutting edge without roundels. It is of the same type as the above, with the exception that the angles of the cutting edge are more recurved, and the cutting edge relatively wider.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Length	4.0	2.6
Circumference	3.75	3.75
Transverse and vertical measurement of socket	1.5 × 1.3	1.0 × 1.6
Length of cutting edge	1.9	2.0

One of the two socketed chisels has been imperfectly cast, and is of the same general type as fig. 160 of Mr. Evans, from Carlton Rode, Norfolk. A second, also socketed (fig. 1.), has

* Evans, *L'Age du Bronze*, Pl. x. fig. 4.

† *Op. cit.* fig. 133.

a long blade with sharp-cutting edge, and the narrow sides traversed by a groove. The socket is oval and perforated with two holes for the reception of a rivet, and is separated from the blade by a shoulder.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Length	2·3	3·6
Circumference	2·0	
Transverse and vertical measure- ment of socket	0·8 × 0·5	7·5 × 4·5
Cutting edge	1·1	0·6



Fig. I.
SOCKETED CHISEL (half-size).

The smaller of the two tanged chisels is of the same type as Mr. Evans's fig. 193 of a specimen from Wallingford, with collar flattened above and neck rounded below, and with a square tang and a short blade. The larger has a longer and more slender tang and blade.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Length	4·0	6·15
Tang	2·1	2·75
Blade	1·9	3·4
Edge	1·3	1·0

The gouge is socketed and is of the same type as fig. 208 of Mr. Evans's work, from the River Tay. The socket is round, and the edge is sharp.

Length	3·8
Circumference	2·25
Top to hollow	1·1

A socketed knife (fig. II.) with two rivet-holes, and the wooden handle still present in the oval socket, in which it was held by wooden pins. It has a short double-edged curved blade,

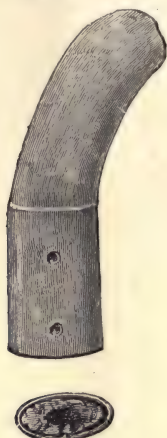


Fig. II.

SOCKETED KNIFE (half-size).

terminated by a rounded cutting edge like the top of a dinner-knife. In this last respect, and in its curved shape, it differs from any implement of the Bronze Age with which I am acquainted.

Length	.	.	.	.	.	4.0
Long diameter of socket	.	.	.	.	.	1.0
Length of socket	.	.	.	.	.	1.6
„ blade	.	.	.	.	.	2.4
Width of top of blade	.	.	.	.	.	0.75

Two other knives with oval sockets, and with double-edged leaf-shaped blades, terminating in a point, are of well-known types. One ornamented with two ridges running parallel with the blade, is somewhat like that figured by Mr. Evans, from Reach Fen, Burwell Fen, Cambridgeshire (fig. 241). The socket has been broken off at the first rivet-hole. The other has a plain blade, and the socket has been broken off at the second rivet-hole; it still contains a fragment of the wooden handle. A third knife is represented by a blade with a mid-rib broken short off from the socket.

		Ornamental.	Plain.
Length of total	.	—	7.0 —
„ socket	.	—	1.4 —
„ blade	.	6.0	5.6 5.3
Basal width of blade	.	1.1	1.1 —

A triangular tanged implement (fig. III.) with bevelled-cutting edges, and a rivet-hole in the tang, may be either a small knife, dagger, or javelin head; it is 3·9 inches long, the



Fig. III.

DAGGER ? (half-size).

tang being 1 inch, and the blade 2·9 inches, the base of the blade being 1 inch.

A triangular plate of bronze (fig. IV.) cast with bevelled cutting-edges on each side, and with a central hole, is probably a knife for skinning; it is unlike anything found in Britain, but is similar to some of those found in France,* mentioned (*op. cit.* p. 215) by Mr. Evans. The long cutting-edge measures 3·8 inches, and the two short ones respectively 2·5 inches.

The most singular, and, perhaps, the most important portion of the find consists of two very remarkable fragments of cast

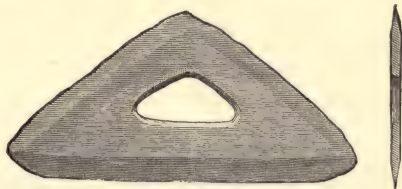


Fig. IV.

SKINNING KNIFE ? (half-size).

bronze, one of which has been found in this country before, while the other has only been met with in Ireland. The first

* This cutter may be compared with the triangular bronze cutter, without the central hole, found in the department of Tarn.—(*Matériaux*, 1879, p. 180, fig. 4.)

is a hollow tube open at both ends, and with a solid loop on one side with a sufficient interval to allow of a leather strap being passed through, and with an oval hole on the opposite side, and is exactly of the same shape and form as that figured and described by Mr. Evans* as 'a mysterious object,' from Reach Fen, Burwell Fen, Cambridge. Its dimensions are—

Total length	.	.	.	.	.	3·0
Length of loop	.	.	.	.	.	2·0
Long diameter of hole	.	.	.	.	.	1·0

The second article is in the same style as the above, and may have formed part of the same thing. It consists of two stout bronze hooks, solid, cast on to the ends of a hollow cylinder. The cylinder has a round hole in the centre on the side next the hooks, and exactly opposite on the other side is the fractured end of a tube or socket which has been broken away. (fig. v.) Since this communication has been made to the Society, Mr. Evans has called my attention to a curious bronze instrument, 23·25 inches long, found in 1829 in a bog in Ireland, at Dunnavarney, Ballymoney, Antrim, which consists of three hollow tubes fitted together with a socketed hook at one end and a knob terminating in a ring for suspension at the other.



Fig. v.

TUBE WITH HOOKS (half-size).

It bears bronze figures of goose- or swan-like birds fastened through the middle segment by pins, the other ends of which

* *Op. cit.* fig. 493, pp. 396-7.

are attached to loose rings.* On comparing the hooks of the Norwich find with the above, which is now in the British Museum, I find that they are practically identical, as may be seen by the following measurements :—

	Norwich.	Antrim.
Total length of hook . . .	6·0	5·5
Basal breadth of hook . . .	2·4	3·3
Length of cylinder . . .	1·9	2·4

It is very probable, also, that the looped tube above mentioned may have formed the other end of an instrument of the same kind, the knob under the ring in the Irish specimen being there represented by the transverse tube with an aperture for a strap. Nor are we without a clue as to the use to which this instrument was put. The goose- or swan-like birds are of the same design as those which adorn the 'vase-carriages' of Scania and North Germany;† and which also are perched upon the bronze braziers or vase-carriages found in Etruscan tombs. It is therefore probable that Mr. Evans's suggestion is true—that it was used in religious ceremonial, after the fashion of the flesh-hooks of the Levites. It is also worthy of note that four bronze rings, cast hollow, found in the Norwich hoard, may have belonged to this instrument, in the same manner as those attached to the instrument found in Antrim.

The fragments of swords, which have evidently been bent and broken up for the melting-pot, belong at least to three different weapons. One of these is represented by the leaf-shaped blade, which is plain, with a broad mid-rib, and the usual shallow grooves on either side, parallel with the cutting edge. To this probably belongs a basal portion, including the plate for the hilt with two rivet-holes on either side. There are two notches at the point where the hilt joins the blade, the rest of the plate has been broken away. The sword-blade measures 11·75 inches in length, and has a maximum width of 1·6 inch. The measurement at the top of the hilt-plate is 2 inches. The rest of the fragments present no points worthy of notice.

Two scabbard-ends belong to well-known types. One with a strong mid-rib on each side, and shaped like a scissor-sheath, and ornamented with a terminal round, cast solid, is, with the exception of the last, not unlike fig. 368 of Mr. Evans. The other is crescent-shaped with crenulated margin, and a rivet-hole on each side for attachment to a wooden scabbard; it belongs to the same type as fig. 371 of Mr. Evans from Reach Fen.

* Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc. iii. 1854-5, p. 65. Waring, *Stone Implements and Ornaments of Remote Ages*. Folio. Pl. 84, fig. 1.

† Waring, *op. cit.* pl. 83, fig. 2.

The bronze spear-heads and javelin-heads, ten in number, are all socketed, and of the same leaf-shaped type, with blades small in proportion to the large central mid-rib or shaft. The sockets of the two smallest are ornamented with three sets of lines running parallel to the base, possibly representing the mode in which, before the invention of the socket, spear-heads were secured in their handles by strings or thongs wound round the shaft below the blades.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Total length	6·75	4·5
Length of socket	2·0	1·5
Circumference of socket	3·1	2·9
Length of blade	4·75	3·0
Breadth of blade	1·5	1·2

A bronze disk, with sharp-cutting edge, and a strong, stout socket, may possibly be classed among the weapons, and if so was probably the head of a mace. The disk is flat on the side remote from the socket, and diminishes in thickness as it passes from the socket to the cutting edge. Its diameter is 2·5 inches, while that of the socket is 1·0 inch.

I am indebted to Mr. Evans for a reference to a similar



Fig. VI.

STONE POLISHER (half-size).

object in his collection, smaller and less perfect, found at Harty, in Kent.* A third has also been met with at Haynes Hill in the same county.†

The stone-grinder or polisher (fig. VI.), found along with the

* Evans, *op. cit.* p. 463.

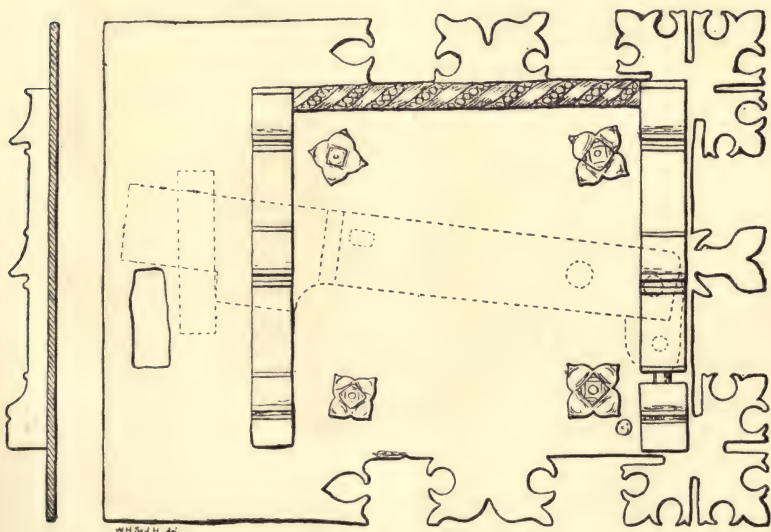
† Archæological Journal, xxx. 287.

articles described above, is carefully ground and smoothed. It is rectangular in outline, measures $1\cdot8 \times 1\cdot8 \times 1\cdot6$ and $1\cdot4$ inches, and has all the angles smoothed or bevelled off.

This hoard in its general *facies* more closely resembles those recorded by Mr. Evans in the eastern counties than any others with which it has been compared, and more especially that discovered in Reach Fen, Burwell Fen, near Cambridge. It is one of a series of discoveries, showing that the bronze smith was at work in the eastern counties in the Late Bronze Age, and that local centres of manufacture had by that time sprung up in Great Britain, in which new articles were cast out of worn out, or antiquated types, such as the broken palstave described in this paper."

JOHN EVANS, Esq., President, exhibited a curious Iron Puzzle Lock, accompanied with the following remarks:—

"I have brought for exhibition this evening what may be termed a puzzle latch, or beggar's latch, of somewhat early date. The object of such latches is that the uninitiated passer-by



ELEVATION, WITH SECTION OF BUTTRESS, OF PUZZLE LOCK.

(The dotted lines show the position of the latch when raised. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

shall not readily perceive the method of opening the doors which are secured by their means, though access is readily gained by those acquainted with the secret of the latch.

The specimen exhibited consists of a flat plate bent over at right angles to cover the edge of the door to which it was attached, and presenting on the face of the door a flat surface of about $7 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On the three sides on which it is not bent over, it is ornamented by open work, leaving a sort of Tudor flower at each angle. On the face of the plate are two ornamental buttresses of iron about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches apart, and at the top between them is a spirally ornamented rail, with bands alternately beaded and grooved. The ends of one of the buttresses form spikes which pass through the plate to fasten it to the door. It was also fastened by means of two quatrefoil-headed nails near the other buttress, to correspond with which two quatrefoils are riveted to the plate. The base of the second buttress is moveable, and is connected by a link passing inside the buttress with the latch at the back, so that by pulling it down the latch is lifted. This ingenious door-fastener was given to me some forty-five years ago by an aunt at Gloucester. It probably belongs to the first half of the sixteenth century."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 14th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts of books were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :—

- From the Author :—Catalogue of the Collection of Tobacco Pipes deposited by Edwin A. Barber. (Pennsylvania Museum.) 8vo. 1882.
- From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—Berkeley MSS. History of the Hundred of Berkeley. By John Smyth, of Nibley. Vol. iii. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A. 4to. Gloucester, 1885.
- From the Author :—Les Anciens Dieux des Pyrénées. Par Julien Sacaze. 8vo. Saint-Gaudens, 1885.
- From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—Cooke's Description of the County of Hertford. 12mo. London.
- From His Honour Judge Bayley, F.S.A. :—
1. Éphémérides Brugeoises. Par J. Gailliard. 8vo. Bruges, 1847.
 2. Glossaire Français du Moyen Age. Par M. Le M. Léon de Laborde. 8vo. Paris, 1872.

From Henry Vaughan, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Original Papers of the Spectator bound in one Volume. Folio. London, March 1, 1711, to Dec. 6, 1712.

From the Author :—A Bookseller of the Last Century. By Charles Welsh. 8vo. London, 1885.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the following gentlemen for the liberal donation of their publications during the past year :—

The editors of The Athenæum, The Builder, and Notes and Queries, the proprietors of the Art Journal, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society.

A bronze medal struck in commemoration of the opening of the new council chamber of the city of London, October 2nd, 1884, the gift of the city of London, was also laid before the Society, for which thanks were ordered to be returned to the donors.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

W. CHICHESTER, Esq., exhibited a fine silver Monteith, 8 inches high and 12 inches in diameter, with a moveable rim, making the total height $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It bears the London hall-marks for 1705-6.

Also a small silver Punch Bowl of elegant form, probably Dutch, *circa* 1685.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a fine and perfect terra-cotta Mask, probably of Greek workmanship, from the neighbourhood of Naples.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at a quarter to nine, and closed at half-past nine, when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

Rev. William Frederic Creeny, M.A.

Sir George Reresby Sitwell, Bart., M.P.

Alfred James Hipkins, Esq.

Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, Esq.

George Edward Fox, Esq.

Edwin Joseph March Phillipps de Lisle, Esq.

Thursday, January 21st, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., President, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.,
in the Chair.

The President announced that the meeting of February 4th would be made special at 8.45 p.m. for the election of a Secretary, and that the Council had nominated the Hon. Harold Arthur Dillon for the office.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From T. O. Hutton, Esq., through J. W. Ingle, Esq., on behalf of the Worshipful Company of Weavers :—Facsimile of the Ancient Book of The Weavers' Company, the original of which is in possession of the Company. Folio. London. Photo-lithographed from the original by W. Griggs.

From the Author, Henry Fowler, Esq. :—A Paper on a Living Ancient City said to exist in Central America. 8vo. Belize, British Honduras, 1880.

From the Mexican Government :—Nombres Geográficos de México. Atlas Folio. Mexico, 1885.

From the Author :—Bibliographia Paracelsica. An Examination of Dr. Friedrich Mook's "Theophrastus Paracelsus. Eine Kritische Studie." Pt. ii. By Professor Ferguson. 8vo. Glasgow, 1885.

From the Editor, M. J. F. Judice Biker :—Collecção de Tratados da India. Vols. 9 and 10. 8vo. Lisbon, 1885.

From the Author :—Lightning Conductors : their History, Nature, and mode of Application. By Richard Anderson. 3rd Edition. 8vo. London, 1885.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

George Edward Fox, Esq.

Alfred James Hipkins, Esq.

Edwin Joseph March Phillipps de Lisle, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Houghton was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being at once proceeded with in conformity with the Statutes, Ch. V. § 1, he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Society.

An exhibition, consisting of nearly every known example of the medieval silver-mounted drinking-bowls called Mazers, with other drinking-vessels illustrative of the subject, was opened.

In illustration of this exhibition the Director communicated the following notes, which he had received from Octavius Morgan, Esq., F.S.A. :—

"I hope your Mazer exhibition will be successful ; it is an interesting subject, and has never been worked up. I took it up some years ago, and collected some information, but I do not think I can put it into the form of a paper, and cannot find my notes, if I kept any.

I came to the conclusion that the name Mazer came from the quality of the wood, which is *speckled*. The word *maser*, in German, is *speckled*, and *maser holtz* is speckled wood, and the name of the disease, measles, is from the same source, it being a speckled and spotted disease or rash. The bowls are usually shallow, and I fancy were made of the excrescences which grow on tree-trunks or roots of trees, and on which bunches of short twigs or leaves grow, the fibres of which being at right angles to the surface give a spotted or speckled appearance to the wood, and which may, therefore, have been a favourite part of the tree to cut off and turn into the shape of a shallow saucer-like cup, the depth of which was increased by a high metal rim, which converted it into a bowl, in the centre of which there was frequently a boss ornamented with enamel, which may have been used to stop some hole or conceal a defect.

Some of these bowls were made of half a calabash-rind ; in that case the gathering together of the fibres of the shell would be concealed and covered by the boss. Calabash-rinds were in those days rare foreign articles, and so may have been prized ; but I dare say that you will have in your exhibition some specimens of various kinds, some with and some without the enamelled bosses, and accurate conclusions may be arrived at as to the special use and meaning of these peculiar drinking-vessels.

In the Nineveh sculptures the kings are frequently represented holding shallow saucer-like bowls in their hands for drinking, and they are always held on the flat of the hand, or rather on the tops of the fingers, and often reminded me of the practice of old ladies in my younger days, drinking their tea out of their saucers, as I have often seen when a child."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, also read a paper on the subject in general, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Mr. Hope's paper also included descriptions of each object.

The following summary records the approximate number of vessels forming this collection, with the names of the exhibitors :—

MAZERS.

Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon	1
Armourers' Company	1
Ironmongers' Company	2
A. W. Franks, Esq.	5
Vicar and churchwardens of St. Petrock's, Exeter	1
Warden of Harbledown Hospital	5
(and a cover.)	
Dean and chapter of York	1
Warden and fellows of All Souls College, Oxford	5
(and two covers.)	
Provost and fellows of Oriel College, Oxford . .	1
Vicar and churchwardens of Holy Trinity, Colchester	1
King Edward VI.'s almshouses, Saffron Walden .	1
Vicar and churchwardens of Epworth, Lincolnshire	1
Captain Vyner	1
Mrs. Smith	1
Rev. H. F. St. John	1
Vicar and churchwardens of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London	1
W. Jerdone Braikenridge, Esq.	1
Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum	1
Also electrotypes of	5
Vicar and churchwardens of Fairford, Gloucestershire	1
	—
	37
	—

The following miscellaneous vessels were also exhibited:—

By the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum.—Three medieval double cups of maple wood. (*See* Cripps, *Old English Plate*. 2nd edition, pp. 189-191.)

By H. Syer Cuming, Esq.—A plain standing cup of maple, metal mount lost.

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Date, *circa* 1600.

By the rector and churchwardens of Buckland, Gloucestershire.—A standing cup of lime or sycamore, painted white inside and marbled green outside. Plain silver band with scalloped fringe, inscribed—

✠ MAGISTER * WINGFIELD * RECTOR * DE *
 BVCKLAND * HVIC * POCVLO * ADDIDIT *
 ALIQVID * ORNATVS * * WILLMVS * LONG
 MORE * ME * FECIT * ANNO * DOMIN * 1607.

In the bottom is a silver plate, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, engraved with four broad leaves, upon which is set a deep ring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, enclosing a gilt plate engraved with the figure of St. Margaret—apparently in part the print of a medieval mazer.

Silver mount on foot.

Height, $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches ; diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; depth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

By G. W. Marshall, Esq., F.S.A.—Standing cup of walnut, with short broad foot. Inscribed on side—

Bibe polum ne deffunde Oscula
Proximum (sic)
With a health to Jolley Bacchus.

Height, $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; depth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter, $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

By M. Dodington, Esq.—Standing cup of *lignum vitae*, with a cover, on a short broad foot.

Height, 8 inches ; with cover $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; depth, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; diameter, $8\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

By Henry Bode, Esq.—A standing cup of maple wood with a cover, $19\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, engraved with texts and heraldic devices. See Proc. 2d S. vii. 77, where the cup is described at length.

Date, temp. James I.

By Joseph Clarke, Esq., F.S.A.—A drawing of a similar cup in the possession of his family.

By the Governors of Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon.—Three wooden bowls, probably of lime or sycamore, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and between 4 and 5 inches high, painted red inside, and in red and white bands outside. Each has a short foot and bears an inscription painted in black on a white band :—

1. THIRST § SATISFIED § CEASE §
 WHAT § SIRRA § HOLD § YOUR § PEASE §
2. COMFORT § THE § COMFORTLES
3. FORGET § NOT § THY § BEGINNING §
 REMEMBER § THY § END.

Date, circa 1600.

By the Governors of St. John's hospital, Sandwich.—A yew or *lignum vitæ* bowl of considerable thickness and not inelegant shape, apparently of late-seventeenth century date.

It once had a narrow band, now lost, but retains a singular print*—a thin flat plate of silver gilt, $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, with an engraving of a woman in a long gown and unbound hair, holding in her left hand a staff, and in her outstretched right hand a bag-purse. Round the rim is somewhat rudely engraved in black letter—

pro aia Cristine pikepsfch.

A woman of this name was admitted a sister of the hospital 6 Hen. V., and she probably gave the original mazer, of which this was the print.

Diameter, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; height, $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches ; depth, $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

By the vicar and churchwardens of St. John's, Clerkenwell.—A massive ebony bowl, $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches high, lined with sheet iron, and mounted with a silver-gilt band with ornate lower edge, inscribed

DEO ET SACRIS. *He that believeth & is baptized, shall be saved.*

ST. JOHN CLERKENWELL (a wreath and two crossed palm-branches).

The only mark is a thrice-repeated maker's mark, illegible.

Date, late-eighteenth century.

Probably made for baptismal purposes.

By the vicar and churchwardens of Wymeswold, Leicestershire.—A silver cup, now used as a chalice, but perhaps originally a pyx and furnished with a cover, now lost. It is represented in the accompanying illustration (see opposite). The band round the bowl is inscribed—

SOLI ♦ DEO ♦ HONOR ♦ ET ♦ GLORIA.

This band, and the upper part of the moldings of the foot, bear traces of gilding.

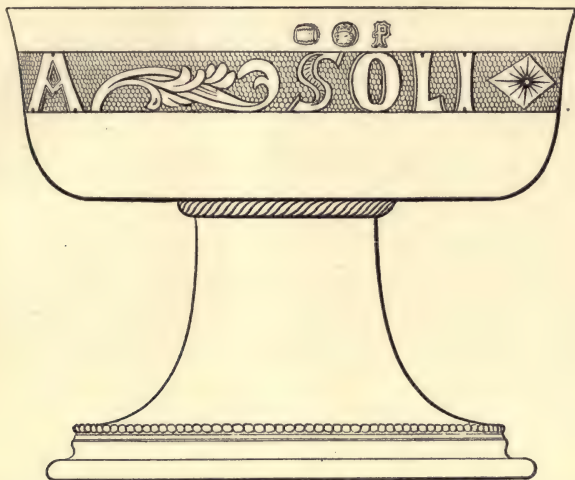
This interesting cup has three hall-marks:—

1. The maker's, a comb (?) in an oblong.
2. The leopard's head crowned, in a circle.
3. A small black-letter *p*, the London date-letter for 1512—1513.

Height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; of foot, $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

* Engraved in Boys' History of Sandwich (1792), part i. p. 125.

By the governors of Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon.—A silver-gilt bowl, mazerwise, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, quite plain, with a simply moulded foot.



CUP USED AS A CHALICE, WYMESWOLD CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE.
(Scale $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.)

At the bottom of the bowl a print, with arms of see of Canterbury impaling Whitgift.*

Under the foot the arms of the deanery (x^i on a cross) impaling Nevil—quarterly: 1, a saltire; 2, lozengy a canton (erm.); 3, a lion rampant guttée; 4 (erm.), a crescent; with a quatrefoil for difference.

Hall-marks:

1. The maker's, PP in a plain shield.
2. The leopard's head crowned.
3. The lion passant gardant.
4. A Lombardic capital B, the London date-letter for 1599—1600.

This bowl was given to the hospital by Thomas Nevil, dean of Canterbury 1597—1615.

The governors of Whitgift's Hospital also exhibited a silver cup on a baluster stem, identical in shape with the communion cups of the period.

Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

* John Whitgift was archbishop of Canterbury, 1583—1604.

Hall-marks :

1. A Lombardic capital α , the London date-letter for 1600—1.
2. The lion passant gardant.
3. The leopard's head crowned.
4. The maker's mark, HD with a cinquefoil in base, in a shaped shield.

By Mrs. Pinkerton.—An Irish 'mether,' or four-sided drinking cup, of bog-oak.

By J. T. Danson, Esq., F.S.A.—A Burmese silver bowl, used for drinking purposes.

It was ordered that the special thanks of the Society be returned to the several contributors to this exhibition, and to Mr. Octavius Morgan and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for their communications.

Thursday, January 28th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From His Honour Judge Bayley, F.S.A. :—The Present State of Europe : or, the Historical and Political Monthly Mercury. Vols. i. (2 parts), iii.-xxxii., xxxiv., and xxxvi.-xl. 4to. London, 1690-1728.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Majesty of London. By Edwin De Lisle. 8vo. London, 1885.

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P.S.A. :—The Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. Vol. vi. No. 2. Text 8vo., and Plates fol. London, 1885.

On the nomination of the President the following gentlemen were appointed as Auditors for the ensuing year :—

Charles Matthew Clode, Esq., C.B.

Edmund Oldfield, Esq.

John Henry Middleton, Esq.

Albert Hartshorne, Esq.

C. DRURY E. FORTNUM, Esq., F.S.A., read some further notice of the diamond signet of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.; of the king's diamond seal; and of the sapphire signet, believed to be that of Mary, queen of William III.

Supplementary to his former paper (*Archaeologia*, vol. xlvii.

p. 392) on this interesting historic relic, and as additional facts in its history, letters from Mr. Douce, the antiquary, to Thomas Kerrick—kindly communicated by Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A.—of the 16th and 20th June, 1817, were read referring to this stone, of the heraldry on which Mr. Douce gives a sketch; he further states that it was set in a gold ring, and was to be sold by auction on the 19th June. In his second letter he states that he had attended the sale and that it had been knocked down for the sum of eighty-six guineas. This sale, it appears, took place at Mr. Christie's rooms in Pall Mall, by order of the executors of the late Barrington Pope Blachford (deceased), and the signet was purchased by Dr. Curry.

Mr. Douce also refers to a signet, then in the earl of Buchan's possession and believed by that nobleman to be that of Mary queen of Scots, but which Douce does not appear to have seen. It is, however, singular that the earl of Buchan does not appear ever to have exhibited or described it at the meetings of the Scotch Antiquarian Society, of which he was the founder and ardent promoter. It would appear, however, by a letter from Monsignore Searle, that the earl of Buchan's signet was stated to be a 'ruby,' and that after his death it was exhibited at Holyrood, in 1843, and glass copies were then sold. From the same authority it would seem that this ring was subsequently acquired by the Misses Nutt, by whom it was presented to the late cardinal Wiseman, and is still in custody at the archbishop's house, Westminster. By the courtesy of his eminence, cardinal Manning, the writer of the paper, accompanied by professor A. H. Church, had been enabled carefully to examine it, and found it to be nothing more than a red glass paste, moulded from the Henrietta Maria diamond.

Reference was also made to other copies on hard stone or paste, on all of which the M is barred to convert it into a monogram of H and M.

Mr. Drury Fortnum exhibited the original diamond, and casts of all the copies on hard stone or paste which had come under his notice. Further, in illustration of his paper and by the courtesy of its fortunate owner, Miss Hartshorne, a fine ring was exhibited, set with an oval sapphire, on which the royal arms of England (under the Stuarts) is engraved between the letters M—plain—and R. This was believed to have been a signet of Henrietta Maria's, but with greater probability was regarded as that of Mary, queen of William III.

Mr. Albert Hartshorne exhibited a seal of the earlier years of the present century, carefully executed, having the same royal shield and letters.

On the subject of king Charles's diamond seal, reference was

made to letters in the British Museum written and sealed with a signet by that unhappy king, and also letters of Charles II. on which the same signet was used, and which there is every reason to believe was the king's diamond seal referred to in Mr. Fortnum's former paper.

Copies of this seal, together with the other impressions exhibited, were presented by him to the Society.

Mr. Fortnum's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

THEODORE DUKA, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., exhibited an African Ivory Anklet, and a Chinese Cup formed out of part of a rhinoceros horn, of which he gave the following account:—

“The ivory anklet and the rhinoceros horn cup, now before the Society, are the property of Mr. Thomas Cam, of Hereford. In November last my friend mentioned these two specimens as forming part of his valuable collection, and he was kind enough to entrust them to me that I might have an opportunity of showing them to friends in London, and of eliciting any information about them.

The notes which I have the honour of submitting were in part furnished by Mr. Cam.

The ivory anklet has been for many years in the possession of Mr. Cam's family. It weighs 2 lbs. 0½ oz. avoirdupois, and measures 3½ inches in height, and 15 inches in circumference. Its greatest diameter is 5 inches, and that of the aperture, which is oval and roughly scooped, 2⅞ inches. On the outside is inscribed—

*Cap^t. Tom a very Good Trader Coomy 40
Copperf that (a face).*

The meaning is not quite clear, but it is suggested that this anklet was removed from a slave on board the ‘Captain Tom,’ on her way to Peru, from which country it was brought to England in the last century with some other curiosities, by a relative of Mr. Cam.

With reference to these anklets we find the following note by Adolphe Burdo, the African traveller, in his work, ‘A Voyage up the Niger and Benueh,’ page 173.

‘The large ivory anklets, which the wealthy negresses of the Niger wear, are not mere ornaments, but serve as a sort of oath of fidelity. They are the equivalent of the wedding-rings in Europe, but with this difference, that while the ring may easily be lost, the negress's anklet is fixed for life on her leg or legs. It is not a very pleasant thing to wear. Far from it. The weight of a piece of ivory, scooped out of the largest part of an elephant's tusk, and reaching from the ankle to the calf of the

leg, may be easily imagined. The hole is just large enough to put the foot through, but not without pain and difficulty.

Burdensome as the adornment is to a woman, who, should she give it away, sell it or break it by accident, would be considered to have been faithless to her duties; she would be repudiated, driven away with contempt, and it is likely enough that a mere misadventure might be interpreted as a crime that would cost her her life. I have more than once tried, adds Adolphe Burdo, to secure one of these famous rings, in exchange for stuffs and beads, the sight of which was in the highest degree tempting to the women, but I never succeeded in getting one. They would readily have given me all their gewgaws but would not part with their anklets for the world. Nothing alarms them so much as to ask for them.'

The rhinoceros horn cup comes originally from China, as the beautifully shaped letters thereon testify. It was purchased some years ago, at a curiosity shop in Brighton, with other objects.

The cup represents the flower of the *Hibiscus Manihot*, one of the *Malvaceæ*—a pentapetaloid imbricated corolla, having the stigma with the seed-vessel marked. On the outside is the calyx with its sepals, and the leaves and buds twining around the corolla. The circumference of the orifice, representing the base of a very large horn, is oval, or perhaps rather trapezoidal with rounded corners, with major and minor axes of 7 and 6 inches respectively. Near the rim the horny substance is coarse, but at the bottom it is smooth and perfectly translucent.

The following is the translation of the Chinese inscription thereon, which appears in two columns:—

'In the cyclical year of Kya-hu * of the reign of Wan-leih (1594), Paru-jen-pung cut this out and Chung-laon-sang fashioned it.'

This carved rhinoceros-horn cup, I present to you, Sir, for your feast; my mind is confused and weak, but your intellect, Sir, is as luminous as the sun. Wang-pih-yuh.'

In Fosbroke's *Cyclopædia of Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 728, we find it stated concerning cups made of rhinoceros horn that already the ancient Romans, who were endowed with wealth, made use of these vessels for pouring water in the baths, and as drinking-cups, and we also learn that amulets were carved out of this substance.

The *English Cyclopædia of Natural History*, vol. iv. p. 590,

* The wood-horse year, the 31st cyclical year.

gives a description by Ctesias of ὄνος Ἰνδικός, the Indian ass, which in part is referable to the rhinoceros. He says that these animals are as large as horses and larger, having a horn on the forehead, one cubit long, which, for the extent of two palms from the forehead, is entirely white; above, it is pointed and red, being black in the middle. Of this horn drinking-cups are formed, and those who use them are said not to be subject to spasm or epilepsy nor to the effects of poison, provided, either before or after taking the poison, they drink out of the cup wine, water, or any other liquid.

One of the Arabian annalists, El Kazwini, has, I understand, much to say about the magical and curative properties of these cups; a fuller notice of them appears in Lane's *Arabian Nights*, chap. xx. note 32. It is also stated that most of the Eastern potentates possessed one of these cups. In Hyder Ali's treasury at Tanjore was found a specimen.

In 'Uganda and the Egyptian Soudan,' by the Rev. C. T. Wilson and R. W. Felkin, vol. ii. p. 275, we read:—

'Cups made of rhinoceros horn are supposed to have the peculiar virtue of detecting poison in coffee and sherbet. Often, when drinking for the first time in a strange house, one of these cups is offered to assure the visitor that no foul play is contemplated. Sugul Bey, says the author, gave me several of them. These cups are considered most valuable presents and a mark of lasting friendship and esteem.'

Another author, Sir John F. Davis, in his work on the Chinese, tells us that: 'On some occasions of peculiar ceremony the feast is closed by drinking from a cup scooped from the rhinoceros horn.'

The Arabian writers inform us that this substance has often been used for drinking-cups of Asiatic potentates, it being supposed to sweat on the approach of poison.

In the British Museum there are, I believe, four specimens of rhinoceros-horn cups, belonging originally to the Sloane Collection. Two of the cups are quite plain and very small, being made, evidently, of horns belonging to young animals; the third cup is somewhat larger, but beautifully ornamented with gold—all three are sessile. The fourth cup has a long shape, like the beautiful specimen kindly lent for this occasion by Dr. Murie, of the Linnean Society; the outside of these long-shaped cups presents ornamental carving of leaves, and flowers, and birds, like that of Mr. Cam. There are also several specimens in the South Kensington Museum. Imitations of rhinoceros-horn cups are made by the Chinese in porcelain, which appear to be used in libations both religious and secular.'

The Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, by permission of Buchanan Scott, Esq., exhibited a Reliquary of Italian or Sicilian workmanship. It consists of a case or framework of ebonized wood, with gilt scroll ornaments at the top and sides, containing an elaborate representation of the Doom and other subjects, formed of many hundred small figures arranged in groups. The figures are apparently made of some kind of composition, but wood, wool, small teeth, and other natural products are also used. The whole is enriched with gold and colour, and the divisions between the groups are set with pearls and real or imitation stones. On the front of the case are four small cells covered with glass and crystal and containing relics. The principal one is on the base of the frame, and contains seven minute pieces of bone, labelled respectively :

S. CONCORD.

S. COSMI.

S. CIRIACI.

S. DEODATI.

S. LEONARD.

S. MAXIMI.

S. FELICIS.

The date of this work may be set down at the middle of the seventeenth century.

The Rev. H. J. CHEALES, Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited a number of Roman and other remains found at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, of whose discovery he gave the following account :

“ Willoughby, the place where the fragments before us have recently been found, is a village on the extreme edge of the East Lincolnshire wolds, a station on the East Lincolnshire Railway, distant three miles from the market-town of Alford.

The discovery of these specimens of Roman tiles, pottery and bronze, is in consequence of a cutting made last spring during the construction of a branch line from Willoughby to the coast at Sutton, and is due to the exertions of a resident farmer, Mr. Bradshaw, who has with great perseverance watched the progress of spade and pick ; and at some trouble from obstruction by the workmen has secured, I believe, almost everything of interest which has been unearthed.

The cutting was made through the surface of a mound about 30 feet above the level of the plain, into which it gradually drops. It is, in fact, the very last slope of the wold into that long and broad strip of fertile plain which skirts the whole east coast of Lincolnshire between wold and sea, from Grimsby to Wainfleet, and is known by the name of ‘The Marsh.’

The cutting is 150 yards in length ; greatest depth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. That portion of it in which these remains were found is through a soil which has evidently been disturbed before, being mixed

with ashes, black and red earth, bits of chalk, and charcoal, oyster-shells, bones, and fragments of pottery. No traces of building or pavement *in situ* have appeared yet; but I am strongly of opinion that the site of the habitation, the back premises of which, probably, this cutting has pierced, may be discovered by exploration of the adjoining ploughed field, sloping down towards the plain, which is sprinkled over with fragments of brick and pottery, &c., and in which about 60 yards east of the cutting is a spring, still discharging water in wet seasons, and which would, likely enough, be connected with the selection of the spot for habitation.

Since writing this I hear from Mr. Bradshaw, 'There are two fine springs of good water . . . In carrying away the water by an under-drain we threw out a great many bones of animals of a large size.'

He says also, 'No doubt the hill is a natural formation, but there are traces of raised earthwork on the south side. The cutting crosses this to the depth of 5 feet, showing clearly it to be artificial.'

The position is just one likely to be chosen in Roman, Saxon, or mediæval times. Along the whole face of this east arm of the wolds there are many instances—as at Gunby, Hanby, and Thoresby—where, on a spur of the wold just where it rises out of the marsh, vestiges remain of an old hall or manor, which was more or less of a stronghold.

The nature of the locality leads me to conjecture that this was the site of a military outpost in connection with the Roman station at Burgh-le-Marsh, distant three miles south.

It is just here that the south-east wold runs down into 'the marsh' in a sort of obtuse-ended promontory—the nearest advance of hill land to the sea along the whole coast—and forming an excellent position from which to command the plain below, and a point of observation against any landing from the sea which lies right in front at only about four miles distance. The position was, we know, utilised in case of Burgh, where was a military post in touch with the naval port 'Vainona' (Wainfleet, three and a-half miles), and guarding the saltworks there (vestiges of which are still clearly manifest on the old sea-bank in Wainfleet and Friskney), and also the road which led from them to Bannovallum (supposed to be Horncastle) and Lindum. This Bannovallum stood eighteen miles from the coast north-west. The 'Vallum' on 'Bannus,' now 'the Bain,' just where that little trout-stream leaves the hills and enters the low valley which widens down through Woodhall to Wildmoor Fen. The Saxon name is even more suggestive than the Roman, Horn or Hurn-castle, the fort on the bend or elbow made by the junc-

tion of the Bain with a tributary stream. The 'lingua,' or angle of land between the two, explains the choice of the spot as a Roman position.

The memory of this road from the Wainfleet salt-pans to Bannovallum still survives in the name 'Salters' Gate,' to this day borne by a lane leading inland from the salt-pans. The post at Burgh guarding that would guard also the Roman sea-bank which ran northward from Wainfleet through Croft and Skegness, and of which both the traces and the name still remain in those parishes.

Of this *bank*, Saunders (Hist. Linc. 1836) says (on the authority of Stukely)—

'The Roman' sea-bank, made probably under Catus Decianus, enters the wapentake of Candleshoe at Friskney, runs in nearly a straight line through that parish to Wainfleet St. Mary, and is denominated the 'High Street.'

I can bear witness to that name still being applied to the straight footpath through my parish (Friskney) from north to south. Near it there are many evidences of circular hutch-dwellings, marked by burnt earth, shells, and pottery, and close by the road the Roman-British vase was dug up, which was exhibited here with other pottery four years ago.

The road ran along the top of the natural sea-bank (now one and a quarter miles inland) to Wainfleet, from which point the Romans continued it by an artificial bank northward.

This, as Saunders says, 'passes through Croft and Skegness to Ingoldmells; from thence it was probably carried along the coast till it communicated with the foss-way at Saltfleet. This place still shows evident tokens of an ancient harbour and artificial defences against the sea. The 'marsh' was then, *i.e.* in the early days of Roman occupation, as the survival of the name reminds us, owing to the incursions of the sea at high tides, impracticable for the march of heavy armoured soldiers, and served, like the fens afterwards to Hereward and his Saxons, as a camp of refuge for the native Britons. Indeed, this very district seems alluded to in the words of Herodian, stating the reasons of the Roman works to bank out the sea'—*'Britanniæ pleraque loca frequentibus oceani alluvionibus paludescunt. Per eas igitur paludes barbari ipsi natant excur-santque ad ilia usque demersi.'*

After the 'marsh' was reclaimed by the sea-bank (above mentioned), it is not improbable that small military stations would be placed all along the east face of the wold—at such a spot as Willoughby; especially if, as I conjecture, it stood on one of the *roads* leading from the coast.

Of this *road*, Saunders, Hist. Line. p. 13, says,—‘From Burgh there was a Roman road to Caistor which passed to the east of Gunby Hall; it then proceeded in a direct line to Uleeby Furze Hill, where there was an encampment; from thence it went by Calceby to South Ormsby, where there was another encampment, a description of which is given in Gough’s edition of Camden’s Britannia; it crossed the Fosseway at Ludford and thence by Binbrook to Caistor.’

What Burgh was on the south side of this promontory Willoughby would be on the north side. As the former commanded the lowlands for many miles southwards no advance could be made along the plain from the north without being observed from the Willoughby mound. With these two points held no enemy could approach north or south or pass along the strip of marsh between them and the sea, or land on the coast unobserved.

The advantages of the site at Willoughby were recognised by the Danes, who have left relics of their occupation, not only in the affix of ‘by,’ but also in the remains of a camp, harp-shaped, enclosing about four and a half acres, with vallum ten feet high and ditch, which is plainly visible still about three hundred yards south of this cutting.

I have added a rough plan taken from the Ordnance map, and with distances as therein given, to show the relative position of places alluded to above.

Of the articles secured by Mr. Bradshaw I have selected a few, which I have the honour to exhibit this evening.

Among them are some pieces of tiles, scored with diagonal patterns; two fragments of flue-tiles, scored with deep vertical lines; two with moulding. Also various fragments of coarse pottery, one of which, a flat circular dish, is nearly perfect. The bottoms of two of the vessels are perforated like colanders.

Among the specimens of red Samian, or, rather, Arretine ware, is a fragment showing a well-moulded ‘lion’s head,’ the mouth of which was the outlet for the liquid out of the shallow circular vessel of which this was a part.

On two of the fragments are signs of the potter’s mark. On one only the letters VIV remain. The other the mark entire, though faint, seems to give the letters ENT—ORF.

Among the metal articles, some of which are of the Roman period, and others later, are—

1. A coin of the reign of Hadrian.
2. A pin 3 inches long, square head.
3. A curious fragment of bronze 6 inches long, with a grotesque head at one end—perhaps a portion of a horse’s bit.

The field through which the cutting has been made is the

property of Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and I have no doubt that her ladyship would allow of examination of the ground with a view to future discoveries."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 4th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—Forty-Two volumes on Egyptian Antiquities from the Library of the late Samuel Birch, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A., Keeper of the Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum.

From the Author:—The Asclepiad. No. 9, Vol. iii. 8vo. London, 1886.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—The English Catholic Nonjurors of 1715. Edited by the late Very Rev. E. E. Estcourt, M.A., F.S.A., and J. O. Payne, M.A. 8vo. London [1885].

From the Editor, Ernest E. Baker, Esq.:—A True and most Dreadfull Discourse of a Woman possessed with the Devill, at Dichey, in Somersetshire. A.D. 1584. [Reprint]. 8vo. Weston-super-Mare, 1886.

From His Honour Judge Bayley, F.S.A.:—The European Magazine, from the commencement in January, 1782, to July, 1825, inclusive, 87 vols.

From the Author:—Five Court Rolls of Great Cressingham, in the county of Norfolk. By H. W. Chandler, M.A. 8vo. London, 1885.

A vote of special thanks was awarded to A. W. Franks, Esq., and to his honour Judge Bayley, for their valuable presents to the Library.

At 8:45 p.m. the meeting was made Special for the election of a Secretary.

The PRESIDENT explained that the office of Secretary, about to be filled up, was an entirely new one under the revised Statutes, and in no way resembling the office held by former Secretaries of the Society, inasmuch as the duties were entirely honorary.

Alfred Charles King, Esq., and Edward William Brabrook, Esq., were nominated by the President and appointed Scrutators of the ballot, which was declared to be opened.

J. PAUL RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of H. A. de Colyar, Esq., exhibited a massive gilt bronze Ring of pope Paul II. (1464-1471).*

It is 1 inch deep, 1½ inch broad, and 2 inches long, and incloses, instead of a stone, a square flat piece of sapphire-blue



GILT BRONZE RING OF POPE PAUL II. (1464-1471.) (Full size.)

glass. On each side of the ring are two shields, flanked by the Evangelistic symbols as supporters; the one with the keys and tiara of the see of Rome, supported by the angel and the ox; the other with the three fleurs-de-lis of France, supported by the lion and the eagle, and surmounted by a crown. The hoop is inscribed

PAVLVS · PP · SECVMDVS.

The use of these large rings is described in the following notes kindly communicated by Octavius Morgan, Esq., F.S.A.:—

“I see Mr. Rylands is to exhibit a ring of pope Paul II.; I suppose one of the large massive papal rings, of which I have a series extending through the fifteenth century. I have two of Paul II., and Mr. Chany has also a third, of which I have made a drawing. The investiture ring of the pope, which is placed on his finger when he is elected, is a ‘fisherman’s ring,’ *annulus piscatoris*, which he wears during his life. This is broken up at his death, and a fresh one prepared for his successor. It is of gold.

These large massive rings of gilt bronze, with false stones,

* A very similar ring of pope Pius II. (1458-1464), the immediate predecessor of Paul II., is engraved in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1848, p. 599.

were given by the popes to the personages whom they invested with fiefs. They have long been a great puzzle, and I have taken much trouble to work out their history and meaning, which I heard from Castellani, who had several, which I should like to have had, but he asked an enormous price for them. I have an impression of the 'fisherman's ring' of the late pope, Leo XII., which Waterton got for me. There are several of the large rings in his collection at the South Kensington museum. My rings weigh half a pound each, so massive and large are they."

Mr. de Colyar's ring weighs 7.5 oz. troy.

ALEXANDER PECKOVER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small 4to. Codex of the New Testament in Greek. It measures 6 inches by 5 inches, and consist of 240 leaves, on vellum, in somewhat minute but well-written characters. The book of the Revelations of St. John is omitted.

At the commencement of each of the Gospels is an illumination, representing the Evangelist who wrote it; that of St. John shows the Apostle dictating to the deacon Prochorus, with the hill of Patmos in the distance.

On the last leaf is written in uncial characters :—

ὡς ἡδὺς τοῖς πλεουσιν ὁ ευδῖος λι
μην οὕτως καὶ τοῖς γραφουσιν
ἡ ἔσχατος στιχος ✠ ἸΩΑΝΝΙΚΙΟΤ ΜΟ
✠ ΝΑΧΩΤ ✠

The date of this MS. is *circa* 1100.

C. DRURY E. FORTNUM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the gilt bronze seal of cardinal Andrea de Valle, 1517, which he fully described, comparing it in its artistic character with bronze casts from three other seals of approximately the same date, made for cardinals created under Leo X. Two of these are published in Mr. Fortnum's Descriptive Catalogue of the Bronzes in the South Kensington Museum, viz., that made for cardinal Giulio de' Medici (afterwards pope Clement VII.), subsequently used by cardinal Hippolito de' Medici, and that made for cardinal Gulielmus Raymundus de Vich.

The third, believed by him to be hitherto unpublished, a work of great beauty, was made for cardinal Egidius, of the same creation, in 1517.

The similarity in style and composition of the subjects, and the like admirable treatment of the figures and details, would lead to the inference that all four are by the same masterly hand.

Benvenuto Cellini tells us, in his autobiography and in his

treatise on Goldsmiths' Work, that previous to 1525 nearly all the great cardinals' seals, the artistic beauty of which he highly extols, were produced by a Perugian artist, one *Lautizio*, then working in Rome. We have no other notice of this artist; but the size of the seals, and the excellence of their art, agreeing with Cellini's description, and the correspondence in artistic character of the four seals described lead to the inference that they were the handiwork of that artist, of whose great ability they afford palpable evidence. So admirable, indeed, is the proof cast of cardinal Giulio de' Medici's seal, now in the possession of Mr. J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., that it had been declared a work of Cellini's own hand, an opinion which Mr. Fortnum did not share, believing it to be of earlier and better time. In this he is supported by the unanswerable evidence of dates, that cardinal having been created in 1513, when Cellini was a boy of thirteen years of age; and it was not till his second visit to Rome, in 1523, that he refers to the beauty of *Lautizio*'s work, which excites his emulation; after considerable difficulty, Cellini, about 1525, and subsequently, produced works of cognate character. Two of these are known from casts, viz., that made for the cardinal of Mantua in 1528, and that for Hippolito d'Estè, cardinal of Ferrara, made in 1538, illustrations of both of which are given in M. Plon's great work on Cellini. In both of these the art is of a later character, wanting in that harmony of composition and repose, doubtless from Umbrian influence, which we see on the seals described and attributed by the writer to *Lautizio*.

The fact that many of these seals were formed of silver would account for so few survivals to our time; the de Valle seal is fortunately of baser metal though of equal artistic merit.

Mr. Fortnum's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Professor CHANDLER communicated the following paper on the value of Court Rolls, which was read by Lord Justice Fry:

"If any class of people ever deserved to have its history written with care and exactness it is the English commonalty, for they have founded the grandest, and, on the whole, the most beneficent Empire the world has ever seen. Grant what praise you will to the leaders and contrivers of this splendid result, still praise as great is fairly due to those who followed and seconded such leaders. With ill-disciplined and spiritless troops the best of commanders can do little, and such a battle as that of Inkermann would have been blankly impossible to any soldiers but our own. The class from which these heroic men were drawn was, in the main, the same as that which furnished the archers at Cressy and Agincourt, the bowmen and billmen at

Towton and Tewkesbury, the rank and file on both sides—Cavalier and Roundhead alike—in the Civil War, the men who fought and conquered at Blenheim and Ramillies, at Trafalgar, and at Waterloo. This class, I repeat, deserves to have its history written fairly, fully, truthfully. Had the records of the various manors of England been preserved in their entirety, we should have had in them ample materials for such a history. They would have told us how these gallant men were bred and trained, they would have shown every step in the process by which those, who by a natural right govern others, gained that right by first learning how to govern themselves. We should have seen how as men became fit for freedom they obtained freedom in fact, though perhaps not always in name. These records would have told us what were the peasant tenures, their customs, their services and rents, their daily occupations; we should have known how they were housed, fed, and clothed, and, what is infinitely more important, how they gained or improved those priceless qualities of courage, vigilance, honesty, and self-reliance, which have enabled Englishmen to do more than was ever done before in this world's story. We should, in short, have known accurately in minutest detail how that sterling class was trained without which England could neither have been fed nor defended. What a history it would have been! Not one of those one-sided, vapid lifeless things which pass for histories now-a-days, but a vivid, stirring, honest picture drawn from the very life. All this might have been extracted from our manorial records, and much more of minor importance, it is true, yet still of extraordinary interest. Topography, genealogy, social life, manners, and customs, our mother tongue—all these would have been illustrated. Were these records complete we should probably be able to map out England into its several manors, a thing which would throw light on many a question now obscure. With respect to genealogy, manorial rolls are invaluable, and as from an early date men of all ranks had holdings in manors, the pedigrees that could have been compiled from them would not have been those of peasants merely; and even if they had been, it would be found, I believe, that thousands of these peasants had an ancestry less rich in worldly goods than their social superiors, yet not less illustrious either for virtue or for valour. By the help of some stray rolls it has lately been discovered that the family of John Bunyan could, when he was born, boast an antiquity of four hundred years in the county of Bedford. What would one not give for an accurate and ample pedigree of Shakespeare? It would be one of the most interesting things in the world, and we might have had it, if manorial

documents had been carefully preserved. In short, there is no one thing in our English life which would not have been enlightened by the materials which these documents afford.

As far as I can discover, no country in the world possessed fuller and more accurate records than England; and for a time in no country were they more carefully preserved. But ever since the Reformation the hand of the destroyer has been busy. The national records have suffered comparatively little, but of private and semi-private documents only a fraction of what once existed now remains, some in the custody of public bodies—not always the most careful of guardians—some locked up in private muniment-rooms, some in lawyers' offices, and not a few dispersed to the winds, resting for a while here and there in private hands, till some fine day they vanish. Manorial rolls and records have been for years past recklessly destroyed, and what is left is small indeed; yet, small as it is in comparison with what is irrecoverably lost, it is, like the sibyl's books, as valuable to us as the whole; and I venture to call on the Society of Antiquaries at once to make a vigorous effort to arrest the progress of dispersion and destruction. Though the preservation of our national and domestic records is the plain duty of every Englishman who feels a natural and honest pride in the history of his race, yet it is in a special manner the duty of such a body as the Society of Antiquaries. Parker and Cotton, the founders of the Society, aimed above all things at the preservation of national records. Every English antiquary is an Englishman before he is an antiquary, and in both characters he is surely bound in honour to do all that in him lies to stop the shameful and disgraceful destruction of manorial deeds and documents.

It is not for me to say in what manner the Society can best secure this end; yet since it so often happens that men indulge their natural propensity to do nothing, by professing ignorance of what they ought to do, I venture to make two suggestions. At the same time it may be pointed out, that doing anything, however small, is better than sitting down and idly doing nothing; and that if each member honestly and manfully did, in season and out of season, all that he could, the persistent and continued efforts of five or six hundred men of intelligence, scattered all over the country, must have, in the aggregate, a very considerable effect. To use plain language, the thing against which we all have to struggle is the cowardly evasion of our plain duties.

Two ways seem to be open, persuasion and force. The Society might draw up and circulate a paper amongst landlords and their legal agents, pointing out the extreme value and importance

of manorial documents, and exhorting all persons to preserve them with care. It might tell them, what most of them certainly do not know, that there are public institutions which would gladly receive such documents as a gift; for instance, the British Museum, or the Bodleian Library in Oxford. As a curator of the latter library I know that it will accept with thanks any old English deeds, and can promise that any reasonable directions of donors will be respected and obeyed. If, however, landlords or their agents are not generous enough to give what is useless to them, if they must be so mean and sordid as to sell, they might be told that they need not be so foolish as to sell to rag and bone dealers; they might be informed that the Bodleian would almost always, if not always, give a better price. If the authorities of one of our colleges here had not been so astoundingly ignorant, they would not have sold, as they lately did, a cart-load of deeds for thirty shillings. This portentous and scandalous act was not dictated by any mean motive whatever. The officials of the college did not know the value of what they sold; did not know that the Bodleian would gladly have accepted what they thought rubbish; did not know that there were scores of men, dealers and non-dealers, who would have given a far higher price than they ever dreamed of as possible. All this may sound incredible, but it is a fact, and what happened in a college where men are (very erroneously) supposed to have, at all events, some common sense and good feeling, as well as the rudiments of education, may very well happen to a careless country squire or his legal agent. A manor is sold or enfranchised; the old rolls, books, and other documents become mere lumber to the lawyer, who frequently has the custody of such things, and at length the office is cleared of them at a miserably low figure, on which the dealers in such articles make an exorbitant profit. Years before I knew of the value of such things, I had the pick of a large bundle of deeds, all relating to Coventry and its neighbourhood, and ranging in time from Henry the Fourth to George the Second. I selected a score or so, as specimens of handwriting, and offered sixpence a piece; the joyful readiness with which the possessor—a marine-store dealer, so far as I remember—closed with the offer, proved that he did not expect so much as a halfpenny a deed for the lot.

A paper well drawn up on some such lines as these, well circulated, and backed by the influence of all the members of the Society of Antiquaries, ought to effect some good. It may be suggested, too, that a standing and active central committee might be appointed, to which all members should report the enfranchisement of manors, the dispersion of lawyers' deeds,

&c., so that instant steps might be taken to circumvent those who trade in such things.

If it is thought that persuasion is not likely to be effectual, an attempt might be made to bring in the aid of force. The Society might agitate for the passing of a short Act of Parliament. The justification for interfering with what seem at first sight private deeds might be this: it might be contended that a manor is a semi-public estate, that the nation at large is interested in all the older documents that relate to a manor, and that it may justly forbid the destruction or the alienation of such documents, except in such ways as it may order. Where a leet is attached to a manor, as is frequently the case, the right of interference seems perfect; for the leet is a royal court (I speak under correction) and a court of record, and all such records belong, in part, at least, to the crown. It is rather ridiculous for me to try and sketch an Act of Parliament; but not to leave undone anything that I have a chance of doing in so good a cause, here is what seems to me to be possible and fair:—

1. Let it be lawful for every owner of manorial rolls, deeds, etc. to deposit them in the Public Record Office, and in return let all certified copies of such documents be furnished to the owner, when required, gratis; let the originals, when required in a court of law, be brought by the proper officials, also gratis.

2. Let the destruction of such documents be a punishable offence. Let gift, sale, or purchase of such documents (except gifts to the Bodleian or British Museum) be void, and let the proved attempt to give, sell, or buy, otherwise than as above, pass the right and title in such deeds to the Public Record Office, the officers of which must have summary means of recovery given them.

Objections without number may be raised to all this; but if nothing is to be done till all objections are removed, nothing will ever be done in this world. Let those who object propose something better; and, above all, do not let mere objections be made an excuse for doing nothing. The Society of Antiquaries is bound, as a matter of duty and honour, to act in spite of a cloud of objections; let each man put his shoulder to the wheel, let each one do honestly what he can, and we may even yet avert the total loss of documents, the value of which to us as Englishmen can scarcely be exaggerated. If the Society has the will, I am persuaded that it will not be long in finding the way; and if it has not the will—a thing I cannot believe—let the Society change its name as soon as may be; for a society of antiquaries which will not move heaven and earth for the preservation of national records—the very end for which it was first

instituted—in ceasing to be the thing which it assumes to be, loses all right and title to the name.

In conclusion, there must be scores of men in the Society who know, where I can only dimly guess ; for, as any expert will see, my knowledge of manors and their rolls is superficial in the extreme ; they must be able, and I hope willing, to correct my errors, to supplement my defects, and to strengthen my arguments. Only let me once again press upon the Society the evident, plain duty of setting to work like men at once, and not folding their hands and doing nothing.”

An interesting discussion followed, in which the President, Lord Justice Fry, Mr. Stuart Moore, Mr. Micklethwaite, and others, took part. Finally, the following resolution, proposed by Lord Justice Fry, seconded by Mr. Stuart Moore, was unanimously adopted :

That the Council be requested to take such immediate steps as may seem best calculated to extend the knowledge of the historical value of the court rolls of the manors of this country, and to insure their due preservation.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The ballot was closed at 9.30 p.m., and the Scrutators reported that the Hon. Harold Dillon had been duly elected Secretary.

Thursday, February 11th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Custodian of the Royal Bohemian Museum :—Geschäfts-Bericht welcher in der General-Versammlung der Gesellschaft des Museums des Königreiches Böhmen am 17 Jänner 1886 vorgelegt wurde. 8vo. Prague, 1886.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—Baddesley Clinton : its Manor, Church, and Hall. By the Rev. Henry Norris. (*Reprinted from the “Oscotian.”*) 8vo. [Birmingham.] 1885.

From the Author :—Limbus Patrum Morganæ et Glamorganæ. Being the Genealogies of the older families of the Lordships of Morgan and Glamorgan. Now, for the first time, collected, collated, and printed. By G. T. Clark, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1886.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. G. T. Clark for his gift to the Library.

Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited an iron Spear-head, found in a grave on the site of the chapter-house at Durham,* with considerable traces of gilding.

Mr. READY exhibited a magnificent set of silver parcel-gilt Plates, with London hall-marks for 1567-8, engraved with a series of representations of the labours of Hercules, probably the work of Peter Maas.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some further notes upon excavations at Silchester, illustrating his remarks by references to a large plan of the Roman station of *Calleva*, on which all the discoveries made were marked.

Mr. J. H. MIDDLETON spoke of the remarkable uniformity of Roman buildings wherever found, the only differences being due to the use to which the materials of the district could be put. In this country the *pila* of the hypocausts were always placed closer together than abroad, because the concrete was not so strong as in Italy.

Mr. Price's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 18th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced and thanks ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author, Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart., F.S.A. :—

1. *Stray Notes in connection with the Churches of St. John and St. Mary, at Beverley.* 8vo. [1882.]
2. *Description of the county of Westmoreland, by Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal, A.D. 1671. Edited from the original MS.* 8vo. London, 1882.

* See *Archaeologia*, xlv. 402, and *Transactions of the Durham and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, ii. 266.

From the Trustees of the Astor Library :—Thirty-seventh Annual Report, for 1885. 8vo. New York, 1886.

From the Author, C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A. :—

1. The Military Forces of the Crown; their administration and government. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1869.

2. The Administration of Justice under Military and Martial Law. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1874.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—L. Christ. Frid. Garmanni de Miraculis Mortuorum Libri tres, quibus præmissa Dissertatio de Cadavere et Miraculis in genere. Opus Physico-Medicum editum a L. J. H. Garmanno. 4to. Dresden and Leipzig, 1709.

From R. H. Carpenter, Esq. :—Plan of the Charterhouse, London, 1886.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Peacock for his donation to the Library.

On the recommendation of the Council the following gentlemen were elected Local Secretaries of the Society :

Rev. John Langhorne, M.A., for Kent.

John Parker, Esq., F.S.A., for Buckinghamshire.

The President exhibited and presented a leaden impression of the Seal and Counterseal of the abbey of Inchaffrey, Scotland.

The seal is circular, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. Device: The eagle of St. John standing on a scroll, inscribed,—

Ī · PRĪCĪPIO GRAT · VERBŪ

within an octofoil, the field semée of cinquefoils.

Legend :

+ S' COMVNĒ : ECCCĒ : SCI · IOH'IS : EWANGELISTĒ ·
DE · INSVLA · MISSARVM

The counterseal has for device the front of a church, with a figure of St. John standing under the central archway. The legend is the same as that on the seal.

This seal is engraved in Laing's *Scottish Seals*, plate 27, figs. 1 and 2.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President for his gift.

The Hon. W. T. ORDE-POWLETT exhibited, by the hands of the Treasurer, a silver ring, dating probably from the fourteenth century, which was found in Richmond castle, Yorkshire.

The exterior of this ring has a double bevel, and bears the

following legends, the heads of the letters of each being towards the central line.

† I Θ S V S N A Z A R E N V S
† W I L L A M : D E : B O V R N E . × . × . ×

Several examples of the first legend occur on rings. It was, doubtless, in the nature of a charm.* But such charms in con-



W I L L A M : D E : B O V R N E . × . × . ×
S A M E A Z A R E N V S

SILVER RING FROM RICHMOND CASTLE, YORKS. (Full size.)

The illustration shows the section of the ring and facsimile of the inscriptions.

nection with the owner's name are certainly not of frequent occurrence.

Mr. ORDE-POWLETT also exhibited a small plain drinking vessel or goblet of silver of nearly hemispherical shape, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the top. It seems to belong to the seventeenth century.

There is a stamp on the bottom of the vessel, thrice repeated. It is badly impressed, but appears to be a rose or 8-petalled flower.

These stamps are accompanied by the letters S * E, and the side of the cup is marked I * E.

Other examples of these small cups are in the possession of the corporation of Scarborough, All Souls college, Oxford, the Carlisle city gilds, etc.

Mr. READY exhibited an undescribed palatinate seal of Tobias Mathew, bishop of Durham, appended to a deed dated at London, May 9, 37 Eliz. (1595).

The seal is circular, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches diameter, and of brown wax.

The obverse bears a bearded figure of the bishop in rochet, fur-lined and hooded cape, and pointed mitre-like cap, holding a large closed book in his hands, and sitting on a chair of state beneath a semicircular archway, with an architectural background. On either side, under a similar archway, was a shield,

* See "Catalogue of Rings in the Collection of the Hon. R. C. Neville," Nos. 70, 71, 82.



PALATINATE SEAL OF TOBIAS MATHEW, BISHOP OF DURHAM, 1595.
VOL. XI. G

but only the dexter one remains. It bears the arms of the see of Durham. Under the bishop's feet is a scroll inscribed :

V . . A CHRVS MORS LVCRVM

Of the marginal legend only the letters THE [C or O] remain.

The reverse shows a fine and spirited equestrian figure. The bishop is clad in armour with a huge plume in his helmet, and brandishes his sword. The horse is covered with a trapper, charged with the arms of the see on the shoulder, and the arms of the bishop on the flanches—quarterly 1 and 4 a lion rampant, 2 and 3 three chevronels, a mullet for difference. The horse's neck and head are protected by a spiked chamfron and crinière with a plume of feathers on the top. The horse is shown as galloping over the turf, which is studded with flowers. Beneath the figure is a scroll lettered—

. . . . TATE * ET * IVSTITIA *

Of the marginal legend there only remains—

. . . . THEW . EPISCOP

The Rev. CANON THOMAS, F.S.A., exhibited a powder-flask of stag's horn, having on one side a representation in low relief of Christ and the Samaritan woman at the well. This flask was found near Hay. The metal mounts are lost.

R. H. CARPENTER, Esq., exhibited and presented a plan of the Charterhouse, London ; some of the buildings of which are now in danger of being demolished.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, referring to the plan, said that the small quadrangle called Washhouse Court, which it has been proposed to destroy, is the largest relic still left of the old priory, of which it formed the kitchen court. Some part of it seems to date almost from the time of the foundation. With little alteration the court continued to serve for Howard House, to which it really belongs. The greater part of Howard House is, as it now stands, the work of the later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but it appears to a great extent to follow older lines, and many of its walls to be in substance those of the priory. There are also some interesting remains of the great cloister, with the doorways to some of the cells ; and there was more, but it has been destroyed, as well as some of Sutton's buildings, to make way for the barbarous modern school-house erected by the Merchant Taylors.

Though many suggestions for dealing with the old buildings have been made, none has yet been definitely put forward by Sutton's Trustees, and Mr. Micklethwaite hoped that none involving the destruction of historical buildings would be made, but he thought that the Society should watch what is being done, and be ready to oppose any such destruction, if need be. He also thought that the foundation was a historical monument deserving the care of antiquaries, as well as the buildings. It seems to be generally claimed by schoolmasters, and tacitly accepted by the public, that when a foundation is partly educational, all its other objects, however good and useful they may be, must be sacrificed to the school. And at the same time the schools, founded to provide gratuitous or partly gratuitous education, have been turned into expensive establishments which are really commercial adventures, worked for the gain of the schoolmasters and subvented out of the funds of the charities. The removal of the Charterhouse School into the country was a proper step, but to sacrifice the pensioners, who are as much a part of Sutton's foundation as the school is, in order to provide money to pay for the great new building at Godalming, would be both a violation of the intentions of the founder and an injustice to those whom he intended to benefit.

G. L. GOMME, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on archaic rules of succession in England which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The President announced that the following gentlemen had been nominated by the Council to form a Committee to enquire into the question of the better preservation of Court Rolls, etc. :

John Evans, Esq., *President*.
C. S. Perceval, Esq., *Treasurer*.
H. S. Milman, Esq., *Director*.
Hon. H. A. Dillon, *Secretary*.
C. I. Elton, Esq.
Lord Justice Fry.
Stuart Moore, Esq.
Edward Peacock, Esq.
W. H. L. Shadwell, Esq.

Thursday, February 25th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Smithsonian Institution :—Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. 1881-82. By J. W. Powell, Director. 4to. Washington, 1884.

From the Author :—The Life of St. Norbert, founder of the Order of Prémontré, Archbishop of Magdeburg. By the Rev. Martin Gendens. 8vo. London, 1886.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 4th, 1886, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., exhibited a silver-gilt medieval Paten from Hamsterley, Durham. It is $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and bears as a central device the Vernacle on a hatched circle. The rim has a molded edge. The first depression is circular; within this, with a narrow interval of the same plane as the rim, is a further sexfoil depression, with rayed leaf ornament in the spandrels, which contains the central device.

On the rim are these hall-marks :—

1. The maker's, illegible from being twice struck, but query a fish.
2. The leopard's head crowned (from a shaped punch).
3. A Lombardic capital B, the London date-letter for 1519-20.

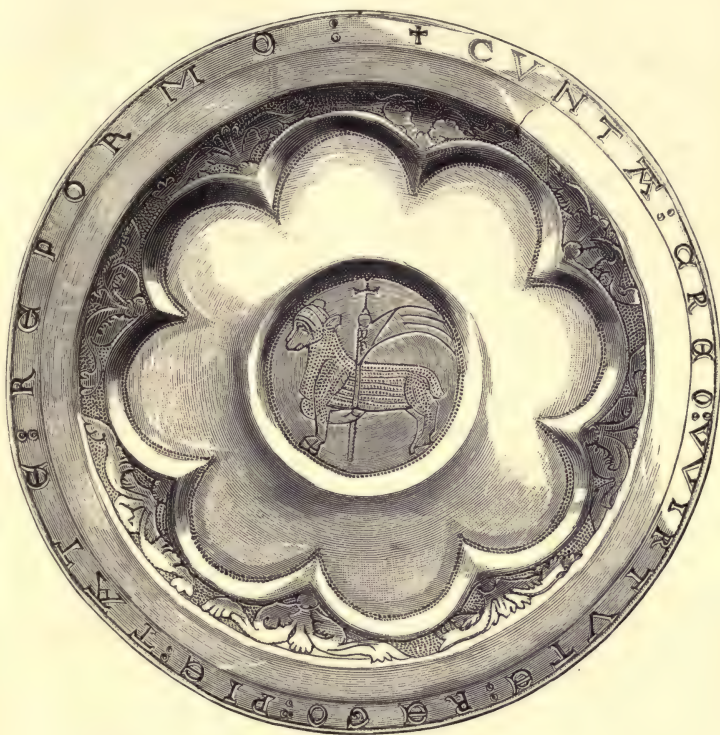
T. F. KIRBY, Esq., Local Secretary for Hants, exhibited by permission of the vicar and churchwardens of Wyke, near Winchester, a silver parcel-gilt Paten, of medieval date. It is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. The sinking is octofoil, with foliated cusps. In the centre is a further circular depression $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, with engraving of the *Agnus Dei*.

Round the rim is engraved the legend, in capital letters :—

✠ CVNTA : CREO : VVIRTUTE : REGO : PIETATE :
REFORMO

That is *Cuncta creo, virtute rego, pietate reformo*.

The rim-legend, spandrels, and central depression are gilt.



MEDIEVAL PATEN AT WYKE, NEAR WINCHESTER.
($\frac{3}{4}$ full size.)

Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE stated that to the best of his knowledge this is the oldest piece of church plate in actual use now remaining in this country. He assigned to it a date *circa* 1280, in which opinion Mr. Franks concurred.

F. J. MITCHELL, Esq., Local Secretary for Monmouthshire, exhibited the remains of a wooden Rood or crucifix of fourteenth-century date, found about thirty years ago in the blocked-up rood staircase in the church of Kemeys Inferior, Monmouthshire, together with skulls and bones. The figure was originally about three feet long, but owing to the loss by decay of the lower portion from the knees downwards, it now measures 2 feet 4 inches only. The head has long hair, and is encircled with a torse to represent the crown of thorns. The face is thin and drawn, with curly beard and moustache. In the right side is the wound made by the spear. An ample cloth surrounds the loins. The arms are of different appearance and workmanship to the rest of the figure, and appear to be a restoration. Of the lower limbs only the left foot remains. The figure, which is boldly carved, and with much expression, has been repeatedly whitewashed, the last coat being deeply tinged with madder pink.

This figure has a special interest, as being one of the only two examples known to have survived the destruction of roods in the sixteenth century.

Since its discovery it has been in the possession of the Rev. W. C. Risley, of Deddington, and has now been given by his son C. Holford Risley, Esq., to the Caerleon museum.

Mr. Micklethwaite made some remarks on the rarity of such figures as this, the only other instance known to him being that discovered some years ago in St. Antony's chapel, Cartmel Fell, Lancashire, where it was used as a poker for the vestry fire. He thought that the restoration of the arms of the Kemeys Inferior figure was due to the original ones having been broken when the rood was pulled down in the reign of Edward VI., and renewed when it was set up again under Queen Mary.

HUGH NORRIS, Esq., Local Secretary for Somerset, exhibited and communicated the following remarks on a number of Roman and medieval objects found at Hamden Hill :—

“The relics I have the honour to exhibit consist chiefly of things found on Hamden Hill (or ‘Ham Hill,’ as it is often called), a Romanised British camp of large dimensions near Yeovil, in the county of Somerset. It was first described with any attempt at accuracy by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in

Archæologia, vol. xxi. where a plan drawn to scale is given, together with engravings of several curious antiquities, including portions of a British chariot-wheel, discovered on the spot.

The camp is three miles in circuit, and contains within its area upwards of two hundred acres. As a considerable portion of this surface is either quarried for building-stone or under plough cultivation, many discoveries of ancient implements, belonging as well to civil as to military occupations, have been, and are still being, unearthed.

Amongst those now shown are two bits of bronze scale-armour, each doubtless once forming part of a lorica.

Similar fragments have been found at Colchester;* at Catterick, in Yorkshire;† and at Hod Hill, near Blandford, Dorset (noticed by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea*).

The suit of which the larger piece formed a part must have presented a very handsome appearance in its original condition, each alternate scale having been plated with tin. The details of the smaller fragment would show that it belonged, in all probability, to a separate lorica.

Of the other relics, one somewhat like the base of a candlestick is very similar to that figured by Sir Richard C. Hoare in the article before alluded to. I believe its use has not been satisfactorily explained.

Two or three years ago a large number (probably over a thousand) of large or first brass Roman coins, chiefly of the Antonine period, and filling three good-sized amphoræ, were exhumed in an orchard situated just outside the south-east corner of the camp, at a place called 'Bedmore Barn.' In close contiguity, if not actually with the coins, was found the piece of malachite exhibited. Of its significance I am quite ignorant. I have no reason to doubt my friend, the owner's, statement that it *was* so found, and the strangeness of the circumstance alone has caused it to be laid before the Society. Some of the coins have been examined, and the fact of their discovery was communicated to the Numismatic Society by Mr. Roach Smith a few weeks since.

The pale bronze fibula of late-Celtic date, the buckles, and ornamental strip of metal, were dug up in the hamlet of Melbury, near Somerton, in Somerset, a spot, so far as I know, hitherto unnoted as affording any relics of antiquity.

The other things are exhibited simply as showing the character of the 'finds' that have occurred, and that may be expected to occur, on Hamden Hill. Amongst the medieval articles there is a heater-shaped badge bearing the device of a butterfly. It

* *Vide* Anglo-Roman Collection in the British Museum.

† *Vide* Archæological Journal, vol. viii. p. 296.

was found on emptying a well in the hamlet of Stratton, in South Petherton, Somerset. Dr. Evans has kindly allowed a badge from his collection, bearing a similar device, to be exhibited for comparison between the two.

There is also shown an Egyptian figure of Osiris, which was found at the village of Chillington, near Ilminster, in Somerset, situated close to the fossway. It is *said* to have been discovered in close proximity to a very perfect bronze torque now in the writer's possession. Certain it is that for some years it has been kept with that idea, in company with the torque, in a farm-house in that very remote spot, and although its presence and that of the fragment of malachite amongst Roman coins, might suggest reflections similar to those called up by 'flies in amber,' yet the circumstance has not been withheld in case any Fellow of the Society may be able to offer a solution of the problem.

The other relics speak for themselves, and in venturing to bring them under the notice of the Society I have been actuated by the feeling that attention might be profitably directed to a remote district which, if not rich in relics of the past, is not wholly devoid of interest either to the numismatist or the general antiquary.

P.S.—Having visited the village of Chillington since communicating the above, the writer has ascertained that the small figure of Osiris was picked out of a collection of old metal at a roadside smith's forge, divided only by a narrow lane from the field in which the torque was found. This fact simply dissociates the two relics, but does not account for the presence of Osiris in such an isolated spot."

Mr. FRANKS made some remarks on the objects exhibited. The turnover fibula he thought was of very late Celtic date, and an article of great rarity. The Roman lamp shown was also a rare object in Britain. The figure of Osiris was of doubtful origin, but probably from Egypt.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following account, addressed to the Assistant-Secretary, of some examples of Byzantine Art, which he also exhibited :—

10, York Place, Portman Square,
15th December, 1885.

DEAR SIR,

During a tour in eastern Europe, ending at Constantinople, made this autumn, I have collected some miscellaneous works of art and antiquity, which I think I may venture to bring to the notice of our Society. I send them herewith for

exhibition. They are all illustrative of Byzantine Greek art influence. Placing them in the order of what appears to me to be their relative date of origin, I may specify the different objects as follows:

1. A small intaglio gem in red sardonyx, bearing the device of a crescent and a star, and the inscription $\phi\omega\sigma\sigma\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$. This, I apprehend, is a work of the classic Greek period, most probably anterior in date to the Christian era.

2. A small intaglio gem, a balas ruby or pale garnet. The subject is a standing draped figure, apparently of an emperor, holding in one hand a staff or standard surmounted with the Christian symbol, the 'Labarum,' and a palm-branch in the other hand; a lamb stands at his feet, and in the field of the gem is the inscription $\Phi\Omega\text{C}\text{MOT}$. This I take to be a work of the fourth century, and to represent the emperor Constantine. I should observe that the gold setting as a finger-ring is apparently of the early part of the last century.

3. A cameo in oriental onyx of three strata. Subject,—Two winged and nimbed angels holding palm-branches in one hand; the other hands meeting behind the horizontal limb of a tall cross, which occupies the centre of the gem. In the exergue beneath is the inscription $\Theta\Xi\text{OV}\text{C}\text{I}\epsilon$. I ascribe this gem to the age of Justinian (sixth century).

4. A massive gold finger-ring, the bezel set with a Byzantine gold coin. The date of this ring appears to be evident from the fact that the coin is of the emperor Michael VII. (Michael Ducas) and his wife Maria. The period of this emperor's reign was 1071-78.

5. A massive oval bezel only, of a gold ring, the hoop having been filed off—on it is a representation of the Crucifixion; our Saviour on the Cross, with SS. Mary and John standing at the sides. Round the margin is the inscription—

+ $\text{I}\Delta\epsilon\text{H}\text{MHTHP}\text{C}\delta\text{I}\Delta\delta\text{O}\text{TIOC}\text{C}\delta$

('Behold thy Mother'—'Behold thy Son,' St. John, chap. xix. verses 26, 27.) The incised work is filled in with black enamel. I may mention that the British Museum possesses a very similar ring, *i.e.*, of the same style, subject, and apparent origin.

My impression is that this ring is not older than the fifteenth century, perhaps it may be of considerably more recent origin.

As to the provenance of these objects, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were gleaned during a recent visit to the bazaars in Constantinople. No. 1 was purchased from a Turkish merchant, who had brought it from the same place some time ago; whilst No. 2

fell into my hands in London directly after my return from Constantinople.

Three other works of a different kind come next.

6. Is a series of carved slabs or 'plaques' in boxwood, originally forming a triptych. They are elaborately sculptured with scriptural subjects, figures of saints, etc. The centre panel has a figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child seated, with angels censing and playing on musical instruments. Above, God the Father between two angels. In base, an angel holding a blank shield, between ten saints, five on each side, including SS. Lucy, Katharine, Helena, John Evangelist, etc. The dexter panel has the Crucifixion and another scene; the sinister—the Visit of the Three Kings, and the Baptism of Our Lord. The exterior of the wings has a representation of the Annunciation. This work I believe to be of Italo-Sclavonic origin, and to have been executed at the end of the fifteenth or during the first quarter of the sixteenth century. It was acquired in Venice, from the well-known dealer, Signor Guggenheim, but it had been originally brought from the opposite side of the Adriatic.

7. A pair of richly embroidered cuffs or gauntlets, portions of the liturgical vestments of a high ecclesiastical dignitary of the Greek Church. The inscriptions on the margins relate to the religious subject (the Annunciation) represented, but they also make known that the cuffs were the property of the 'Holy Metropolitan of Corinth, Patriarch of all the Peloponesus,' one Cyrus Anthemius. There appears to be a date appended to the end of this inscription, but unfortunately it is not very legible.

The immobility of Byzantine art, and the permanence of typical religious representations in the Greek Church, are such that it is most difficult to form any reliable conclusions as to the exact age of these embroideries. It is therefore the more tantalising that the figures of the supposed date should be uncertain. From various indications, or rather impressions, I think that these specimens cannot be of earlier date than the first years of the sixteenth century. At the same time it would not surprise me if they were ultimately found to be of very much more recent origin.

In regard to the exarch Cyrus Anthemius, perhaps some Fellow of our Society, accustomed to the kind of research requisite, may feel disposed to try to identify the personage. These cuffs were also purchased in Venice of Signor Guggenheim, and they, like the triptych, had been obtained by him from agents resident on the opposite coast of the Adriatic.

I have now a few further remarks to offer in elucidation of

some of these objects. In the first place, as to the Greek intaglio with the crescent and star, and 'Phosphoros' inscription, I cannot help nourishing a kind of belief that this inscription in some way or other connects itself with the Bosphorus, and that it will tend to throw further light on the origin of the celebrated emblems of Greek Byzantium (the crescent and star), afterwards adopted by the Turkish conquerors.

Curiously enough, when, in the early days of November last, I found myself doing quarantine on board one of the Austrian Lloyds' steamers anchored a mile or two within the Black Sea end of the Bosphorus, every evening the attention of the numerous company on board was drawn to the striking appearance of the new crescent moon and one brilliant star in the heavens just above it, seeming to occupy the exact centre of the steep mountainous gorge opening into the Black Sea. So brilliant and conspicuous were these luminaries that they completely effaced all the other stars in that quarter of the heavens. It was in consequence commonly remarked on board that this appearance must have had something to do with the adoption of the same objects as the national device of the Turkish empire. When, later on, by what in any case is a curious coincidence, the gem in question fell into my hands, it was difficult to resist the impression that the ancient Greeks also had been previously moved in like manner to adopt these symbols from the striking appearance of the two luminaries, which every year at a certain season must, in those days as now, have hung, as it were, suspended as guiding lamps over the famous waterway leading to their city.

My friend Mr. Lewis Upcott, of Marlborough College, to whom I mentioned my impression, has since sent me the following brief note on the subject, "In the year 340 B.C., when the Macedonians were besieging Byzantium, a mysterious light revealed to the inhabitants the projected night attack. They thereupon founded the worship of Hecate or Artemis, the light-bearer, and adopted the crescent and the star as the emblem of the city. It frequently occurs on their coins, and was adopted by the Ottomans on their capture of the city. The story is told of Stephanus of Byzantium under 'Bosphoros,' whence I imagine there was a punning connection between 'phosphoros' and 'Bosphoros,' but I have not Stephanus to refer to."

As to the cameo of the two angels supporting a cross, I may remark that the form of the cross is exactly similar to that of the large crosses still to be seen on the ancient bronze doors of Santa Sophia, which are coeval with the erection of the church in the sixth century. The lateral limb of these door crosses has

been cut away by the Turks, so that only the upright bar remains, just as, by a mere coincidence, is seen in this gem, where the lateral arm passes behind the figures of the two angels and is concealed by them.

The boxwood triptych is in a disjointed state, and some portions of the framework which originally held it together are evidently wanting; some of the plaques also have apparently been somewhat cut down at a recent period. Originally the carvings seem to have been painted and gilt.

A noticeable feature of this work is the remarkable mixture or blending of the Venetian Gothic, Italian Renaissance, and old Byzantine Greek styles, displayed. Some of the motives both in the figure subjects and in the ornamental details recall even Byzantine types of the tenth or eleventh century, whilst others, such, for instance, as the shields held by the two angels at the bottom of the two doors, are as distinctly characteristic Italian types of the fifteenth century.

I gather from various indications that this triptych is a monument of the Western rather than of the Eastern Church, but in this I may be mistaken. My impression is that it was executed in Istria or Dalmatia, probably in some one of the districts or centres under the domination of the Venetian Republic.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

J. C. ROBINSON.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.

10, York Place,
22nd December, 1885.

DEAR MR. HOPE,

There is another Art object to add to the Byzantine series, which I have sent for exhibition, and you have it already in your possession.

It is a cylindrical or churn-shaped vessel, which originally had a handle (now cut away); it is of silver-gilt, and is surrounded by zones of figures of grotesque animals—dragons, wolves or dogs attacking stags, &c., chiselled in low relief. I think this curious piece is most likely of Albanian origin, and of the sixteenth or early-seventeenth century period. I need scarcely point out the very marked characteristics of style displayed, and which may seem to have a very obvious old Byzantine ‘savour.’ I acquired this piece in Paris, but it has been only recently sent from Turkey.

I am, yours truly,

J. C. ROBINSON.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.

Some difference of opinion was expressed as to the origin of this cup. Mr. J. H. Middleton said he had seen such vessels in use in Persia. Mr. Franks, however, thought it came from the Caucasus.

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited a silver flat candlestick, a drawing of a cocking bell, and a silver salver, of which he communicated the following account:—

“I have the honour to exhibit a flat candlestick, recently purchased by the corporation of Carlisle for 5*l*. It is of the higher standard silver, and bears the following hall-marks:

1. Court-hand K, the London date-letter for 1705-6;
2. Monogram of L O, for Matthew Lofthouse;
3. Britannia;
4. Lion's head erased.

It consists of a flat saucer 4 inches in diameter, with a rim standing nearly perpendicular, and rather over half an inch in depth. From the centre rises the nozzle for the candle; and a substantial handle, in shape like an elongated and flattened pear, projects from one side. On this handle is engraved in a running hand:

The Gift of Col^o Samuell
Gledhill Citizen of Carlisle to ye company
of Glovers Sept. 1710.

Colonel Gledhill was the son of Robert Gledhill, of Haigh Hall, Yorkshire, one of Cromwell's Ironsides, of whom Thoresby relates an interesting anecdote, 'taken from his own lips in 1699, when he was a very old man. He stated that he saw 30,000 men of the Parliamentary army flee from the field of Marston moor in headlong rout, when Lucas, with his flashing squadrons, bore all before him, and he had thought of joining in the flight but was restrained by his cooler comrade, Thoresby's father; these, with the few others of calmer and more vigorous mood, remained to stem successfully the torrent of defeat, and turn the tide of battle.'* Colonel Gledhill served on the Continent under Marlborough, and he also served in the New World, as recorded in the names of three of his daughters, Bathsheba Placentia, Grace America, and Margaret Carolina. His wife was one of the Richmonds of Highhead Castle, near Carlisle, a fact which may have induced him in September 1710 to con-

* *The Richmonds of Highhead Castle*, by W. Jackson, F.S.A. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. vol. ii. pp. 108, 120.

test the city of Carlisle, where he was then quartered. He conducted the campaign with great vigour; he procured himself to be made a member of several of the city gilds, and so a citizen of Carlisle; he distributed drink, guineas and silver plate freely among the gilds; he gave the Shoemakers' gild an annual order for 700 pairs of shoes (he was a clothing colonel); and he fought a duel with one of the sitting members, Colonel Stanwix; but all in vain—he was bottom of the poll; and he was equally unsuccessful in claiming the seat on petition. This candlestick remains a memento of an election contest of the real old kind, to which Hogarth alone could do justice, and which I have endeavoured to describe elsewhere.*

In 1879 I had the honour to exhibit before this Society the two silver racing bells belonging to the corporation of Carlisle.† I now exhibit a book containing a drawing of another silver bell, which, alas, has disappeared. The following account of this bell comes from Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*:‡—

'A singular donation was made by a Mr. GRAHAM of a *Silver Bell*, weighing two ounces, upon which is engraven "*Wrey Chapple, 1655*," to be "fought for annually on Shrove Tuesday by Cocks." About three weeks previous to that day, the boys fixed upon Two of their School-fellows for CAPTAINS, whose parents were able and willing to bear the expense of the approaching contest, and the Master on his entering the School was saluted by the boys throwing up their hats, and the acclamation of "*Dux, Dux*." After an early dinner on Shrove Tuesday the two Captains, attended by their Friends and School-fellows who were distinguished by blue and red Ribbons, marched in procession from their respective homes to the Village Green, when each produced Three Cocks, and the Bell was appended to the hat of the Victor,—in which manner it was handed down from one successful Captain to another.

About thirty years since,§ this barbarous custom was superseded by a "*HUNT*,"—a *Mayor* being annually elected, and the Bell graces his rod of office.'

The first person elected mayor of Wreay was the duke of Norfolk,|| and the custom is still kept up, but Carlisle publicans rather than dukes now grace the civic chair of Wreay. The bell was lost or stolen in 1872.¶ The drawing I exhibit shows

* Ferguson's *Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s, from the Restoration to the Reform Bill*, p. 88. Carlisle: C. Thurnam & Sons, 1871.

† Proc. 2d S. vol. viii. p. 126; see also engravings in *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxxvi. p. 383; and in *Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle*, p. 284.

‡ Vol. i. p. 205.

§ (1818-1830 = 1790).

|| See Lonsdale's *Cumberland Worthies*, vol. iii. p. 60. London: Geo. Routledge and Sons.

¶ Ibid. vol. iv. p. 223 n.

it to have been pear-shaped, and the description states it to have been of coarse workmanship, and to have weighed about an ounce and a-half. All efforts to trace this interesting relic have failed. Spite of what Mr. Carlisle says, the public cock-fighting was not suppressed until 1836; I fancy it goes on now on the sly.

I also exhibit another relic of Colonel Gledhill's election campaign—a salver on a foot—which he presented to the Shoemakers' gild. On the salver, which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is represented Neptune and Amphitrite in their chariot drawn by sea-horses over the ocean, while Tritons and Nereids play around; the work is in low relief, and finished with a chasing-tool; the design is spirited and vigorous, particularly the action of the horses. The present foot is not the original one, which was, as the marks of the solder show, much smaller in diameter. I fancy the salver has once formed the top of a high tazza.

The plate-marks are three, viz. :—

1. A two-handled amphora in a shaped shield, the Flushing hall-mark.

2. The date-letter, a Roman capital G.

3. An open hand crowned.

A long mark, like a dancette, may be observed in the underneath of the salver, where a particle of silver was taken out for assay. This is a common feature on foreign plate."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 4th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen :—*Les Pierres Tumulaires de la Cathédrale de Roskilde, et d'autres Églises en cette ville.* Par J. B. Löffler. Folio. Copenhagen, 1885.

From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Sec. S.A. :—*Recueil de plusieurs Placarts fort utiles au pays de Haynau, et qui conduisent à l'éclaircissement de plusieurs Chartes du dit País.* [Par Erneste de la Roche.] 4to. Mons, 1701.

From the Author :—*A Review of the various Theories respecting the form and style of Architecture of the Temple of Solomon.* By E. C. Robins, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author :—Gilda Mercatoria. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der englischen Städteverfassung. Von Dr. Charles Gross. 8vo. Göttingen, 1883.

From Sir Joseph Hooker, through the President:—Three sheets of impressions of seals, formerly the property of Mr. Sharon Turner.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected :—

Rev. Charles Robertson Manning.

Herbert Appold Grueber.

Richard Smith Carington.

William Younger Fletcher.

William John Charles Moens.

Very Rev. Arthur Perceval Purey-Cust, Dean of York.

Paul Henry Foley.

Major James Gildea.

Rev. Edward Kedington Bennet.

Thursday, March 11th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Editor, M. J. F. Judice Biker :—*Collecção de Tratados da India.* Tomo xi. 8vo. Lisbon, 1886.

From the Director-General for Antiquities and Fine Arts, of the Kingdom of Italy :—*Sull' Ordinamento del Servizio Archeologico. Seconda Relazione del Direttore Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti a S.E. Il Ministro della Istruzione Pubblica.* 4to. Rome, 1885.

From H.M. Government of Madras :—*Administration Report of the Government Central Museum for the year 1884-5.* Folio. Madras, 1885.

William Younger Fletcher, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

The following exhibitions and communications were laid before the Society :—

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an impression from a plain gold signet ring in the possession of Lady Fitzhardinge. It bears a most spirited and beautifully engraved figure of a cat devouring a mouse, with the legend:—



FROM A GOLD SIGNET RING IN THE POSSESSION OF LADY FITZ-HARDINGE. (Full size.)

*: gret: wel: gibbe: oure: cat:

Mr. PEACOCK also exhibited an impression of a second Seal, upon which he communicated the following notes:—

“I send an impression of a bronze seal which was found at Messingham, near here, when I was a little boy. I exhibited it at a meeting of the Society, Nov. 21, 1867;* but I send an impression of it now on account of what seems to me a very curious circumstance. When examining a few days ago certain documents in the Berkeley evidence-house, I came upon a deed with a seal attached the exact counterpart of this in every particular. The Berkeley impression is not from the same matrix, but otherwise they are identical. The Berkeley deed to which this seal is attached is of the reign of Edward III. I was working against time, and did not, therefore, make a memorandum of the year.

I also enclose a transcript of a Scotch charter which Lord Fitzhardinge has kindly permitted me to copy. It has long been preserved among the records in the evidence-room at Berkeley. How it found its way from Scotland to Gloucestershire I can but guess. As I have no pedigree at hand of the Mowbrays I cannot identify Christiana. You will, I think, have no difficulty in doing so.

‘Alexander dei gracia rex scottorum omnibus probis Homini-
bus Tocius Terre sue salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac pre-
senti carta nostra confirmasse donacionem illam quam cristiana
de mubray sponsa quondam Rogeri de mubray militis filia &
heres quondam Bernardi fraser militis in Legittima viduitate &
Libera potestate sua constituta fecit fratribus ordinis Sancte
Trinitatis & Captivorum de domo que dicitur Gracia dei. quam
eadem Christiana fundavit in Teritorio manerii sui de Huwystun’
& de toto eodem manerio & de tota terra que vocatur Lyneryng-
ham’ in tenemento de Huwystun & de tota terra que fuit Hospi-
talis de ffortun’ & de tota terra que fuit quondam Thome de
Lessedwyñ in villa & in Teritorio de ffortun’ & de totat erra de
Crauchot.’ Tenendas & habendas fratribus predicti ordinis &
eorum successoribus in perpetuum de dicta Cristiana & heredibus

* See Proc. 2d S. iv. 11.

suis in puram & perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus Libertatibus et aisiamentis ad dictas terras pertinentibus adeo Libere quiete plenarie & honorifice sicut Carta predictae Cristiane eisdem fratribus exinde confecta plenius inde testatur. Saluo servicio nostro. Testibus Johanne cumyn. Reginaldo le Chen. Symone fraser. Ricardo fraser. & dauid Brun. apud Hadyngtun' vicesimo sexto die Januarij. Anno regni nostri vicesimo Tercio.'

A fragment of the great seal in white wax is appended by a parchment slip.

No charter-roll of Scotland exists of the time of Alexander, so there can be no duplicate of this little charter; it is, therefore, more important than I thought."

JOSEPH BAIN, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., has kindly communicated the following notes on this charter :—

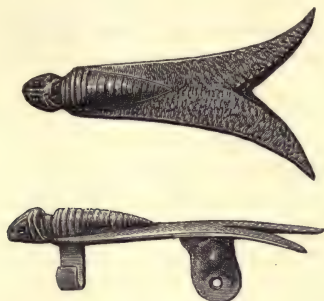
"The old charter discovered in the Berkeley charter-chest is extremely interesting. From internal evidence the king is Alexander III. of Scotland, and its date is 26th January, 1271-72, corresponding to his twenty-third year. Roger de Mubray died 23rd January, 1268-69. Cristiana Fraser must have been his widow. The witnesses—Cumyn, Chen, and the two Frasers—are all historical personages. David Brun is, perhaps, Brown of Colstoun, a Haddingtonshire baron.

The most valuable piece of evidence to me is, however, the foundation by Cristiana of the House of Houstoun, in the parish of Uphall, co. Linlithgow. It was of the Trinitarian Order for the Redemption of Captives. We know very little of this Order in Scotland. The head was always styled *Minister*. The chief house was Failfurd, co. Ayr, the head of which was Provincial-General of the Order. There are a few notices of that house and also of Houstoun in the diocesan registers of the see of Glasgow existing from 1499-1513. There is no charter-roll of Scotland earlier than Robert Bruce, 1314 or so; this is undoubted."

E. ST. F. MOORE, Esq., exhibited twelve small Bronze and other articles found at different times in Suffolk. Those from Ipswich were discovered during some excavations there about three years ago.

1. Fibula in the form of a bee. Roman. (*See opposite page.*)
2. Bronze lamp found near Ipswich, in the shape of a dog; head lost. Roman.
3. Bronze fibula (?), from Ixworth. Early medieval.
4. Bronze object. Medieval, from Mildenhall.

5. Bronze key. Medieval, found at Ipswich.
6. Bronze mordant of a strap. Medieval, from Lakenheath.
7. Buckle of bronze, once gilt. Medieval, from Mildenhall.
8. Bronze object with head ; from Felixstowe. Medieval.



FIBULA IN THE FORM OF A BEE, FOUND IN SUFFOLK, WITH SECTION.
(Full size.)

9. Remains of a bronze ring, set with pale green paste. Medieval, found at Ipswich.
10. Bronze ring-shaped boss. Medieval, from Elvedon.
11. Lead medallion, with figure of an angel with outstretched arms. Marginal legend, GLORIA.IN.EXCELSIS. Found at Ipswich. Medieval. On the back is rudely cut the letters GI reversed.
12. One of a pair of silver sleeve-links, with two hearts surmounted by a crown. Also a single stud with similar and bolder device. 17th century. Found at The Abbey, Woodbridge.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., Local Secretary for Hampshire, communicated the following notes on Excavations at Winchester cathedral church :—

“ It is time that I should report progress on this work, which has been going on for the past two months under the auspices of the Dean and Chapter.

The accumulated earth at the end and sides of the northern transept, and for a little distance along the nave and choir, has been removed to a depth of 5 or 6 feet, showing the Norman masonry of Walkelin (1079-1094) down to its foundation of concrete.

The depth of this accumulation, that is to say, the present level of the churchyard above that which must have been its

level eight hundred years ago, may be compared with the depth of about 14 feet below the present surface at which the Roman pavement was found in Little Minster street seven or eight years ago, and seems to indicate a rise of nearly one foot per century.

Interments were found all along the outside of the wall only just below that which must have been the level of the soil at the time when the transept was built; but, so far as I am aware, no article of interest was discovered in connection with these interments.

We know from Rudborne* that the New Minster founded by king Alfred occupied the whole north side of the present cathedral church, with some portions of ground to the east of it. Its church, according to William of Malmesbury, quoted by Dr. Milner, the historian of Winchester, stood so near the cathedral church that the voices and organs of the two choirs mutually confounded and interrupted one another. For this and other reasons the abbey was removed in the year 1110 to Hyde meadow, where, under the name of Hyde abbey, it existed until the Reformation.

In the expectation of finding traces of the New Minster a trench was cut from the end of the northern transept northwards; resulting in the finding at a distance of some 20 feet northwards from the end of the transept, and about 4 feet below the surface, of a wall, or rather foundation of flint concrete, running parallel with the cathedral church from east to west for a distance of 67 feet. This wall stops abruptly at its western end, where it rests upon a portion of a four-sided flint-work structure, apparently the foundation of a chamber of the Roman period about 6 feet square inside. At its eastern end the wall runs for a short distance northwards and then ends abruptly. I find it difficult to believe that this wall forms any portion of the foundation of the New Minster church. There is not nearly enough of it, to begin with; and one would expect to find the foundations of a building of king Alfred's time at a greater depth than those of a contiguous building of the Norman period. But may not this wall represent the site of some of the offices or outbuildings of the New Minster? These outbuildings may very well have been situated on the southern side of the church of the New Minster, just as the outbuildings of the cathedral church are and always have been. If this view be correct the site of the New Minster church is somewhat further to the north, nearer the High street, and the northern boundary

* Hist. Mag. lib. iii. c. vii.

of the churchyard. I see nothing unreasonable in this supposition, if we may venture to regard the language of William of Malmesbury, touching the nearness to each other of the two choirs, as a little exaggerated, and a mere embellishment of the fact that the offices of the New Minster were very close to the cathedral church.

But the most important work that is going on is in the crypt, or rather crypts; the earlier, that of bishop Walkelin, has the walls, pillars, and groining in much the same state as that in which he left them. The later was built by prior Silkestedes when he lengthened the Lady chapel in the sixteenth century.

In places like Winchester, situated on rivers, the level of the water in the soil has a tendency to rise, because the river-bed is continually rising by reason of deposits, and people meet the case rather by raising its banks than by dredging its bottom. That the level of the river Itchen was anciently lower than it is now seems to be proved by the depth at which the piles of the bridge, supposed to be St. Swithun's bridge, at the bottom of the town, were found to be when they were discovered a few years ago in the course of excavation for sewage purposes.

Be this as it may, the original crypt, which we may assume, I suppose, that Walkelin did not build below that which was the level of the water in his day, was in course of time invaded by water; and about four hundred years ago (I do not know the exact date) it had to be filled up with chalk to a uniform depth of 4 feet, more or less.

This bed of chalk is now being removed, and the crypt is being restored to what it was four centuries ago, barring the shrines and altars, and a drain is being laid with the object of carrying off any water which may find its way into the crypt, if the belief that the general level of water in the soil has been reduced by drainage operations in the last few years should prove to be unfounded.

Most of the buttresses and structures which support tombs in the Lady chapel above stand on this bed of chalk. In one of these structures the remains of bishop Peter Courtenay, who died 1492, were discovered, the exact site of his interment having been previously unknown. The manner of his interment was as follows: A flint structure, some 12 feet square, was carried up from the chalk bed as a foundation to the groining of the roof above supporting the floor of the Lady chapel. Through the floor of the Lady chapel and the groining below it a hole was made through which the remains of the bishop were lowered into a cist made for their reception in the middle of the flint structure. This structure will have to be removed with the chalk bed on which it rests, and another place will have to

be found for the interment of the bishop under the floor of the crypt or elsewhere.

I enclose a sketch of the lid of the leaden coffin, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. D. Cole, a zealous antiquary here. The lid of the coffin has been opened, and that only was discovered which everybody would expect to discover under the circumstances, viz., the bones of the bishop and the remains of a wooden shell.

This is all I have to communicate at the present time ; but I hope to report again should the Society desire it and anything of interest arise in the course of the work."

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Local Secretary for Somerset, communicated the following remarks on a sculptured stone found at Bath in 1885 :—

"This stone was found in making excavations at the Cross-bath, 20 feet below the surface. The stone is in the form of a Roman altar, but not so thick for the height as they are generally found to be.

The height is 30 inches, the front face 18 inches, and the thickness or side 10 inches. It has a plinth of 3 inches projection, and the faces are formed of panels with figures in relief. Unfortunately the stone, together with the sculptures, is much injured.

An account of it first appeared in the *Bath Herald* for September 12, 1885.

One side is rough and broken, as if it had been attached to other masonry.

On one face are two figures—the one standing upright and the other reclining. The upright figure extends the right arm, and apparently holds a lamb or kid above the head of the reclining female figure, who extends her right hand, apparently as if rejecting the offering, as the face seems to be turned away.

The reclining figure rests upon the left arm or elbow, and the lower portion of the body is covered with drapery, and the right knee is bent. The standing figure is nude, but the attitude very manly.

In the space between these figures is a large bowl (crater) in lower relief.

The attitude and position of these two figures is the same almost as what may be seen at Rome in a bas-relief of Zethus and Amphion, only in that group the standing figure holds a lyre, whereas in this sculpture the upright figure is holding a lamb or kid above the head of the reclining one.

On the other face, on a panel, about 2 or 3 inches below

the projecting plinth, is a dog with a bushy tail, walking; and at the back of the dog, in the upper corner of the panel, is what appears to be a tree. The lower portion has no carving or inscription.

On the side of the stone is a tree in low relief, round which a serpent is twined with the head downward.

In the account to which I have alluded the sculpture was supposed to be Christian, or rather Biblical; but a slight examination of the stone and treatment of the subject shows it to be heathen.

Christian or Biblical representations of the fall of our first parents are never so treated in art.

Professor Sayce, who had an opportunity of examining the sculpture, at once pronounced it to be heathen, and conveyed his impressions in a letter written to the secretary of the Bath Field Club, who read an account of the discovery at one of the meetings of that club.

In that letter he states his impression that the sculpture belonged to a chapel dedicated to Æsculapius (or Asklepios), a deity very likely to be worshipped in the neighbourhood of the hot springs, the serpent twined around the tree on one of the sides being his emblem or symbol. Again, the dog is another symbol of Æsculapius, who is supposed to have been protected by a dog when exposed as a child. 'Inscriptions recently discovered at Epidaurus' (he states) 'prove that dogs acted there as ministers of Asklepios.'

He regards the figures on the front face as representing Apollo and Kôrōnis, the mother of Asklepios, and he compares it with another sculpture which once existed built into the walls of Bath, and which is given by Dr. Guidott in his work.

I had not the pleasure of hearing Professor Sayce's communication read to the Field Club, and did not see it until I had had an opportunity of examining the sculpture myself, and forming an independent judgment, neither had I seen the accounts given in the *Bath Herald*; but after twice examining the stone, without hearing any previous opinion of its subject expressed, it occurred to me that it must represent the meeting of Æsculapius and Hygieia, Æsculapius being the standing, and Hygieia the sitting figure: the latter is represented sometimes as the daughter, and sometimes as the wife, of Æsculapius, but the two are not unfrequently connected. Hygieia was worshipped in the temple of Æsculapius at Argos, where these two divinities had a sanctuary, as well as at Athens and Corinth. She is usually represented feeding a serpent from a bowl or cup, and there is a bowl sculptured on the stone, at the side of which is a serpent. The large bowl or goblet between the two figures may also indicate the use

of the Bath waters for drinking and for bathing, and their healing properties.

The dog appears to be a water-dog, not unlike our Newfoundland breed, but the dog is not only one of the symbols of Æsculapius. *Canis*, the dog, is also the sign or emblem of the *Dog Star*, and also emblematic of *heat*. *Canis* was the constellation of the *Great Dog*, and the same as *Sirius*.

The Romans borrowed the idea from the Greeks, who about B.C. 400, when the rising of *Sirius* corresponded with the entrance of the sun into the constellation *Leo*, and marked the hottest season, adopted the name. The Romans borrowed this observation from the Greeks, without considering whether it suited their age and country, and so the *dies caniculares* came to express their hottest season. (See *Smith's Classical Dictionary*.)

'Et Canis, Icarium dicunt, quo sidere moto
Tosta sitit tellus, præcipiturque seges.
Pro cane sidereo canis hic imponitur arae,
Et, quare pereat, nil nisi nomen habet.*

We have, therefore, in all these figures allusion to the healing property of the hot springs at *Aquæ Solis*.

The serpent is usually represented as coiled around the staff of Æsculapius,† as may be seen in *Montfaucon*,‡ but here this emblem is placed round a tree.

It may be remarked that the serpent enters into several of the Bath ancient sculptures. In the walls of Bath were formerly two figures, each bearing serpents; the one apparently a female, having two held together, one in each hand; and the other a male figure, holding a serpent in the right. These may be seen in *Dr. Guidott's work*.§ *Dingley*, in his '*History from Marble*,' which was written about 1680, confirms the accuracy of *Dr. Guidott's* statement: and says, 'Between the west and south gates of Bath are sundry images and idols of stone, as *Ophiucus*, being the figure of a man squeezing two serpents, one in each hand.' The drawings in *Dingley's MS.* appear to be more exact than the engravings in *Guidott's book*, as they were sketched by his own hand. There is also the head of a figure, the hair of which is composed entirely of serpents; and in the pediment of the temple preserved in the entrance of the *Literary and Scientific Institution at Bath* (engraved in *Lysons' work*, and other treatises on *Roman Bath*), serpents appear

* See *Ovid's Fasti*, lib. iv. 939, and following.

† Hunc modo serpentem, baculum nexibus ambit, perspice; see *Ovid, Metam.* lib. xv. Fab. l. 38.

‡ *Antiq. Explic.* tom. 1, pt. 2.

§ See plate attached to chap. x. p. 69; also *Aquæ Solis, Roman Bath*.

mixed with the hair of the face which forms the centre of the pediment. These have evidently relation to the healing waters of the city.

There is a small pediment given by Guidott,* containing a male and female figure sitting opposite each other. The male figure holds what is represented as a pastoral crook. The female is playing with a dog upon her knee. This has been supposed to represent a shepherd and shepherdess, and so it may, but unfortunately the stone is lost, and closer examination might have revealed the serpent twining round the staff, and so may have symbolized the two figures, Æsculapius and the goddess Hygieia. Most of the altars found in Bath are dedicated to Sul or Sulminerva, and one to the Sulevæ. Sul and Minerva appear to be the same goddess, the British goddess being assimilated to the Roman; but Minerva had many attributes, and presided over healing as well as a variety of other arts. She was worshipped as patroness of all the arts and trades, such as painting, poetry, teaching and medicine, spinning or weaving. She is the Athena of the Greeks, and Proclus, a late Greek writer, who died as late as A.D. 485, declares—

Η ΑΘΗΝΑ ΝΙΚΗ *προσαγορευται και ΥΓΙΕΙΑ,*

‘Minerva or Athena is called Victory and Health,’ or Hygieia.

We see, therefore, that the leading idea of all the lapidary records that remain of Roman dominion in Bath was health and restoration by means of the Divinity of the thermal springs—the goddess presiding over the sacred fountains. It is to be hoped that this sculpture, broken and decayed by time as it is, yet affording indication of a high state of art in its design and execution (as mentioned by Solinus†), may be carefully preserved, and not left to further decay by exposure to the weather. The late discoveries in clearing out the Roman baths, and exposing them to view, are the most interesting that have been made hitherto in this island, or indeed in any country save Italy, on account of their completeness. We can only hope that research may be prosecuted with spirit, and who can say what revelations may reward the cost and labour !”

The Hon. H. A. DILLON, Secretary, exhibited, by permission of J. E. Smith, Esq., a charter of Henry VI., dated 3rd February, 1446-7, granting to the commonalty of Westminster permission to utilise the waste water from the conduit in the king's palace of Westminster, and to carry it in pipes to a convenient place. The following is a transcript of this interesting document :—

* See plate attached to chap. x. No. 4.

† “Fontes Calidi opiparo exculi apparatu.”

“Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie & Francie & Dominus Hibernie. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus dilectis nobis probis hominibus & Communitati ville Westmonasterij superfluitatem & vastum aque que a conductu nostro infra palacium nostrum Westm̃ in rivum Thamisie exit & currit habendis sibi heredibus & successoribus suis imperpetuum et quod predicti homines et Communitas heredes & successores sui licenciam auctoritatem & potestatem de nobis habere valeant & habeant ad dictam superfluitatem & vastum aque per supervisum clerici operacionum nostrarum pro tempore existenti in quadam fistula plumbea ac aliis machinis convenientibus tam subtus quam supra terram per dictum palacium nostrum ac altas stratas & vias nostras ad huiusmodi locum infra villam predictam prout ad eorum aisiammentum & commodum expediens videbitur adduci faciendis & conducendis & ibidem quendam conductum faciendum & levandum et quod ipsi ac heredes & successores sui predicti fistulam & machinas predictas pro conductione dict’ superfluitatis et vasti aque in forma predicta conducend’ facere omnibus temporibus quociens necesse fuerit per stratare reparare & emendare valeant absque impetitione impedimento sive perturbatione nostri vel heredum seu successorum nostrorum aut aliquorum officiariorum vel ministrorum nostrorum aut heredum seu successorum nostrorum quorumcumque et quod predicti homines & Communitas habeant in hac parte habilem capacitatem & successionem perpetuam sufficiẽ in lege sibi ac heredibus & successoribus suis predictis absque aliquo nobis vel heredibus nostris pro premissis seu aliquo premissorum inde reddendo Proviso semper quod nulla domus neque paries nostra vigore presentis concessionis nostre periclitetur in aliquo seu ledatur. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium tercio die ffebruarij anno regni nostriv icesimo quinto.

per breve de privato sigillo & de dat’ predicta auctoritate parlamenti.
SELBY.”

Great seal (Willis, G. 4.) in white wax, appended by parchment slip inscribed “Irrot’.”

Endorsed :

To fol° 88 B.

Lettres pattent to the inhabitants of Westminster to have the waste water of the conduit of the palace, and to carry it in pipes

Major W. C. COOPER, F.S.A., exhibited two old iron nails, weighing $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces respectively, supposed to have been formerly used and fastened to the rims of cart-wheels before the introduction of tyres. A good illustration of them may be seen in the illustrations of the Louterell Psalter.*

These nails have at separate times been turned up by the plough on Major Cooper's property in Toddington parish.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, exhibited two specimens of medieval needlework, being figures of the Blessed Virgin and Child and St. Giles, which he thus described in a letter addressed to the Assistant-Secretary:—

DEAR MR. HOPE,

I leave for exhibition this evening two specimens of medieval needlework, which, although not in a very satisfactory state of preservation, appear to me to possess some interest.

They are the property of the Rev. Brymer Belcher, rector of Bodiam, Sussex, who has kindly permitted me to exhibit them.

They are two full-length figures of saints, one of them dating possibly from the fifteenth century, and have probably formed the principal decoration of church banners.

I am not informed of any particulars as to their *provenance*.

The first figure represents the Blessed Virgin Mary and Divine Infant, the height of the figure, including the ground on which she stands, being exactly 24 inches.

With the exception of the faces and hands, which are finished in colour, applied to a *gesso* laid on the canvas which served as a ground to the embroidery, the whole figure is worked in somewhat coarse silk, of (originally) rich and varied hues.

The girdle round the child's waist is in gold thread, a material which has also been used to mark the outline of the head of the principal figures. Gold thread is also introduced in the upper part of the dress of the Blessed Virgin.

The *nimbi* which surround both heads seem likewise to have been originally in gold thread, but they are much tarnished.

The drawing of this piece is very graceful, and it is much to be regretted that the painted parts are, to a great extent, destroyed.

The other figure I take to represent Saint Giles.

The lower portion seems to be wanting from the knees downwards, the figure, as we have it, being 15 inches high.

The saint is vested in a tight-sleeved garment, wrought entirely in gold thread. Over this is a stole, with broad bell-

* *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vi. plate xxiii. No. 5.

shaped ends, each adorned with a cross, while on the breast is a square of white silk, divided into about nine horizontal rows by yellow silk thread. The white silk is puckered vertically, giving the whole object a chequered appearance. This at first sight recalls the somewhat unusual ornament called the *rationale*, which occurs in certain early examples of episcopal costume, but it is probably meant for an open book. The head is nimbed, and the right hand bears a pastoral staff with a floriated head.

The face and hands are in plain silk, embroidered so as to mark the features.

Against the left leg of the saint an animal is leaning. I take this to be the hind fleeing for refuge to the sainted hermit, Saint Giles, as from the occurrence of this attribute I conjecture the personage to be.

Are either, or both the figures, of English work? Saint Giles seems the latest.

Believe me, &c.

CHAS. SP. PERCEVAL.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I find, on careful examination with a glass, that the *nimbi* above referred to, the boldest outlines of the drapery, and some other parts are actually worked in a gold thread manufactured, in the same way as the more brilliant parts, by lapping tinsel round a core of hemp or silk. The bright metal can be seen in one or two places, but the general effect is brown. This is not owing to mere dirt or oxidation, but, unless I am mistaken, it is due to a lacquer which has been applied to protect the metal, but which has in the lapse of time become brown and opaque.

Thursday, March 18th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From Harvard College:—Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer. 1884-85. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1886.

From R. H. Soden-Smith, Esq., F.S.A.:—Science and Art Department. A List of Books and Pamphlets in the National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, illustrating Gems. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Editor, J. Brooking Rowe, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Devonshire Domesday. Part II. 4to. Plymouth, 1885.

In accordance with the last wishes of James Bridge Davidson, Esq., late Fellow of the Society, J. Brooking Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., on behalf of himself and his co-executors, Charles E. Rashleigh, Esq., and Miss Anna Davidson, presented a small 8vo. MS. volume of the fifteenth century, lettered "Exposition of Pater-noster, &c."

It is, however, clearly a copy of the "Pore Caitif" usually attributed to Wycliffe, for after the heading "Here bigȳnetþ a tretijs þat suffiþ to ech cristē man to lyven aftir," the prologue commences: "This tretijs compilid of a pore caitif and nedi of goostli help of alle cristen peple," etc. This is followed by essays on the Creed, the Ten Commandments, the Pater-noster, the Council of Christ, the Virtues of Patience, Temptation, the Charter of Heaven, the Ghostly Battle, the Name of Ihesu, the love of Ihesu, Meekness, the Effect of Will, Active Life and Contemplative Life, the Mirror of Chastity or Mirror of Maidens. At the end of this last treatise are the words, "Here eendip þis book þat is clepid þe pore catif." The book ends with two other treatises called the Mirror of Sinners and the Mirror of Matrimony.

The MS. is nicely written on vellum, in double columns, with rubricated headings and titles and illuminated initial letters. It contains 119 folios, with an added MS. index on paper at the end. At the bottom of the first page is written "Io: AMES."

This is apparently the identical MS. described by Oldy in the *British Librarian*,* though the present red morocco binding does not appear to be that mentioned by him.

A special vote of thanks was ordered to be returned for this gift.

Herbert Appold Grueber, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

The re-appointment by the Council of W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., as Assistant-Secretary, was submitted to the Meeting and duly ratified.

In accordance with the Statutes, Ch. XIX. § 1, the following proposed Resolution was submitted to the Meeting by way of notice only:—

"Society of Antiquaries of London.
18th March, 1886.

To the Hon. H. A. DILLON, Honorary Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

We, the undersigned, give notice that it is our intention to

* No. I. for January, 1737, p. 23.

propose the following resolution at the Anniversary Meeting to be held on the 4th of May next :—

‘ That the seventh clause of the first chapter of the Statutes be so far suspended as to allow of a fourth ballot being held during the present Session; and that the Council be requested to appoint a time for, and give due notice of, such ballot, at which not more than fifteen candidates shall be proposed for election; and that the Council have their usual privilege of nominating two of the candidates.’

(Signed)

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.

J. H. MIDDLETON.

E. W. BRABROOK.”

The PRESIDENT communicated the proof of the following Memorandum drawn up by himself, and adopted by the Court Rolls Committee, and which was proposed to be extensively circulated :—

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

At a meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the Council “ to take such immediate steps as may seem best calculated to extend the knowledge of the historical value of the Court Rolls of the Manors of this country and to ensure their due preservation,” in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary Meeting of the Society on February 4, 1886—

Present :—

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., *President*.

C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer*.

Hon. H. A. Dillon, *Secretary*.

Right Hon. Lord Justice Fry.

C. I. Elton, Esq., Q.C.

W. H. L. Shadwell, Esq.

the following Memorandum was unanimously adopted; and it was subsequently directed by the Council that the same be extensively circulated.

The vast amount of light which the ancient Court Rolls and other Deeds appertaining to the numerous manors in this country throw upon the habits and civilisation and the legal and social condition of its inhabitants, render them of great historical interest and importance. In questions of genealogy their value is self-evident, but in tracing out the development and gradual growth of those institutions, under which this

country has so long flourished, the aid that they may afford to the student can hardly be over-estimated.

The importance of preserving such documents has not, however, been always apparent to those who have had them under their charge; and many a bundle of Rolls has been consigned to destruction merely because at the present day they have become obsolete as legal documents, have been difficult to decipher, or have cumbered the space at the disposal of their custodians.

Much of the land which was formerly held under copyhold tenure has now been enfranchised, and the tendency at the present day is more and more in favour of freehold tenure, so that within a comparatively short period it seems probable that manors, with their attendant formalities, will become things of the past; and the documents relating to them become practically valueless for legal purposes, and even more liable than now to heedless destruction.

The Society of Antiquaries of London is anxious that steps should be taken, while yet there is time, for the preservation of Court Rolls and other Manorial Records, and is confident that if the attention of Lords and Stewards of Manors be called to the historical value of such documents they will readily assist in protecting them from injury, either by depositing them in some public repository, or preserving them with their other muniments.

The public repositories where Court Rolls would, in all probability, be willingly accepted and preserved under the most advantageous circumstances for reference, are—the British Museum, and the University Libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, and the Public Record Office. But there are, in addition, many other local Institutions and Museums where such documents would be gratefully accepted and carefully preserved.

In the Bill now before Parliament for the Compulsory Enfranchisement of Copyholds is a clause providing that, in certain events, the Court Rolls and other Manorial Documents may be deposited with the Master of the Rolls for safe custody, while right of access to them is still maintained. Their deposit with other Institutions might, if thought desirable, be accompanied by certain stipulations as to powers of resumption.

The principal difficulty in dealing with the object now in view appears to be that of bringing home to the minds of the Lords of the Manors and their Stewards the value of what are apparently worthless documents. To do this, however, nothing more seems necessary than respectfully to call their attention to the subject, and this perhaps can most readily be effected by the circulation of a Memorandum such as the present among them.

A movement of this kind seems especially to afford an occasion when the Society of Antiquaries may call for, and will doubtless receive, ready and efficient aid from the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies and Associations throughout the country; and, if each within its own district will send copies of this Memorandum to those who may probably have ancient Court Rolls and Records in their custody, attention will be generally called to the importance of their being carefully preserved, and the desired result will follow.

Many, no doubt, of the present custodians of such records are already as anxious for their preservation as any Antiquarian Society can be, and these will see in the present appeal an ample justification for the care they have bestowed on the records in their charge.

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.

March 17, 1886.

The Memorandum was approved of by the Meeting.

JAMES HILTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society two specimens of ancient encaustic tiles from the cathedral church of Chichester.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hilton for his gift.

GEORGE MAW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a vessel formed of white clay, with an ornate strainer fixed a short distance below the interior of the mouth.

Mr. Franks pronounced this to be a water-cooling vessel, one of a class imported from Sicily; the strainer being to keep out flies, &c. There are several examples in the British Museum and in Mr. Franks's private collection.

Mr. MAW also exhibited a glass bottle, of common type, and of a date *circa* 1700, found amongst the ruins of Wenlock abbey, Salop.

The Venerable Archdeacon POWNALL, F.S.A., exhibited a leaden heraldic plaque, of which an engraving is here given, accompanied by the following description and remarks:—

“A circular plaque of lead, of the sixteenth century, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with reverse plain, but displaying on its obverse side three shields, that which occupies the central position being surmounted by a papal tiara and keys crosswise. This shield bears the arms of Alessandro Farnese, who filled the papal chair as Paul III. from 1534 to 1549: (Or), six fleurs-de-lis, 3, 2, and 1 (azure). On either side of

this central shield, though rather lower in the field, is an oval cartouche. That on the dexter side has a shield surmounted by a cardinal's hat—1 and 4, per pale (argent and gules), the arms of the episcopal see of Augsburg; 2 and 3, the personal arms of the Truches, a noble Bavarian family, which are thus described in Spener, *aureum, tribus insigne nigris leonibus, leopardorum more gradientibus, auribus, linguis et falculis, rubeis*.* On the sinister oval are the arms of the university of Diligen—a pelican in her piety, with an allusive canting motto, SIC HIS QVI DILIGUNT. Beneath all, the head of a cherub, winged.



LEADEN PLAQUE WITH ARMS OF POPE PAUL III., ETC. (Full size.)

The workmanship of the whole, which is considered to be German, is well pronounced and effective, bold rather than fine.

A certain flatness in the inferior, *i.e.* lower part of the design, which deals with the arms of the Truches and of Diligen, places that portion in some contrast with the more expressive treatment of the upper part, where we have the papal insignia. This difference has suggested the idea that the design was the work, not of one, but of two artists. Possibly it may have been so, and in this way. Any one who will take the trouble to compare this portion of the work with a medal of

* P. J. Speneri, *Operis heraldici, Pars generalis et specialis*, 560 p. caput cvii.

Paul III.—AVITÆ . FARNESIORVM . STIRPIS.—which is figured in Bonanni,* will observe that amount of resemblance between the two, which reasonably suggests a conjecture that the designer of the plaque may have had before his eye the reverse of the recently struck medal. The date of the medal is 1549; it will appear presently why I assign to the plaque a date later than that, but only by a few years.

Otho Truches, born at Augsburg, was the son of William, baron of Waldspurg, by his wife Joan, daughter of Frederic, count Frustemberg. Sent as a student to the university of Bologna, Otho there made the acquaintance of Alessandro Farnese, one of a distinguished Roman or Tuscan family, who from being his friend there became in after life his church patron. As a dignified ecclesiastic, Truches was first canon of the cathedral church in his native city, then dean of Trent, and when Farnese succeeded to the Papal throne in 1534 he was sent for to Rome, and attached to the Pope's household, (*cubicularius*). Elected bishop of Augsburg in 1543, in the year following he was created cardinal priest. His death did not occur until 1573, and his body, at first buried at Rome, in the church of S. Maria Theutonicorum, was subsequently removed to Diligen, because during his episcopate Otho had become the founder of a college there; it was the official residence of the bishops of Augsburg, and to Augsburg, as we have seen, he was bound by double ties. The British Museum library contains the statutes which he drew up for his college; printed at Rome, they are dated 1553, four years later than the medal.† Diligen is a town of Bavaria, seated on the east bank of the Danube, with a population of three thousand five hundred; but it no longer possesses the college or university with which the bishop endowed it, for in 1804, when a new order of things was being set up, it was done away.

Although this sketch of its founder, Otho Truches, explains the connection which is thus plainly traceable between the several armorial bearings of the university, bishop, and pope, thus displayed to us, yet it fails to explain the artistic purpose for which the work on this plaque was designed, and of which, I believe, it was in some sort the preparation; this may properly be added, because the plaque, finished work as far as it goes, must still be regarded as work unfinished, and only leading on to the production of some other ornamental object, unknown to us, but doubtless connected with Diligen. The plaque itself was in all probability 'a trial' of his work, in soft metal, by the German who was engaged in producing that object. May we hope he found in

* *Numismata Pontificum Romanorum*. Romae, 1699, vol. i. p. 199.

† 5915. Bagford Collection, p. 171, No. 498.

the bishop of Augsburg a more gracious patron than his great Italian contemporary, Cellini, had found in the bishop's friend, Farnese, the pope. This conjecture as to the plaque is somewhat assisted by observing in the margin of it a small hole pierced in the lead, to the left of the papal tiara, which would enable the workman to suspend the plaque on the wall of his workshop, or elsewhere, within eyesight, for necessary comparison, as he wrought."

J. BROOKING ROWE, Esq., exhibited a two-handled silver caudle cup, with London hall-marks for 1679-80, of a common type, ornamented with a *repoussé* band of flowers and foliage, amidst which are introduced the lion and unicorn.

The cup belonged to the Lower family, and bears in two places the letters * L * On the bottom of the cup the two lower letters replace the letters H. G., an attempt to obliterate them not having been altogether successful.

A similar cup is engraved in Mr. Cripps's *Old English Plate*, 2nd ed. p. 243.

Mr. Brooking Rowe also exhibited a bronze or latten medallion $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, of which an engraving is here given.



BRONZE MEDALLION FOUND AT PLYMOUTH. (Full size.)

It was found in Plymouth, and bears a Lombardic capital \mathfrak{M} , surmounted by a small black-letter \mathfrak{p} , with the legend *nul auntr*.

The use of this object is not known. It was probably a badge of some kind, or it may have formed a part of the trapping of a horse or mule.

T. M. FALLOW, Esq., by permission of the Rev. R. H. Milne, vicar, exhibited a medieval chalice from Goathland, Yorkshire.



MEDIEVAL CHALICE AT GOATHLAND, YORKS. ($\frac{2}{3}$ full size.)

Height, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of foot, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It is of silver, with remains of parcel gilding. In several respects this chalice is unique. The bowl is shallow and conical, and unlike any later examples. It may best be compared with fourteenth century chalices at York minster and Hamstall Ridware.

The stem is hexagonal, but unusually massive, while the knot, also six-sided, is perfectly plain.

The foot is mullet shaped, with blunted points and a double band of cross beading on its vertical edge. It is a peculiarity of this chalice that the spread of the foot commences just below the knot, instead of at the base of the stem. The device in the front compartment is the monogram *thc*, a rare one on existing chalices, that at Combe Pyne being the only other known English example; but it frequently occurs in inventories.

Traces of gilding still remain inside and round the rim of the bowl, on the knot, on the compartment with *thc*, and on the moldings of the foot.

In the absence of hall-marks it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty as to the date. The general form suggests an early one, certainly anterior to 1450; but the character of the lettering seems to point to a later date.

M. GAILLARD communicated a Memoir on the discovery of a manufactory of flint and polished stone implements at Beg-er-Goalenec, in Quiberon, Brittany.

The manufactory was found on the west side of the peninsula of Quiberon, on a large, almost isolated, rock on the sea shore. Among the *débris* was found the skeleton of a deformed person, whom M. Gaillard considered to have been the solitary knapper who here pursued his occupation.

The finished and unfinished implements found included axes, arrow-heads, piercers, pendants, &c., but presented no special features of interest. There was also discovered a "strike-a-light" of iron pyrites, and part of a polisher of sandstone.

In the discussion that followed, the President remarked that the amount of flint chippings found was far too great a quantity for one man to have produced, and that there must have been a settlement on the site.

Mr. FRANKS cited a parallel instance of a manufactory of stone implements on the sea shore, discovered in Antrim by Messrs. Robinson and Greenwell.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 25th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Committee of the Free Public Library, Liverpool:—Thirty-third Annual Report. 8vo. Liverpool, 1886.

From the Author:—Flint Implements from the North-East of Ireland. By W. J. Knowles. 8vo. Dublin, 1886.

From the Author:—The White Horses of the West of England. With Notices of some other ancient Turf-monuments. By Rev. W. C. Penderleath. 8vo. London [1886].

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Horace Walpole's Marginal Notes, written in Dr. Maty's Miscellaneous Works and Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield. Communicated by R. S. Turner. 4to. [*Philobiblon Society*.]

2. Description of a copy of "Rationes Decem Campiani." By the Hon. T. E. Stonor. 4to. [*Philobiblon Society*.]

From the Author:—The Story of Bossall Hall and Manor, with supplement from early Chronicles. By W. J. Belt, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. York, 1885.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., exhibited a small wooden chest covered with brass plates *repoussé*, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"The box or casket, which I have the pleasure to exhibit, was purchased by a gentleman of a hawker in the neighbourhood of Ipswich. It is made of pine, covered with thin brass plate *repoussé*. The ornamentation thus produced, composed of the pomegranate, rose, and other flowers, perhaps the *marguerite*, is conventionally treated, so as to make it difficult to be sure in every case of the original types. At first I thought one of them, which is often repeated, might be the *planta-genista*, but the triple arrangement of what I assumed to be pods, together more nearly resembles a tulip, though what I put down as the bloom is really identical with that shown in the *opus ponsatum* of the effigy of Richard II. But its trefoil shape, being otherwise suggestive, is not sufficient to confirm my former opinion, hastily made, before I had an opportunity of closely examining the work. The box is bound strongly with iron bands, also *repoussé*, with a brass stellate ornament at each corner. It has a spring lock, the face of which has a crown-shaped crest. It seems to be in the original condition externally, even to the arrangement for supporting the lid, and the *repoussé*

work is in a fairly good state, except at one side, where parts have been torn away.

The interior has the remains of a lining of paper, which I put to the same date as the box, viz., the early half of the sixteenth century. One portion has an orange red ground with a well-designed pattern, printed in gold, in which the pomegranate, orange, gourd, grapes, and other fruit with flowers are admirably arranged, and showing forms and characters identical with ornamentation in some Flemish brasses of the same period. The under part of the lid is also lined with paper having a deep crimson ground, upon which, printed also in gold, are a series of subjects from the Old and New Testaments, very much effaced, but, having inscriptions beneath, each is identified. They are placed in pairs in a fashion found in the *Biblia Pauperum*, but do not at all strictly follow the rule of type and anti-type, as found in the early printed books so called. Taking them in order, the first is inscribed, FUGA . JOSEPH . ÆGIPTO ; second, NATIVITAS . CHRISTI ; third, RESURRECTIO . CHRISTI ; fourth, SERPENS . ISRAELIT. This constitutes the upper series. Beneath this is, first, PISCIS . EVOM . IONAM ; the next, BAPTISMA . CHRISTI ; then, MOSES . CUM . LEGE and ADAM . ET . EVA. The latter represents the Fall, as the centre of the composition is the Tree of Knowledge, and Eve appears to be offering the apple to the seated figure of Adam.

Each of these subjects is as if in a square panel, with ornament enclosing it frame-like, and, as far as one can judge in its imperfect condition, has been very well designed. I do not doubt but that this is the original lining, and belongs to the time when the casket was made.

Beneath the subjects is an inscription, printed as the rest, which seems to me to be a sort of 'Imprimatur,' but it is so much abbreviated that it would require some study to completely unravel its meaning by a comparison with others of the same time. It is :

AUGSP . BEI . G . C . STOI . G . PRIVILEGI . S . C . M .

The first word seems as if it might be Augsburg, if the terminal P may be due to dialect. 'BEI' must be an abbreviation, as the inscription is in Latin. The usual termination in the 'Imprimatur' of books of the time is 'gratia et privilegio Caesaris majestatis,' sometimes 'catholicæ majestatis.' The 's' here may be 'sacræ,' or 'sanctæ.'

Referring back to the ornamentation, I may point out that the forms, including the pomegranate, are found in old Utrecht velvet, as well as in Flemish tapestry. The pomegranate—apple of Granada—was, I believe, assumed by the house of

Aragon after the conquest of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella. When we see it associated with the rose, it is at once suggestive of Katherine of Aragon and Henry VIII. The casket being found in Suffolk, on a cursory observation one was inclined to think of the flight of queen Mary to Framlingham castle on the accession of lady Jane Gray, and to associate it with it. The badge of the pomegranate, with the motto, so apparently suggestive, 'Quod deus junxit homo non separet,' in Brandeston church, about five miles from the castle, a tracing of which I sent to Mr. Franks for his little work on quarries, might also be made to lend itself to the story. But this little romance must be dissipated, as I am clearly of opinion that the casket came from Holland or Belgium. The imperial rule of Spain over those countries would account for the frequency of the pomegranate occurring in the works of the weavers of Utrecht velvet or in Flemish tapestry, as well as in all other kinds of ornament.

I am informed by a lady, who saw this casket, that a similar one exists at Dallam Tower, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland."

G. M. ARNOLD, Esq., by permission of the Right Rev. the bishop of Southwark, exhibited a number of vestments, etc., formerly in the possession of the Rev. Canon Rock, of which the following are brief descriptive notes :

1. Chasuble, said to have belonged to Westminster abbey church.

Brown satin, originally red, semée of the English flower.

Pillar and cross orphrey, green satin with flowers, fleur-de-lis, &c. In the middle of the cross a good figure of St. Bartholomew.

Both vestment and orphrey are edged with silver tinsel.

2. Chasuble of white silk, with silver brocade and flower work.

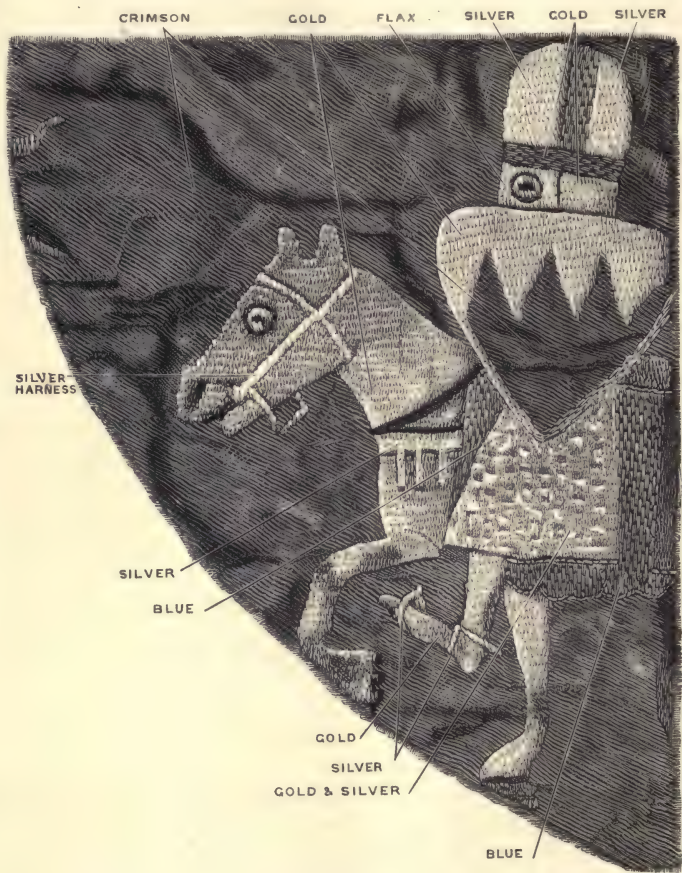
On this has been fixed a cross and pillar orphrey, made up of figures of saints from a cope orphrey; among whom are SS. James the Great, James the Less, Bartholomew, etc.

History unknown.

3. From a church in Norfolk.

An oblong piece of white silk damask, with two strips of green velvet, with English flowers of two patterns.

Apparently an altar cloth or hanging, made up from an old cope.



EARLY EQUESTRIAN FIGURE FROM A CHASUBLE AT ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

4. Chasuble, made up of an interesting series of pieces.

The ground is of brown, once red, velvet semée of flowers and saints under canopies, and once formed an altar frontal. Five figures remain—The Blessed Virgin and Child, SS. Catherine of Sienna (receiving a ring from Heaven), Simon, John Evangelist, Apollonia. The date of this is probably late-fourteenth century. At the sides are inserted other pieces; on the front two strips of modern stuff; on the back remains of an orphrey, with figures of SS. Bartholomew, Catherine, Margaret (?), and Paul. In the dexter lower corner is inserted a piece of red silk, with a singular equestrian figure of a knight in mail and square-topped helm, evidently of early date. (*See accompanying illustration.*)

The front of the vestment has a pillar orphrey with fragment of a fine crucifix with angels receiving the blood from the sacred wounds into chalices, and kneeling figure of St. Mary Magdalene, with the alabaster box on the ground by her side. Above the crucifix was a figure of God the Father with the Holy Dove, but this has been cut in half and the upper part fixed on the back of the chasuble. The lower half of the pillar orphrey is occupied by a good figure of St. Peter.

The back of the chasuble has a cross orphrey, the transverse arm being formed by an outline of braid on the ground of the vestment. The upright arm has figures under canopies of Our Lady and the infant Saviour, St. Andrew and St. Catharine, and at the top, the upper part of the figure of God the Father already mentioned.

The orphreys are of good *opus anglicanum*, with bright colouring.

This vestment is said to have belonged to Westminster abbey church.

5. Chasuble, query uncut, of Sicilian blue silk interwoven with flowers, rays, and gold swans.

On the front a pillar orphrey of brown (once red) velvet with figures of SS. Andrew and Catherine under triple canopies, alternating with good open crowns.

On the back a cross orphrey, similar in design to the front pillar, with figures of the Blessed Virgin and Child, St. Peter and St. Radegund (?). Below the figure of Our Lady is a shield, gules, charged with a pair of wings inverted or. These are probably the arms of Seymour.

English, fourteenth century. Said to have belonged to Westminster abbey church.

6. Orphreys of a chasuble.

Pillar, with figures of St. John Evangelist, and two other persons.

Cross, with crucifix, and SS. Paul and Andrew.

7. Oblong piece of linen, wrought all over with scrolls in yellow silk. In the centre and at the corners are beautifully worked flowers.

English, seventeenth century.

8. Oblong piece of yellow silk, embroidered with purple chenille, and delicate purple flowers in silk.

9. Chalice veil, pall, and corporas case of red and gold brocade.

10. Corporas case of red velvet, with good figures of the Rood with SS. Mary and John.

11. Small pall, made up of bits.

12. Piece of needlework on canvas, with fringe.

English, seventeenth century.

13. Curtain and pieces of red, black, and silver brocade work.

The VICAR and CHURCHWARDENS of St. Petrock's Exeter, also exhibited an ancient pall or herse-cloth, which may be thus described :—

“An oblong piece of work, 6 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 feet 9 inches broad. It consists of four large and several smaller pieces of counterfeit bawdekyn, with a black pattern on a gold ground, surmounted by a cross throughout, formed of old needlework of two dates. Along one side is also a strip of embroidery, evidently part of a cope orphrey. There was, probably, a corresponding strip on the other side, now lost. The whole is surrounded by a fringe of blue and yellow silk.

The strip forming the cross is 6 inches wide, and consists of (1) some portions cut from a black velvet cope or vestment, semée of the characteristic English flower, and (2) of parts of an orphrey of a cope, representing saints under canopies. Of these five remain—two are apparently prophets, and two represent St. Matthew with the axe and St. James the Less with the fuller's bat. The fifth has been destroyed, so far as the figure is concerned; this being now a nondescript object, with the letters B W where the head should be. The strip along the side is also part of a cope orphrey, with figures of saints under canopies, of the same date, but of different design from those on the cross. Four of these figures are fairly perfect.

They represent SS. John Baptist, Paul, Dorothea, and Edward the Confessor (?). Of a fifth figure, only the lower part remains. At one end of this strip is what appears to be part of the hood. When complete it was probably 18 inches wide, and as many deep, but only a portion of the dexter half remains. The subject seems to have been St. Barbara trampling on her father, with a tower or castle behind her, and a cross-staff in her hand. In the lower corner is a praying figure of an ecclesiastic in surplice and black cope. It is probable that the embroidery formed a cope orphrey, which was divided and placed along each side of this piece of work, and, not being quite long enough, the hood was cut in two to add to it. In an inventory of the goods and ornaments of St. Petrock's, dated 1661 occurs: 'One paul embroidered with blue and yellow fringe,' which is certainly the article before us. It bears marks, however, of having formed, for a considerable time, the cover of a table about 4 feet long and 2 feet 6½ inches wide, and may be also identified with 'j old pall y^e lieth on y^e table' in the inventory of 1552."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., exhibited a small piece of embroidery which had lately come into his possession, and which he supposes to be an Italian copy of a Byzantine painting.

It measures 9 × 7½ inches, and represents Our Lady and the Infant Saviour on a ground of gold thread, which also serves for the ground of the nimbi, these being marked out by a gold cord.

The Virgin is represented as wearing an under dress of red, which shows at the wrists and on the head. Over this is a blue garment, with hood of same colour, edged with gold lace and lined with green. The Infant Saviour is enveloped in a pink wrapper. The faces and bare parts of the limbs are painted on white satin, sewn on to the canvas foundation of the needlework, the features, hair, and outlines being marked in silk.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., read a memoir on the alien priory of St. Andrew, Hamble, and its transfer to Winchester college in 1391.

Mr. Kirby's paper was illustrated by a fine and interesting series of early documents, the majority of which retained their seals. These were described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant-Secretary.

Mr. Kirby's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Editor, Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P.S.A.:—Minutes of the Vestry Meetings and other Records of the Parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, in the City of London. [*Privately printed.*] 4to. London, 1886.

From the Author:—King Edward the Sixth, supreme head: an historical sketch, with an Introduction and Notes. By F. G. Lee, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1886.

From M. Jules Sambon:—Catalogue de la Collection Alberici de Rome, d'Antiquités Classiques et d'Objets d'Art des XIV^e, XV^e, et XVI^e Siècles. 4to. Rome, 1886.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. List of Members of the Philobiblon Society, 1883. Small 4to. London.
2. The North Riding Record Society Publications, Vol. III. Quarter Sessions Records. (Edited by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson.) 8vo. London, 1885.
3. The York Churches. Letter by John P. Munby, Dec. 24th, 1885. Broadsheet reprint from the Yorkshire Gazette.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, would be held on Tuesday, May 4th, at the hour of 2 p.m.

The Rev. C. R. Manning was admitted a Fellow.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts, for the year 1885, was read. (*See page 125.*)

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

JAMES HILTON, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Mrs. Jervis, exhibited a small copper seal, mounted in silver, supposed to have been used as the seal of certain Peculiar courts in the diocese of Salisbury, of which the deans of Salisbury were the chief officials.

It is a pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, with a seated figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and the legend—

* AVÆ MARIA GRACIA PLÆNA.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1885, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and We have prepared from the said ACCOUNTS the following ABSTRACT :

1885. RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	1885. DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance of the last Audited Account up to 31st December, 1884		60	17	6	To Printers and Artists, &c. in the Publications of the Society		553	1	5
By 12 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1884		25	4	0	For Binding		72	12	3
421 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1885		884	2	0	Taxes		35	15	8
5 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1886, in advance		10	10	0	Salaries		867	16	6
By Admission Fees of 16 Fellows		919	16	0	Stationery		15	7	9
Sale of Published Works		84	0	0	Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses		116	6	11
Four three months' Dividends on the Three Per Cent. Metropolitan Stock standing in the name of the Society		187	14	6	Tea, with payments for attendance		21	8	10
Stevenson Bequest		394	7	3	Petty Cash for the year, including Postages		84	15	10
		546	5	4	Subscriptions to Books, and Books purchased		76	7	9
					Legacy Duty of the Stevenson Bequest		56	14	6
					Archaeological Explorations		30	0	0
					Repairs to the Society's Pictures		11	10	0
					Fixtures and Furniture		190	10	0
					Advertisements		2	17	5
					Insurance		13	15	9
					Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1886		44	0	0
		£2,193 0 7					£2,193 0 7		

Stock in the Three Per Cent. Metropolitan Board of Works, on the 31st day of December, 1885, £13,583 19*s.* 7*d.*

Witness our hands this 31st day of March, 1886.

C. M. CLODE.
EDM. OLDFIELD.
ALBERT HARTSHORNE.
J. HEN. MIDDLETON.

The seal is of early-fourteenth century date, and somewhat rudely engraved. Its silver mount does not look earlier than the beginning of the last century.

The modern history of the seal is a short one. It fell out of a mass of old papers in the old vicarage of Sonning, Berks, once belonging to dean Pearson, who resided there after resigning his deanery of Salisbury in 1846. He was the last of the deans who held the peculiar jurisdiction there when such courts were by law abolished.


Mr. Hilton also exhibited impressions of two other seals.

The first, also a seal of the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury, is affixed to a marriage licence granted by "Francis Lear, Clerk Bachelor in Divinity Official lawfully constituted of the Reverend and Worshipful Hugh Nicolas Pearson Clerk Doctor in Divinity Dean of the Cathedral Church of Sarum"; dated September 9, 1843.

One of the grantees is described as "of the parish of Sonning in the county of Berks and peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum."

The seal is a pointed oval, 3 inches long, with a figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child standing on a shield, and supported by four angels. Above her head is the Holy Dove.

Legend,—

+ Sigillvm + officialitatis + Iurisdictionis +
deconatus + Sarvm. 

The seal appears to be a modern and somewhat poor copy of an older one.

The second seal is a broad pointed oval, 2½ inches long and 2 inches wide, and of comparatively modern date, with a figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and in base a dog or lamb standing on a crown.

Legend,—

SIGILLVM · OFFICIALITATIS · BERKS.

It is attached to a mandate, dated at Oxford, "under our Archidiaconal seal," May 4, 1824, issued by John Fisher, M.A., archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Berks, authorising the induction of Hugh Nicholas Pearson to the vicarage of St. Helen, Abingdon.

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the remains of a wooden rood from St. Anthony's chapel, Cartmel Fell, Lancashire, on which he communicated the following notes:—

"I have the honour to exhibit a figure of Our Saviour from St.

Anthony's chapel, Cartmel Fell, Lancashire-over-Sands. It is of oak, and has been covered with some composition, and painted and gilt. The wound is on the right side, and gouts of blood from it, and from the crown of thorns, can still be discerned. No pins or pin-holes for a moveable metal diadem or nimbus can be found. The figure has the usual cloth round the loins; the ribs show distinctly; the arms are gone; and the feet, which seem to have been crossed, are burnt off, the figure having at one time done duty as the poker to the vestry fire, until rescued from that ignoble office by the attention drawn to it on the occasion of a visit by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society in 1875. The figure is generally supposed to be the central figure of a 'Rood Mary and John,' but from its size, 2 ft. 6 in. in its present mutilated condition, it seems too large in scale for the fragments of the rood-screen remaining in the chapel.

A photograph of it will be found as the frontispiece to the second volume of *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, and an account of the chapel, or church as it is now called, will be found at p. 389, and also in the *Annales Caermoelesenses*.*

The following particulars may be of interest:

One hundred years ago the parish of Cartmel was almost isolated from the world.† East and west, two broad estuaries, and on the south, the sea made it almost an island, while on the north it was blocked in by Cartmel Feli, over which no road but a foot track existed. But on this fell, just where the wanderer would most want guidance and help, is perched a quaint little chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony, the patron of hermits, and we have little doubt that a hermitage was established here with a chapel by the priory of Cartmel, as a hospice of refuge for travellers to and fro. It is one of five churches in England dedicated to St. Anthony, and its isolated position has preserved it from the hand of the destroyer. It is thus full of most interesting wood work and painted glass, full accounts of which are in the *Transactions* just referred to."

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on the remains of roods yet existing in this country:—

"Although every church in England once had the great rood standing in its midst, the destruction has been so complete that

* By the late James Stockdale. Kitchin, Ulverston. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London. 1872, p. 516.

† Vide the *Annales Caermoelesenses*, p. 569; also a paper on *The Guides over the Kent and Leven Sands*, by John Fell. *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, vol. vii. p. 1, with map.

any part of a rood is now amongst the rarest objects known to antiquaries. The word *rood* properly belongs to any cross, but for convenience I follow common custom, and apply it specially to the great cross with a figure of Our Lord crucified placed on a screen or beam in the midst of a church, generally accompanied by figures of Our Lady and St. John, and often by other images. The word is, indeed, often used now for the whole group—the *crucifixorium totum*, as I once found it called in an old will.

Only two carved examples of the principal figure from the rood are known to exist in England, and the exhibition of them in the rooms of the Society has suggested that a list of all known fragments of English roods may be of interest to our Fellows, and may possibly call attention to other at present unrecorded relics of the same sort.

The list of places where such are known, taking first those before us, are :—

1. Cartmel Fell chapel, Lancashire.—The figure of Our Lord, described and figured by our Fellow Mr. R. S. Ferguson, in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society*.

2. Kemeys Inferior church, Monmouthshire.—The figure of Our Lord was brought here by Mr. Frank Mitchell a few weeks ago, and is to be figured in the *Archaeologia*. It now belongs to the museum at Caerleon.

3. Ludham church, Norfolk.—Here there is a fine screen with remains of the loft; and over it, at the springing of the chancel arch, is a rood beam. Within memory the space between the beam and the arch was filled in, and on this filling in, behind some more modern painting, was found a picture of the rood, with SS. Mary and John. All above the beam was taken out in some 'restoration,' and it is now rolled up and stowed away in the stair-turret close by, where it is inaccessible. Mr. C. E. Kempe, who saw it eighteen years ago, says that the work is very coarse and bad, and he thinks that it was hurriedly done in the time of queen Mary to supply the place of a rood destroyed in Edward the Sixth's time until better could be got.

4. Cawston church, Norfolk.—There is a very fine screen, from which the loft is gone; and above, in the nave roof, are, or were in 1873, when my notes were taken, considerable remains of the ornamental 'ceiling,' which canopied the rood. There are also fixed to the roof four medallions, which seem to have formed the ends of the cross; and, standing upon the first

hammer-beam from the east on the north side, is a large image of Our Lady. It is a very fine figure, and the attitude is such that there can be no doubt that it was intended to stand by the rood. There are figures of seraphs standing on the ends of the hammer-beams at Cawston, instead of being carved out of them, as is more usual, and the image in question replaces one of these. It was probably put where it is to save it from destruction by making it into an architectural ornament. There are other remains about, which may have belonged to the rood, and the whole would repay careful examination. So far as I know, it has been nowhere described or figured.

5. Etchingham church, Sussex.—There used to be a moat round this church, and in it was found an image of oak, which looks very much as if it were that of Our Lady from the rood. When I saw it, it was preserved in the vestry.

6. Collumpton church, Devon.—Here there is a screen with a loft and beam over it; and, removed from its place, is a long, carved board, in two pieces, which has formed a sort of Mount Calvary above the beam for the rood to stand upon. It is described in the seventh volume of the *Ecclesiologist*, p. 106.

7. Great Rollwright church, Oxfordshire.—Mr. Bloxam, in the eleventh edition of his *Gothic Architecture*, vol. ii. p. 42, says, ‘A few years ago, part of the rood itself was remaining’ here. It is mentioned in the same words in Mr. J. H. Parker’s *Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of the Diocese of Oxford* (1850). But I have not found any description of what remained.

These are all the examples I know of, but I hope others may be able to add to the number. Mr. Bloxam mentions a carving at the church of Bettys Gwerful Goch; but, from the description he gives of it, it can scarcely have belonged to the screen. Perhaps it was always intended to form part of a reredos, as it does now. Mr. Bloxam also quotes a curious passage, from which it appears that the rood was preserved in Llanrwyst church in 1684. One would like to know how much longer it remained, and what became of it in the end.

P.S.—Since the above was read, and in consequence of the report of it which appeared in the *Athenæum*, I have heard of what seems to be a third example of the carved figure of Our Lord from a rood. It is said to have been taken from a church in Lincolnshire many years ago, and is now in private hands. I hope shortly to be able to exhibit it to the Society.”

ASTON WEBB, Esq., communicated an account of recent discoveries at the priory church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, illustrated by a large series of plans and sections and other drawings.

Mr. Webb's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, April 8th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—The Life of Charles I. 1600-1625. By E. Beresford Chancellor. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author:—The Rowfant Library. A Catalogue of the Printed Books, Manuscripts, Autograph Letters, Drawings and Pictures, collected by Frederick Locker-Lampson. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author:—Scotland in Pagan Times. The Bronze and Stone Ages. The Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1882. By Joseph Anderson, LL.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1886.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on May 4th, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and officers for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT announced that in answer to a request from Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A., that the Society would express their approval of a projected monograph, to be edited by him, illustrative of the architecture of Westminster Abbey, the Council at their meeting of April 7th had adopted the following resolution:

“That the Council of the Society of Antiquaries heartily appreciates the value of the work in connection with Westminster Abbey about to be undertaken by Mr. Somers Clarke, and has full confidence that in his hands it will be successfully carried out.”

The resolution was unanimously approved by the meeting.

A letter was read from the Rev. F. A. H. Vinon, F.S.A., enclosing a lengthy and careful report, with plans, etc., reporting

the threatened destruction of a portion of the Roman baths at Bath, through the proposed rebuilding of some houses now occupying a portion of the site.

After some discussion, in which it was pointed out by more than one speaker that the proposed alterations could be easily carried out without destroying or concealing the Roman remains, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

"That this meeting hears with dismay that a proposal has been made involving the destruction of an important portion of the Roman baths at Bath—a monument of unequalled interest of its kind in Britain; and trusts that the Corporation of Bath can so modify their plans as not to involve any destruction or concealment of the Roman work."

"That copies of this resolution be sent to the mayor and town clerk of Bath, and to our Local Secretary, Major Davis."

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze mordant or strap-tag of early-fifteenth century date, which was found some years ago in digging a grave in the churchyard at Dod-dington. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The upper part consists of a wedge-shaped socket, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch long, to hold a strap $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch wide and about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick, which was secured by two rivets still remaining. The socket bears the monogram *thc*. Below the socket, and connected to it by a contracted neck, is an open lyre-shaped ornament with a pendant leaf ornament. This is not improbably meant to represent the letter *Ω*, surmounted by the pot of lilies. The central bar bears a rude figure of St. Christopher.

An engraving of this mordant will be found in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, ii. 271.

A very similar ornament terminates the waist-belt of Margaret Pennebrygg, 1401, on her brass in Shottesbrook church, Berks.

SEYMOUR LUCAS, Esq., A.R.A., through J. G. Waller, Esq., exhibited a fine example of a sword of state of the fifteenth century, upon which Mr. Waller communicated the following notes :

"The sword which we have before us belongs to the state or corporation swords, symbols of authority and power. One of this size and antiquity is very rare. It is larger than that of the corporation of London, which is comparatively modern, and is a very little less than that of Edward III., now preserved in Edward the Confessor's chapel in Westminster abbey church. I here give the dimensions of the two :—

King Edward III. Gloucestershire.

	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Length of blade . . .	5	3	4	4
Breadth of do. at hilt .	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. do. point . . .	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Length of hilt . . .	2	0	1	6
Haft	1	11	1	5
Pommel	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

One fact of interest in this example is, that we have the record of a restoration or repair given at the upper part of the blade, immediately under the hilt, which states that

JOHN * MOR[M . . HING]?
 MAIER * THIS * SORD
 DID * REPAIRE * 1594

This inscription is enclosed by a very pretty well designed piece of ornament, which is repeated on the opposite side with the addition of an imperial crown surmounting it. The record is an evidence at least that the blade was of greater antiquity; and now it is necessary for us to endeavour to point out, as near as possible, the absolute date of the weapon.

The hilt and blade are of the same time: this is sufficiently declared in the texture, colour, and quality of the metal. The pommel is a later addition, as, of course, is the wooden covering of the haft. It is by the form of the hilt that we can proximately give a date. There are two characteristics of it to be noted, viz., its length, and the deflected terminations. These latter did not become common until after the beginning of the fifteenth century, though a very early example occurs on the brass of Sir John Northwode at Minster, Isle of Sheppy, 1330. But here the hilt is very short, the lengthening of it not becoming a fashion until the fifteenth century; and, indeed, its general form before that was short and plain. It must, however, be mentioned, that Edward III.'s sword of state, to which I have referred, has a long hilt, though plain and straight, so that perhaps we are not entitled to be so precise in our comparison with it and the ordinary fighting sword girt by the warrior's side. Nevertheless we must consider what was the ruling type, and the date most in accordance with that before us. Two examples seem to determine this, as close as it is possible, viz., the brass of John Daundelyon, 1445, at Margate, and that of Sir William Wadham, 1440, at Illminster, Somerset. We have here, together with the long hilt, the deflected and curved terminations, in proportion and shape like this corporation sword. There is one part, however, of this hilt which

differs from the examples I have produced in the treatment of the central portion. It is generally brought down in an obtuse angle overhanging the blade; but there are instances in which this semi-circular shape occurs, and, although not precisely as here, one cannot doubt but that the suggestion is the same. The hilt has on its upper and side face an ornament of the original date of the sword; but when the restoration took place, which to some extent may have been the removal of rust, some parts of it suffered in detail. The blade shows signs of this too, as the edges are not everywhere symmetrical, from, doubtless, the worn parts being ground smooth as we now see them. It has the common ancient marks, a rude representation of a fox or wolf, and a crown. From traces that remain, it is evident that these were originally inlaid with gold wire. In deciding upon the original date of this sword, I should say that it could not be earlier than 1420, and am inclined to put it twenty years later by the evidence given, viz., in the length of the hilt, combined with its deflected and curved terminations.

I am not disposed to place this weapon in the category of the fighting-swords of actual warfare. At the end of the fifteenth century, indeed, swords of large size were used in the lists when the knights fought on foot. But it seems to me that this is a sword of state, a symbol of authority, such as that now used by the Lord Mayor of London. The latter office once had attached to it several swords, and at the coronation of our kings also, many swords were carried having assigned to them distinct meanings. As a symbol of power and temporal authority it has long been recognised; perhaps the most significant instances are those in the very interesting series of figures of the prince bishops of Würzburg, in the cathedral church of that city, who hold the crozier in one hand, the symbol of their spiritual office, whilst in the other is the sword of their temporal power. I must not, however, omit to state that the Baron de Cosson, a very high authority on all matters connected with arms and armour, has, I believe, given it his opinion that this may have been a fighting weapon, nor can I deny the use of the two-handed sword in actual warfare. In former days the sword-bearer was an officer of distinction. There is a good illustration of one in the performance of his office amongst the paintings of the story of St. Katharine, at Raunds, Northamptonshire, where Porphyrius of the legend stands by the side of the emperor, bearing his sword with the baldric entwined about it. A full-size drawing of this I had the pleasure of presenting to this Society. At present we only know of the sword-bearer as he sits in the Lord Mayor's state carriage, wearing his furred cap of maintenance, a true relic of the medieval past.

It now remains to be asked to what place did this sword belong? It has come to Mr. Seymour Lucas from private hands at Newnham, Gloucestershire. Unhappily the name of the mayor at the time of the restoration is partly effaced. In the lists of the mayors of Gloucester no name which might be that on the sword is found, nor in those of other towns in the west of England. But there are other towns in the county of importance, connected with the wool manufacture of early days, such as Cirencester, where it might be possible to assign this sword.

The inquiry into the question as to how it came to be removed from the place where it undoubtedly had some interest, thus disconnected from its traditions, might be painful. But it would not be amiss if we could hold up to public reprobation the authorities of that town who could dis sever from its possession an object that must have been intimately associated with its domestic history. We may congratulate ourselves that it has fallen into the hands of one who is an enthusiastic collector of the arms and armour of our English ancestors, and prizes his new addition as a gem in his collection."

Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., exhibited a gilt bronze pinnacle, which apparently once formed the upper part of a censer cover. (*See illustration.*)

It is 8 inches high, and pentagonal in form; on each side is a traceried Perpendicular window of three lights, with pedimental crocketed head, and at each angle a pinnaced flying buttress. Above the windows rises a slender spire with diapered faces and crocketed angles. On the summit is a pear-shaped finial with a loop for a chain.

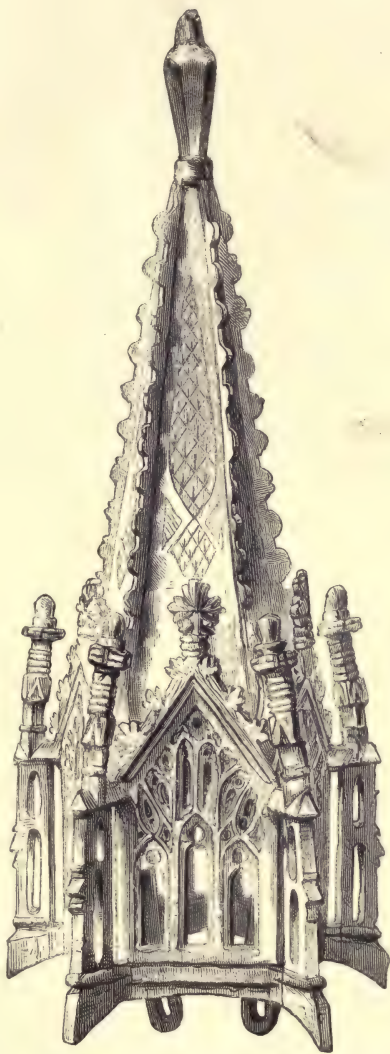
Inside are two strips of metal, which passed through the cover of the censer, and were then secured by a rod or nut thrust through pierced eyes at their ends. The lower edges of the buttresses and sides are curved to fit on to the rounded censer top.

Sir John Maclean also exhibited a set of Jacobean weights, in their original box.

These objects are from the collection of the late Rev. W. J. Pinwill, vicar of Horley, near Banbury, but nothing is known of their history.

Rev. C. R. MANNING, F.S.A., exhibited three heraldic roundels of latten or bronze, from his collection of antiquities.

The largest is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, and bears the royal arms, as borne by the Stuart sovereigns, within the garter, together with the helm, mantling, crest and supporters. On



PINNACLE OF A CENSER COVER.

($\frac{2}{3}$ full size.)

either side the crest are the letters I R, and in base the rose and thistle badges.

Traces remain of the red and blue enamel of the heraldry, and of the darker blue which originally formed the ground to the whole composition.

The two smaller roundels, though equal in size, viz. $\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter, are quite different in design.



TWO HERALDIC ROUNDELS IN THE POSSESSION OF REV. C. R. MANNING.
(Full size.)

The one bears a boldly-drawn pair of wings conjoined, on a field probably once enamelled, though no trace of the colouring remains. The device is used as a badge of the Wingfield family, in Wingfield church, Suffolk, and the roundel probably pertained to one of the name.

The third roundel differs from the other two in having the design engraved, instead of the device being in relief. It bears a shield charged with Or, a lion rampant sable, impaling or, crusilée and a lion rampant double-tailed gules, crowned gold. The lions, contrary to English usage, are placed counter-rampant.

The dexter arms are difficult to assign, but the sinister are undoubtedly those of a De Braose, and the roundel probably represents an alliance of some person yet to be identified with a daughter of the house of Braose.

The intervals between the shield and the circumference of the roundel are occupied by sprigs of leaves, the engraved lines of which were filled with green enamel. The shield bears slight but distinct traces of gilding on the fields of both halves.

On the back of the roundel is engraved, in modern letters, BREWSE.

Nothing is known of the history of these roundels, but they have been in the possession of the owner's family for over a century.

Originally, they perhaps were affixed in the bottoms of bowls or trenchers, after the fashion of the "print" of a mazer.

J. E. SMITH, Esq., exhibited the three following charters relating to Westminster:—

1. Letters patent of Henry III., dated Nov. 5th, 1256, granting to the abbey of Westminster a weekly market every Monday in Tothill, and an annual fair for three days, to be held on the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalene :

(H)enricus dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Normannie et Aquitannie et Comes Andegavie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis vicecomitibus prepositis ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilectis nobis in Christo Ricardo Abbati Westmonasterii et ejusdem loci conventui quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum apud Touthuff. singulis septimanis per diem lune. Et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia et in die et in crastino beate Marie Magdalene Nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinorum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti abbas et conventus et successores sui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum apud Touthuff. singulis septimanis per diem lune. Et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia et in die et in crastino beate Marie Magdalene cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi mercatum et feriam pertinentibus. Nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus: Ricardo de Clare comite Gloucestrie et Hereford'. Humfrido de Boun comite Hereford' et Essexie. Rogero de mortuo mari. Jacobo de Aldithelegh. Roberto Walerand. Willelmo de Grey. Walkelino de Arderne. Imberto Pugeys. Willelmo Bonquer'. Willelmo Gernun. et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Windes. quinto die Novembris anno regni nostri quadragesimo primo.

Great seal in green wax, somewhat broken, appended by red and green silk cord.

Endorsed :

- (17th century) 13 T. fol^o. 88. B.
 (Medieval). Carta Regis Henr' de mercat de totehull.
 (Late 16th cent.). King H pattent for a market in Tuthill every
 munday & a faire for 3 dayes togeather
 upon St Maudelins eve day and y^e day afft^r.
 (Original). Carta xx^aix Duppt^a.

2. Letters patent of Edward I., dated May 11th, 1298, granting to the abbey of Westminster an annual fair of thirty-two days, beginning on the feast of the translation of St. Edward, king and confessor, in lieu of two fairs, each of sixteen days, granted by Henry III. :

Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. insciatis quod cum dominus H. quondam Rex Anglie pater noster per cartam suam concessisset et carta sua confirmasset pro se et heredibus suis Abbati et Conventui Westmonasterii quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum haberent singulis annis apud Westmonasterium in Comitatu Middlesexie unam feriam per sexdecim dies duraturam videlicet in festo depositionis sancti Edwardi Regis et confessoris et per quindecim dies sequentes Et etiam unam aliam feriam ibidem singulis annis per sexdecim dies duraturam videlicet in festo translacionis dicti sancti Edwardi et per alios quindecim dies sequentes. Nisi ferie ille essent ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Nos ad instanciam Abbatis et Conventus eiusdem loci concessimus eis et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod ipsi et successores sui loco duarum feriarum predictarum imperpetuum habeant singulis annis ibidem unam feriam tantum continentem triginta et duos dies prout predictae due ferie prius continebant videlicet in festo translacionis dicti sancti et per triginta et unum dies sequentes. Nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Abbas et Conventus et successores sui imperpetuum habeant predictam feriam apud Westmonasterium cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad huiusmodi feriam pertinentibus. Nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus. Thoma de Lancastria comite Lancastrie. Waltero de Bello Campo senescallo hospicii nostri. Roberto de Tateshale iuniore. Thoma Paynel. Thoma de Bikenore. Johanne de Merke. Petro de Tadingtoñ. Johanne de Chauvent et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud

Culford undecimo die maii anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto. duplicat^a.

Nearly perfect and fine impression of the great seal in green wax, appended by a red and green silk cord.

Endorsed :

(17th cent.) T. fol^o. 88. B.

(original.) Nova carta de nundinis Beati Regis Edwardi

(modern.) apud Westm'.

(Late 16th cent.) K Edw pattent for keeping 1 faire in West' for 32 dayes together beg'g upon the day of the Translation of St. Edward and continuing 31 dayes after.

3. Indenture dated June 18th, 1535, between William (Boston) the abbot, and the prior and convent of Westminster on the one part, and Robert Yonge of Westminster, butcher, on the other part, granting to farm a tenement within Little Sanctuary, in which the said Robert dwells, for thirty years at 10s. per annum.

Fragment of a good impression of the abbey seal in brown wax, appended by a parchment slip.

STUART MOORE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on documents relating to the death and burial of Edward II.

Mr. Moore's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Society then adjourned its ordinary meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, May 13th.

ANNIVERSARY,

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

C. Knight Watson, Esq., and Frederick Shum, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

The Rev. W. F. Creeny was admitted Fellow.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, laid upon the table a copy of the *Archaeologia*, vol. xlix. part ii. complete with the exception of the final colouring of a few of the plates; a copy of *Proceedings*, vol. xi. part i. complete up to date; and a proof of the first 199 pages of the new Library Catalogue.

At 2.30 p.m., the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following Address:—

We are met to-day, not upon our appointed anniversary, St. George's Day, but at a time which this year, at all events, is much more convenient to Fellows of the Society than would have been our accustomed day of meeting. For this year it so chances that an event not contemplated in our Statutes has happened, and St. George's Day has fallen on Good Friday, a coincidence which occurred in the years 1666 and 1734, and will not occur again until after the year 2000. Still, as our Statutes only provided for the case of St. George's Day falling on a Sunday, it has been found necessary to alter them; and in doing so more liberty has been allowed to the Council for fixing the Anniversary, when April 23 happens to fall within the usual Easter holidays.

Between the 5th April, 1885, and the same day in 1886, we have lost the following Fellows of the Society by death:—

*George Alexander, Esq.

Rev. John Baron, D.D.

Samuel Birch, Esq., LL.D.

Cunninghame, Lord Borthwick.

Edmund Montagu Boyle, Esq.

* Denotes Compounder.

- Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A.
 * Alfred Burges, Esq.
 * Thomas Chapman, Esq.
 James Herbert Cooke, Esq.
 * Henry Cunliffe, Esq.
 James Bridge Davidson, Esq.
 * Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe, M.A.
 Richard Monckton, Lord Houghton, D.C.L.
 Rev. William Henry Rich Jones, M.A., Canon of Sarum.
 John Towlerton Leather, Esq.
 Robert Bownas Mackie, Esq., M.P.
 Joseph Mayer, Esq.
 Arthur Giles Puller, Esq.
 * John Rae, Esq.
 Charles Ratcliff, Esq.
 Sir James Sibbald David Scott, Bart.
 * Joseph Sidebotham, Esq.
 Rev. James Simpson, LL.D., Hon. Canon of Carlisle.
 Edward Solly, Esq.
 Henry Stevens, Esq.
 William John Thoms, Esq.
 * George Taddy Tomline, Esq.
 Charles Tucker, Esq.
 Samuel Dutton Walker, Esq.
 Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A.
 Sparks Henderson Williams, Esq.

And the following by resignation :—

- Cardinal Brewster, Esq.
 Edward Lushington Blackburne, Esq.
 John Anthony Sparvel-Bayly, Esq.; and
 William Henry St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., on his appointment as Assistant-Secretary.

Among our Honorary Fellows we have to lament the decease of the following :—

- Professor Edouard Desor.
 The Abbate Fusco.
 Dr. Bror Emil Hildebrand.
 Professor Sven Nilsson.
 Dr. Pantaleoni.
 Baron Edouard von Sacken.
 Professor J. J. A. Worsaae.

The following gentlemen have, during the same period, been elected Fellows of the Society :—

George Henry Birch, Esq.
Rev. Edward Kedington Bennet, D.C.L.
Richard Smith Carington, Esq.
James, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
Rev. William Frederic Greeny, M.A.
Edwin Joseph March Phillipps De Lisle, Esq.
William Younger Fletcher, Esq.
Paul Henry Foley, Esq., M.A.
George Edward Fox, Esq.
Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel James Gildea.
Herbert Appold Grueber, Esq.
Alfred James Hipkins, Esq.
Robert Offley, Lord Houghton.
Rev. Charles Robertson Manning, M.A.
William John Charles Moens, Esq.
Richard Popplewell Pullan, Esq.
Very Rev. Arthur Perceval Purey-Cust, D.D.,
Dean of York.
Sir George Reresby Sitwell, Bart., M.P.
Colonel Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte.

It will thus be seen, that while we have lost thirty-five of our Ordinary Fellows, we have elected only twenty, so that our total number has considerably decreased.

When our Statutes were revised in July last, the limit of our numbers was increased from six hundred to seven hundred, but unless the proportion of our elections to our losses is very materially increased, there is no immediate prospect of this alteration in our limit being of any practical advantage.

The names of some of the distinguished antiquaries who have been removed from our ranks by death cannot be passed over in silence. Foremost among them I must place the name of Jens Jacob Asmussen Worsaae,* some of whose early works, as well as his latest, related directly to English archæology. He was born on March 14, 1821, at the town of Veile, in Jutland, and at the age of twenty-two had already earned a reputation by his work on the illustration of the primeval antiquities of Denmark, by remains found in grave-mounds. Shortly afterwards he added to his fame by proving the non-existence of the presumed Runic inscriptions at Runamo. In 1846 he was commissioned by

* For a detailed notice of his life and labours, see Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed, &c., 1886, p. 1.

King Christian VIII. to investigate such monuments and memorials of the Danes and Norwegians as might be extant in the British Isles, in pursuit of which he spent a twelvemonth in travelling through various parts of the United Kingdom with the result of producing a most interesting volume, of which the English version was published in 1852, under the title, *An Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland*. In 1847 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of this Society, and was also named Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Denmark, and subsequently Professor of Northern Archæology in the University of Copenhagen. In 1865, on Thomsen's death, he became the director of all the collections of an archæological or historical character in Denmark, and took up his official residence at Rosenborg Castle, in which he formed a most interesting chronological collection, illustrative of the successive reigns of various Danish monarchs. For a short period, in 1874-75, he was Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, and, on his retirement, became a titular Chamberlain of the king. Such is a very brief sketch of his official career. To enumerate all his archæological essays would be an almost endless task. For many years Worsaae was the life and soul of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, the publications of which are replete with his labours. In tracing the development of civilisation, in classifying the relics of antiquity belonging to various periods, and in clear exposition, he was rivalled by few. At the successive Congresses of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archæology his scientific knowledge was invaluable, while his remarkably amiable disposition, his courteous manners, and the friendly aid he was ever ready to render, endeared him to all. As a linguist he was most accomplished, and the readiness with which he could draw on his stores of knowledge rendered his contributions to any debate on antiquarian subjects of quite exceptional value. One of his last publications was in English, and in connection with the South Kensington Museum, being *The Industrial Arts of Denmark from the Earliest Times to the Danes' Conquest of England*, which is or ought to be in the hands of most of our Fellows. His death, which was sudden, took place on the 15th of August last, and cut short a friendship which I had had the privilege of enjoying for a period of twenty years.

The translator and joint editor of Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark* was also a Fellow of our Society, Mr. William J. Thoms, whose death by a remarkable coincidence took place on the same day, the 15th of August last. Mr. Thoms was born on November 16, 1803, and was, therefore, far senior to Worsaae, both in years and in authorship, as his first publi-

cation, *A Collection of early Prose Romances*, appeared in 1828. His numerous other works, both as an author and an editor, are sufficiently well known. Among antiquaries he will long be remembered as the projector and first editor of that useful periodical *Notes and Queries*, the first number of which was published on November 3, 1849, and which still exhibits its youthful vigour. For twenty-three years Mr. Thoms retained the editorship of this periodical, resigning in November 1872, when at a complimentary dinner given on the occasion, the then President of this Society, Lord Stanhope, occupied the chair. For many years Mr. Thoms filled the post of Secretary to the Camden Society, as well as to the Ælfric Society, and for about twenty years he was the Deputy Librarian to the House of Lords. In this capacity his wonderful knowledge of books and their contents stood him in good stead, and led to many lasting friendships among members of the House of Peers. He was for many years a constant attendant at our meetings, where his genial presence and sense of humour always made him welcome. One of his favourite paradoxes, that no human beings ever attained to the age of one hundred years, led to the publication of his work, *The Longevity of Man*, in 1873. His resignation of office in 1882, and his subsequent failing health, have of late years brought him less in contact with the world at large and with this Society, but most of our older Fellows will, I am sure, cherish with me a warm remembrance of a scholar and a gentleman, ever friendly, and ever ready to impart information.

A still more aged Fellow, whom we have lost, is the Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe, rector of Clyst St. George, Devonshire, who died in August last at the advanced age of ninety-five years. For nearly sixty years he had been a member of our Society, having been elected in 1827. Although occasionally writing on other subjects—as, for instance, on the Manor of Bilton—church bells were his favourable theme. Indeed, on all subjects connected with bell ringing, ancient and modern, he was recognised as our first authority.

In that same month of August, another and even more distinguished of our Fellows, Lord Houghton, was removed from among us. It was, however, in the field of poetry, literature, and politics, that he, as Mr. Monckton Milnes, earned distinction, rather than in that of archæology. That his historical and archæological powers, however, were of no mean order, a reference to his Presidential Address at the Leeds meeting of the British Archæological Association in 1863 will amply suffice to show. His kindness, his readiness to assist others, and his great conversational powers, will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of being brought in contact with him.

Another veteran whom we have lost, Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, was not only an enthusiastic collector, but a man of unbounded liberality. Born in 1803, he settled in early life at Liverpool as a jeweller, and gradually succeeded in bringing together most important collections of antiquities of various ages and countries, as well as a most remarkable series of examples of the petter's art in England. All these he presented to the Liverpool Museum, which is practically of his own foundation; while to the village of Bebington, in Cheshire, where he resided, he presented a library of twenty thousand volumes, together with the building to contain it, surrounded by public gardens. Not content with collecting, he displayed his liberality in aiding the publication of various Antiquarian volumes, such as the *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, the *Diplomatorium Anglicum Aevi Saxonici*, and the *Anglo-Saxon Vocabularies*, for copies of which, freely presented, many a student is indebted to him. His memory will long be cherished by others than the citizens of Liverpool, who during his lifetime erected a marble statue in his honour.

Somewhat younger in years, but almost as long known as an antiquary as Mr. Mayer, was the world-renowned Egyptologist, Dr. Samuel Birch, whose death, after a very short illness, took us all by surprise in December last. His knowledge was almost universal. For a period of fifty years he was attached to the British Museum, where, in 1844, he became Assistant Keeper of Antiquities, and, in 1861, Keeper of Oriental, British, and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography. On the division of the departments, in 1866, he retained the office of Keeper of Oriental Antiquities. He thus witnessed the gradual development of our national collections from a comparatively restricted sphere up to their present comprehensive range, and his retentive memory enabled him to profit by his varied experiences in the different branches of antiquarian research with which he was brought in contact. Whether the subject were ancient British coins, Greek or Roman vases or sculpture, Himyaritic or Cypriote inscriptions, Assyrian records, Egyptian monuments or papyri, or even Chinese literature or natural history, Dr. Birch was almost equally at home. It was, however, mainly to Egyptian archaeology that his attention had of late years been directed. To attempt any notice of his various works and essays, over two hundred in number, would be far beyond the limits of this Address; but fortunately a biographical notice of Dr. Birch, containing full particulars of them, has been published by his son, also our Fellow, Mr. Walter de Gray Birch. His merits had long been recognised by various Universities and Academies which had bestowed honorary degrees and memberships upon him, and he was moreover a corresponding

member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of the French Academy. His bright eye and genial face will long be missed by many of our Society besides myself.

Another of our deceased Fellows was also for many years connected with the British Museum and distinguished for his acquaintance with Oriental antiquities and numismatics, Mr. William Sandys Wright Vaux. He was born in 1818, and, shortly after taking his degree at Oxford, entered the British Museum, where he was attached to the Department of Antiquities, and became Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in 1861, resigning the post on account of ill health in 1870. Mr. Vaux was a man of large and varied knowledge, more especially in all that related to Oriental antiquities, and was for the last ten years the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society. His work on Nineveh and Persepolis was one of the earliest to bring before the public, in a popular form, the discoveries of Layard and others, and it has passed through several editions. For many years Mr. Vaux was Secretary to the Royal Society of Literature, but his connection with the Numismatic Society was of even longer standing. It was indeed to his friendly care that much of the success of that body is due. For many years he was Honorary Secretary of the Society, and subsequently President, and for upwards of a quarter of a century he was one of the Editors of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. A man more kind-hearted and unselfish it is difficult to imagine, and his sudden death, on the 21st of June last, created a gap in a large circle of friends and acquaintances which it will be impossible to fill.

In the Rev. Benjamin Webb, whose decease took place on the 28th of November last, we have lost a Fellow eminently distinguished for his knowledge of all that relates to ecclesiastical and liturgical antiquities. One of the founders of the Cambridge Camden Society in 1839, and for twenty years Editor of the *Ecclesiologist*, he lived to see vast changes in popular ideas, both as to church architecture and ritual. How far such changes have in all cases proved unmixed blessings, must be a matter of opinion. But the reckless destruction of churches venerable for their antiquity, in order that they might reappear in the newest fashionable garb, must be deprecated by all antiquaries, though the blame of having followers endued with more zeal than knowledge must not be laid on the originators of the movement.

The Rev. Frederick Brown was a constant visitor in our library, where he was always most helpful to any one seeking assistance in his special field of research—Genealogy. His own more immediate work was chiefly devoted to the family history

of Somersetshire, in which county he long held the living of Nailsea. His MS. collections for the families of Hungerford and Gorges are well known.

In the losses of our bibliographical Fellows we have, during the past year, been singularly unfortunate. In Mr. Henry Stevens we have to deplore one whose acquaintance with the early editions of the English Bible and early voyages and travels, especially those relating to the land of his birth, America, was probably unrivalled. For thirty-four years he had been a Fellow of this Society, and his name and services were well known in connection with the Caxton Exhibition in 1877. His assistance in improving the collection of printed books in the British Museum ought also not to be passed over in silence.

An even more ardent lover of books was Mr. Henry Bradshaw, Fellow of King's College, and University Librarian at Cambridge, whose sudden death on the 10th of February last, at the age of only fifty-three, caused wide-spread grief among a large circle of friends. For thirty years he had been attached to the University Library, either as assistant or chief librarian, and his knowledge of its bibliographical rarities was complete, while his kindness in placing that knowledge at the disposal of others was inexhaustible. As president of the Library Association on the occasion of its visit to Cambridge, he delivered an admirable address, which was subsequently printed; but beyond some contributions to the Chaucer Society and a few tracts, among which is a history of the Cambridge University Library, he published little, and his stores of knowledge, especially with regard to English literature of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, have perished with him.

Nor must I allow the loss of Mr. Edward Solly to pass unnoticed. Although it was but seldom that he brought any subject immediately before us, yet all readers of *Notes and Queries* must be aware how often and how well he added to our general store of antiquarian knowledge. In genealogical inquiries, and in all that relates to the literary history of the last century, his zeal and knowledge were extraordinary, while his collection of books and printed documents of the period he had made his own was almost unrivalled. He died on April 2nd last, at the age of 66.

Another of our well-known Fellows, Mr. Charles Tucker, the head of an old Devonshire family, expired on Christmas Day, having attained to the age of nearly eighty-seven years. An intimate friend of the late Mr. Albert Way, he took a warm interest in the welfare of the Royal Archæological Institute, and many of his papers have appeared in the Archæological Journal.

These notices, individually short, have collectively proved so long that I ought not further to extend them. I must, however, mention the name of Canon Simpson, of Carlisle, as that of one who, among many and pressing duties, found time for the prosecution of archæological researches, and to watch over the interests of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, of which he was one of the founders. The names of the Rev. James C. Clutterbuck, for fifty-five years vicar of Long Wittenham, who, though not a Fellow, frequently exhibited antiquities at our meetings, and of Sir James Sibbald Scott, whose services to the Royal Archæological Institute were frequent and valuable, must also not be forgotten.

I am sure that the Fellows will pardon me if I also dwell for a moment on the loss which archaeology has sustained by the death of the Rev. James Graves, of Stoneyford, who, though not one of our Fellows, deserved well of our science. His labours were chiefly connected with Irish history and antiquities, and the long range of volumes published by the Kilkenny Archæological Society, and subsequently the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, owe their existence mainly to his exertions. He died in March of the present year, at the age of seventy.

Of our foreign Fellows whose names appear in this year's obituary list, the greater part were already deceased in previous years. They are all antiquaries of world-wide reputation; Professor Edouard Desor, whose researches among the early lake habitations of Switzerland are so well known; Dr. Bror Emil Hildebrand, the accomplished antiquary and numismatist, whose catalogue of Anglo-Saxon coins is the best handbook on the subject; Professor Sven Nilsson, the father of Scandinavian archæologists, some of whose books on primeval antiquities have appeared in English garb, and Baron Edouard von Sacken, whose work on the Antiquities of Halstatt would alone suffice to hand him down to fame. Of the Padre Raffaele Garrucci, the accomplished antiquary and numismatist, I have spoken elsewhere.* I may, however, remind you that some of his papers have, through the intervention of Mr. W. M. Wylie, appeared in an English form in the *Archæologia*, and point to his *Monumenti dell' Arte Christiana*, and *Raccolta di Dissertazioni Archeologiche di vario Argomento*, as memorials of his worth. His great work on the Coins of Italy has appeared since his death, though he lived to correct the proofs, and while engaged on the last page expired with the pen in his hand.

I must now turn to more domestic details. Since our last

* Proc. Num. Soc. 1885, p. 28.

Anniversary Meeting a considerable number of changes have been made in the arrangements, and, to some extent, in the constitution, of the Society. One of the principal of these changes was, indeed, imminent when my accomplished predecessor, Lord Carnarvon, last addressed you, for at that time our late Secretary, Mr. C. Knight Watson, had already given notice of his wish to retire from office—a wish which was fulfilled at Michaelmas last. Lord Carnarvon, in his address, placed before you a full account of the long and varied labours of Mr. Knight Watson on behalf of the Society, which I need not here repeat. I will only add that the Council and the Society at large showed their appreciation of those services by awarding him a full retiring pension, which we all trust he may long live to enjoy, together with a well-merited repose from the cares and responsibility of an official position.

Mr. Knight Watson's retirement placed the apartments which he occupied at the disposal of the Council, and it was felt that it would be to the advantage of the Society to appropriate some of the rooms which he held to the more immediate use of the Council and Fellows, which has accordingly been done. The Council and Committees can, in consequence, now meet without interfering with the use of the library, and the Fellows can now assemble after the meetings for refreshment and conversation, without being exposed to the draughts of the entrance-hall.

It was not thought desirable, either by the Council or the Society, to continue the post of Secretary under the same conditions as those under which for many years it had been held. The arrangement was therefore adopted which has been found to work well in most other societies, of making the office of Secretary honorary, and appointing a paid Assistant-Secretary to undertake the routine work of the office, to have charge of the apartments and property of the Society, and to assist the Treasurer, Director, and Secretary in conducting the business of the Society. The applicants for the new post of Assistant-Secretary were extremely numerous, and the Council had some difficulty in making a selection among them. I think, however, that they and the Society at large may be congratulated on their appointment to the post of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who was already one of our Fellows, to whose zeal and industry we have on more than one occasion been indebted at our evening meetings, and especially at that when such an unparalleled exhibition of ancient mazers was set before us. I think, also that those Fellows who have been brought into personal contact with Mr. Hope will agree with me that in the execution of the varied duties of his office he has proved himself fully competent for the important position that he holds.

Another modification of our arrangements has been made by which the library is now open to a considerably later hour than heretofore, so as materially to conduce to the convenience of Fellows desiring to consult its treasures. In so doing the complete knowledge of the contents of our library, possessed by Mr. Ireland, who for many years has held the office of Clerk to the Society, will no doubt have been appreciated by Fellows.

The acceptance of the office of Honorary Secretary by the Hon. Harold Dillon is another subject on which to congratulate the Society, as well as the Director, who, with the aid of such a coadjutor, must find both the burden and the responsibility of his office materially lightened.

I am glad to think that much of the arrears into which both the *Archaeologia* and the *Proceedings* of the Society had unfortunately fallen have, during the past year, been almost entirely recovered. This is due not only to the energy of the Director and the present staff of officers, but also in the case of the *Proceedings* to that of Mr. Knight Watson. I look forward with confidence to all our publications being kept well up to date, which I regard as one of the most essential elements of success for this, or indeed any Society. Our *Proceedings*, indeed, as actually in type, include the report of the last meeting of the Society on the 8th of last month.

The practice which has been introduced of forwarding the *Archaeologia* to Fellows as soon as ready, provided proper authority is given for so doing, will, I am sure, be found a great boon. For the convenience of Fellows it has also been arranged that, on the payment of a nominal sum, printed notices of the papers and exhibitions which it is intended should be brought forward at each meeting are sent in advance to such Fellows as desire to receive them.

There is another subject which, from time to time, has been brought before the Society at their Anniversary and other meetings to which I must now again call attention. It is that of our Library Catalogue, the preparation of which was undertaken upwards of three years ago by Mr. Knight Watson. In accordance with his promise, Mr. Watson left the slips both for the Catalogue itself and for the Reference Index in a condition nearly ready for the press. In order to ensure as few corrections as possible being necessary, and to complete the work, the Council have retained the services of Mr. Barwick, of the British Museum, and under the supervision of the officers and of the Library Committee the printing of the catalogue is already in progress, and in a short time will it is hoped be completed. When it is in the hands of the Fellows they will be better able than now to judge of the varied and valuable contents of our

Library, and will find the catalogue of immense assistance in preparing to consult its stores upon any subject. In order still further to increase its usefulness a Subject Index, forming a guide to the various matters principally treated of by the various authors, will be incorporated in the Reference Index. As the catalogue has involved a considerable expense, and can hardly be regarded as one of the current publications of the Society, the Council have thought it desirable that some charge should be made for it to Fellows requiring it, and it will accordingly be sold to them at the price of a few shillings.

Another such occasional volume was published by the Society in May last, being *The Prehistoric Stone Monuments of the British Isles*, so far as Cornwall is concerned, for the preparation of which we are indebted to our Fellow, the Rev. W. C. Lukis. It is a volume replete with information as to the monuments to which it relates, and it will I hope be followed by further instalments equally creditable to the author and to the Society which undertakes the publication of his careful observations. I may add, that copies can still be obtained by Fellows at the remarkably low price at which the volume was issued.

A part of *Vetusta Monumenta* (being vol. vi. part 6) has also been published, containing an account of the *Evangelia Quatuor*, formerly belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham, with full-sized polychrome illustrations of the golden jewelled covers, described by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, while the MS. text has been edited by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson.

Another important subject which has again been brought under the notice of the Society by Lord Justice Fry has occupied the attention of the Council. It is that of the best means to be adopted for the preservation of the Court Rolls and other documents relating to the manors of England, many of which have now ceased to exist, and in numerous instances their memorials have perished with them.

The Council, while fully recognising the importance of manorial documents as throwing valuable and varied light upon the habits of our forefathers and the development of our institutions, was of opinion that the destruction of such documents arose mainly from inadvertence, and from the occasional failure of those in whose custody they were placed to recognise their historical value. It has, therefore, been thought sufficient to issue a memorandum upon the subject, calling the attention of lords and stewards of manors to the importance of preserving these rolls and other documents, and suggesting places for their safe keeping, and no steps have at present been taken to seek for any legislative enactments on the subject. In order to circulate the memorandum, the aid not only of our local

secretaries, but of the various archaeological societies and associations throughout the country, has been sought, it is to be hoped, not in vain. I am confident that in the prosecution of a common object a bond of union between this the most venerable of all antiquarian societies and her younger sisters and daughters throughout the country will be found to exist, and that, while we recognise their great utility, they in turn will cultivate some feelings of allegiance towards us.

As has unfortunately been too often the case of late years, appeals from various quarters for aid in averting the threatened destruction of ancient buildings of historical interest have been more than sufficiently numerous.

A portion of the Roman baths at Bath, the gatehouse of Lincoln's Inn, associated with the memories of Secretary Thurloe and other distinguished lawyers of the days of the Commonwealth, the Elizabethan buildings in Weston's Yard at Eton College, the abode of Sir Henry Savile and the site of the first Eton printing-press, have all been threatened with destruction, while it was contemplated to convert the chancel of the old Friars Preachers' church at Norwich—now St. Andrew's Hall—into a Board School. In all these cases the influence of the Society was brought to bear on the side of those who were anxious to preserve these monuments of the past, and it is to be hoped not without effect.

The combined work of destruction and renovation is still in progress in the venerable Abbey church—the modern cathedral—at St. Alban's. The Norman turrets at the angles of the south transept have been removed; and whether they are to be reinstated in their old form, or whether, in common with the other features of the southern end of the transept, they are to be entirely transformed, seems still a matter of conjecture. An appeal, addressed by the Society to the Bishop of St. Alban's, has not met with any encouraging response. There are, no doubt, special features in this case that ought to be borne in mind—one, that the south wall of the transept was undoubtedly in a shattered condition, and its foundations woefully deficient, so that repairs of some kind were almost imperative; the other, that the expense of what is being undertaken is borne entirely by a single individual, to whom, under such circumstances, a considerable latitude will be allowed by all. We can only regret that Lord Grimthorpe, or, as he is better known, Sir Edmund Beckett, has on so many occasions, and perhaps so needlessly, found himself in disaccordance with both antiquaries and architects, and, while admiring his munificence and mental endowments, hope for a time when in their exercise he may be led

to exhibit some greater consideration for the opinions and even the prejudices of others.

It seems hardly necessary for me to review the various communications and exhibitions which have, during the past year, been laid before the Society at our evening meetings. Suffice it to say, that they have not in interest fallen below those of previous years. Perhaps the exhibition of ancient mazers, which, as I have already remarked, was unique of its kind, may be cited as especially worthy of commemoration. The communications have ranged over a wide field, and I venture to hope that, with a prompter system of publication than has of late years prevailed, our Society will continue to be regarded as that to which all important communications on archaeological subjects can most fittingly be made, and to look forward to receiving full notices of all discoveries, whether of historical or antiquarian interest. While gladly receiving for exhibition all objects of archaeological interest, we must never forget that their chief value arises from the light they are calculated to throw upon the history and civilisation of past times.

In conclusion, I may venture to add a few words of a more personal character. At our last anniversary, it was distinctly understood by the Society that in accepting the office of your President I did so for one year only. The Council has, however, now done me the honour of recommending me to the Society for re-election, which I cannot but regard as a testimony that, so far as the Council is concerned, they approve of such efforts as I have been able to make to accomplish what has appeared to me likely to conduce to the lasting good of the Society. Should the Fellows on the present occasion do me the honour of re-electing me, I can assure them that no effort shall be wanting on my part—so far as in me lies—that may seem likely to add to the utility and dignity of our ancient Society, and I am sure that I shall not appeal in vain to both Council and Fellows for their cordial co-operation in advancing whatever may be undertaken for our common good.

The following Resolution was moved by Alfred White, Esq., seconded by James Hilton, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

“That the best thanks of the Society be given to the President for his Address, with a request that he allow it to be printed.”

The President signified his assent.

The Scrutators reported that the following Members of the Council in List I.—with the substitution of the name of J.

T. Micklethwaite, Esq. for that of George Richmond, Esq., R.A., who had declined to be put forward for election—and the Officers of the Society in List II. had been unanimously elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :—

Eleven Members of the old Council.

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., *President.*

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Vice-President.*

The Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L., F.R.S., *Vice-President.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., *Vice-President.*

Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A., *Director.*

The Hon. Harold Arthur Dillon, *Secretary.*

Walter de Gray Birch, Esq.

Charles Mathew Clode, Esq., C.B.

Alfred Charles King, Esq.

Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.

Ten Members of the new Council.

Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq.

The Lord Justice Fry, B.A., F.R.S.

Philip Charles Hardwick, Esq.

Albert Hartshorne, Esq.

Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P.

Henry Churchill Maxwell Lyte, Esq., M.A.

John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.

John Henry Middleton, Esq., M.A.

Charles Hércules Read, Esq.

Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, D.D.

In pursuance of a notice submitted to the Society at the Ordinary Meeting of March 18th, the following Resolution, proposed by J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., seconded by E. W. Brabrook, Esq., was put to the Meeting and carried *nemine contradicente* :—

“ That the seventh clause of the first chapter of the Statutes be so far suspended as to allow of a fourth ballot being held during the present Session ; and that the Council be requested to appoint a time for, and give due notice of, such ballot, at which not more than fifteen candidates shall be proposed for election ; and that the Council have their usual privilege of nominating two of the candidates.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, May 13th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—*Il Tesoro di San Marco in Venezia. The Treasury of Saint Mark in Venice.* By the Abbé Antonio Pasini, Canon of the Marciana. 4to. Venice, 1885-6.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society:—*Domesday Book* in relation to the county of Sussex. Edited by W. D. Parish. Folio. Lewes, 1886.

From C. E. Keyser, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—*Illustrations of Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire.* By G. R. Lewis. 4to. London, 1842.

From the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth:—*A Catalogue of the Library at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, founded by William Law, M.A., 1752.* 8vo. 1886.

From the Author:—*De Hunnebedden in Drenthe.* Door M^r L. Oldenhuis Gramata. 8vo. Assen, 1886.

From the Author:—*The Imperial Island: England's Chronicle in Stone.* By James F. Hunnewell. 8vo. Boston (U.S.), 1886.

From the Author:—*The Origin of the Corporation of Leicester: a Lecture.* By J. D. Paul, F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Author, J. Frederick Hodgetts, Esq.:—

1. *Older England, illustrated by the Anglo-Saxon Antiquities in the British Museum in a course of Six Lectures.* 8vo. London, 1884.

2. *The same. Second Series.* 8vo. London, 1884.

3. *The English in the Middle Ages; as illustrated by the Mediæval Remains in the British Museum.* 8vo. London, 1885.

From C. Giles-Puller, Esq.:—*Death of Mr. A. Giles-Puller, (F.S.A.) of Youngsbury, Ware. In Memoriam.* 8vo. Hertford, 1885.

From the Author:—*The Asclepiad.* No. 10, Vol. iii. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author:—*Some Account of Lombard Street, its early Goldsmiths, and the signs of their Houses.* By F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A. [Read before the Bankers' Institute, April 21st, 1886.] 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author:—*The site of the new Admiralty and War Offices, Whitehall. A Letter to the Earl of Morley.* By E. C. Robins, F.S.A. 8vo. London 1886.

From the Author, John Ferguson, Esq., M.A.:—

1. *Account of a copy of the first edition of the "Speculum Majus" of Vincent de Beauvais, 1473.* 4to. Glasgow, 1885.

2. *Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets. Part iii.* 4to. Glasgow, 1885.

3. *The first History of Chemistry.* 8vo. Glasgow, 1886.

4. *On a copy of Albertus Magnus' De Secretis Mulierum, printed by Machlinia. From the Archaeologia, Vol. 49.* 4to. London, 1886.

A special vote of thanks was awarded to A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P., for his donation to the Library.

The appointment by JOHN EVANS, Esq., President, of Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., as Vice-President, was read.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, May 27th, 1886, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

Notice was also given of an additional ballot to be held on Thursday, July 1st, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Anniversary Meeting.

The Assistant-Secretary read the following letter from J. H. Middleton, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, with regard to the proposed restoration of the newly discovered Saxon chapel at Deerhurst:

"I visited again yesterday the Saxon chapel at Deerhurst, to consult with Mr. Butterworth (the vicar) as to what should be done.

Some of the Committee formed to look after the building seemed to wish for a sort of 'restoration' of the chapel, regardless of the fine sixteenth or seventeenth century house built over it, which I think would be very undesirable and even disastrous.

I gave the vicar a list of suggestions for the repair of the whole building, and he expressed his wish to carry them out. The Saxon chapel is so protected and supported by the later structure which covers it, that it would be, I think, fatal to the safety of the building to remove any of the later domestic part.

The place has been treated rather rashly in the desire to make discoveries, and the arch of the chancel and other parts of the Saxon walls are in urgent need of some support.

I hope to give further attention to the building when I am again in Gloucestershire, and will do my best to see that it suffers no more injury."

With reference to a resolution of the Society, passed unanimously at the ordinary meeting of April 8th, relative to the threatened demolition or concealment of an important portion of the Roman baths at Bath, Major Davis, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Somerset, made a detailed statement of the actual state of affairs, and gave to the meeting a full assurance that no destruction nor concealment of any portion of the Roman baths already or to be discovered would take place.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Emmanuel Green, Alderman Murch (of Bath), and others.

Acting upon Major Davis's assurance, the President closed the discussion, and Major Davis promised to communicate to the Society a paper in continuation of his former one, giving a complete record of all the discoveries since made, and illustrated with a full set of plans.

P. O. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited a drawing of a saint in stained glass, upon which he communicated the following notes :—

“ I recently heard of a piece of ancient glass which had been in a church, or some old building, in my neighbourhood, and I thought that if I could see it, and learn its history, and perhaps make a copy of it, I might have something to send up. I learnt that the piece of glass had belonged to some building on the Shute estate, ten miles north-east from Sidmouth, belonging to Sir William de la Pole, Bart. Mr. John de la Pole, now residing at Sidmouth, brought me the glass, with full permission to do what I liked with it, and as it was not much valued I begged it for the Exeter museum, to be put there after I had examined it and made a careful coloured drawing. Before this work, however, was done, it occurred to me that the most correct course would be to restore it to the building to which it had once belonged. But further inquiry revealed the fact, that Shute church had been rebuilt some forty or fifty years ago; yet, if it might be hard to find a convenient spot in the new building, there is the old Tudor gate-house on the confines of the park. Anyhow, I hope it will again find a place somewhere on the estate. The piece of glass measures 13 inches high by $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide; it is of a deep green colour; has been roughly chipped into shape all round, there being no traces of the use of the cutting diamond anywhere; and the singular roughness and rudeness of the plaque cannot escape notice, inasmuch as near the centre, inclining to the dexter side, there is the swell of the bull's-eye, where the glass is near three-quarters of an inch thick, while it thins away towards the top and bottom edges to less than a tenth. The painting, in somewhat feeble colours, represents a saint, probably St. Matthew or St. Philip.

The artist, of course, made his painting and applied his pigments on the inside surface, by which they were protected from wet and the action of the weather; but the outside, which had been exposed to the elements, is considerably corroded and eaten into holes in some places; and it may be remarked, that, in those

spots where the glass has been coloured yellow on the inside, corrosion has not attacked the outer surface opposite those places.

With these observations I send the drawing, which is full size. The section of the glass, taken perpendicularly from top to bottom through the bull's-eye, and passing near the right elbow of the figure, as given in the margin, will give an idea of its varying thickness."

ROBERT DAY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited four bronze weapons found in Lough Erne, consisting of a rapier, a spear-head, and two celts, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"The four bronze objects that I have the honour to lay before the Society were found during the past summer by men employed in the deepening of Lough Erne. This fine expanse of water, which is navigable for fifty-two miles of its course, and is studded with more than three hundred islands, after flowing round the island on which Enniskillen is built, narrows into a rapid channel which is guarded at its outflow by the old castle of Portora. Here the lake widens into the little bay of Portora, or 'the port of tears,' so called as the place from whence the funeral processions embark for the lonely and quiet graveyard on Devenish, where the peaceful dead lie sentinelled by its historic Round Tower, and are safe from disturbance in their lacustrine and isolated resting-place. It was in this bay during the operations of the dredge-boat that these weapons and implements, namely, a rapier, spearhead, and two socket-celts, were found, and I am indebted to the kindness of Thomas Plunkett, Esq., of Enniskillen, who procured them for me.

The rapier is $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by 2 inches wide at the base, where there are two rivet-holes, from whence it tapers gradually to the point. It was injured and broken in two places by the bucket of the dredge. I have had it repaired, but about an inch of the point is wanting, so that when perfect the blade must have been quite an inch longer than it is at present.

The spear-head has suffered much from its process of recovery by the dredge, the thin projecting blades are bent, and the point is broken off and lost, but enough remains to enable us to add another to the list of decorated spear-heads. It measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, shows a lozenge-shaped section, and has long lozenge-formed engraved loops on each side of the socket; a series of six concentric bands surrounds it, and from these as a base spring six engraved triangular ornaments of the same character as fig. 402, p. 326, Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*; the sharply-raised centre ribs of the spear-head have four continuous lines of punched dot-markings, and four more

upon the upper and under surface of the blades where they spring from the socket. This spear-head has a dark brown patination, and when perfect must have been a singularly beautiful weapon of 20 inches or perhaps 22 inches in length.

One of the socket-celts is plain and unornamented, with its loop perfect, and is covered with a green patina; it measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the widest part of the blade.

Its companion celt is more straight and chisel-shaped, and has around the socket and below the loop five coils of rope



BRONZE CELT WITH ROPE ORNAMENT (half-size).

pattern, that are so much raised from the surface that they convey the first impression of having been put on to repair and strengthen the socket; but on more minute examination it is evident that all were cast together—the implement and its cable ornament.

It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the blade. This rope pattern occurs upon a celt of the same shape in the collection of Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., figured by Dr. Evans at p. 140 (*Ancient Bronze Implements*), but it has only one rope twist and two plain bands; while in Wilde's *Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 384, fig. 276, a celt is engraved which is decorated with a raised rope ornament of six coils."

The PRESIDENT remarked that had the spear-head been uninjured it would have been an unique example. The rapier exhibited presented no unusual feature. The plain socketed

celt was of a characteristic Irish type. Celts ornamented with the cable pattern are considerably rarer; the cable was probably suggested by the original mode of securing the celt to its handle by string or fibre.

The Rev. R. H. CAVE, of Wolverton Rectory, near Basingstoke, exhibited, through J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A., a figure which was obtained many years ago from a builder's yard in Lincolnshire, and thought to have come from some neighbouring church upon which the builder had been employed. Mr. Cave has been unable to learn more about it. The figure is two feet long and of oak. It represents Our Lord crucified, and is well carved. The arms are wanting and also the right foot and part of the left. There are traces of painting and the loin-cloth has been gilt.

Mr. Micklethwaite said that if the figure had come without any history, he might have thought it not English, but the destruction of such things in England has been so great that we have little to judge by, and it is quite possible that it may be English. Want of examples also makes it impossible to say positively whether this figure is too small to have belonged to the great rood of a church. It is considerably smaller than either of the two examples already exhibited to the Society.

Mr. Cave also exhibited four small mutilated crucifixes carved in ivory, and a rudely executed wooden carving of the Sacrifice of Isaac in a six-sided panel.

Sir EDGAR MACCULLOCH, Knt., F.S.A., Bailiff of Guernsey, exhibited a gold signet ring of great beauty. It weighs 13 dwts., and except on the exterior, opposite the bezel, is in excellent condition. The hoop is covered with a spiral, formed of a narrow beaded, and a wider plain band, alternating.



GOLD SIGNET RING FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF HERM (full size).

Towards the bezel the plain bands widen, and are hollowed out so as to form three panels, which are filled, the two outer with

flowers, the central one with figures; on one side the Blessed Virgin and Child, on the other St. Michael. These have been originally enamelled, but only slight traces now remain. Inside the rim is engraved in black letters, once enamelled :

one fanz plues.

The bezel is of ruddier gold than the hoop, and perhaps replaces a sapphire or other stone. It is a flat, circular plate, beautifully and deeply engraved with a pelican in her piety, and the legend,—

fanz mal pfer.

All that is known of the history of the ring is contained in the following letter from its present owner :—

DEAR SIR,

11th May, 1886.

The ring which I left with you this morning was bequeathed to me by the late Sir Peter Stafford Carey, Bailiff of Guernsey. His father, Mr. Peter Martin Carey, held the small island of Herm, situated about three miles to the east of the town of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, in fee-farm from the Crown. Sir P. S. Carey told me that he had been informed that the ring had been dug up in a piece of ground attached to what had once been the parish church of the island, in his father's or grandfather's time.

I am inclined to believe that the ring may have belonged to Pierre de Beauvoir, who was Bailiff of Guernsey from 1470 to 1479, and this for the following reason :—It has been customary for the bailiffs of Guernsey, in attaching the common seal of the island to documents, to counterseal with their private signet, and there exists in the Greffe, or Record Office of Guernsey, a deed put under seal by Pierre de Beauvoir which has for counterseal a clear and distinct impression of this very ring; but I must honestly say that, although scores of other deeds passed before this bailiff have been examined by me, I have seen but this single one with this counterseal, all the others bearing on the back merely the mark of a thumb.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. H. St. J. Hope, Esq.

EDGAR MACCULLOCH.

The Rev. H. J. CHEALES, Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, read a paper descriptive of a wall painting of the Resurrection in Friskney church, being another of a series already communicated to the Society. A full-sized tracing of the painting was exhibited.

Mr. Cheales's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

GEORGE CLINCH, Esq., exhibited a collection of palæolithic and neolithic implements, found at Rowes Farm, West Wickham, Kent, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“The flint weapons and implements which I have the honour of exhibiting for your inspection to-night are typical specimens of palæolithic and neolithic relics found by myself, during a period extending over eight years, in the parish of West Wickham, near Bromley, in Kent. If they do not present any great peculiarities in themselves, they may yet be interesting as pointing to a new locality for the discovery of such antiquities, and as helping to fill up the details of the general outline of prehistoric times.

In speaking of the palæolithic relics, it may be convenient to describe the nature of the ground upon which they were found, and afterwards to give some brief particulars as to the flints themselves. First, as to the locality: The whole of the palæolithic flint weapons, implements, flakes, and chips, numbering in all about four-hundred, were found upon the surface of Church Field, and one or two fields in close proximity, at Rowes Farm, situated in that part of West Wickham which borders on the parishes of Keston and Hayes. The eastern and northern limits of the farm are marked by a deep valley—one of those water-worn valleys which contribute so greatly to the beauty of the scenery in the western parts of Kent. To the east, the high ground of Holwood and War Bank (the site, as some suppose, of the ancient Noviomagus) overlooks the farm. To the north is Hayes Common. Croydon, and the Addington Hills, are on the west side. Southward, the ground rises gradually towards Chelsham. The valley, locally known in this spot as Gates Green, winds northward towards Bromley, and there receives the stream called the Ravensbourne. Leading down to Gates Green is a smaller valley, to which I wish to draw particular attention, and to which, as it does not seem to possess any definite name of its own, I shall refer as Church Field Valley.

The Church Field Valley was not at any time of any great length or depth, and the result of many years of cultivation as arable land has been to fill it up to some extent. It is now about half-a-mile in length; it runs more or less north and south; and is in some parts about fifty feet deep. At present there is no water or stream in it. Gates Green Valley also is dry; but the Addington Valley, which joins it near Coney Hall Farm, has a periodically-running stream, called the Bone, or Bourne, which presents the same peculiarity of alternately flowing freely and then becoming dry, which is to be

found in the 'nailbournes,' as they are called, and of which there are several examples in Kent—Alkham, Orpington, etc. The Bourne flows into the Ravensbourne at Bromley.

The extent to which Church Field has been levelled is indicated by a deep old road, leading from Nash to Waits House, which runs along by the field-side. This shows the accumulation of the soil in the bottom of the valley since the road has been made.

Church Field varies roughly from 300 to 350 feet above the mean level of the sea, according to the measurements of the Ordnance Survey Map. The chief part of the soil of Church Field seems to be of tertiary age, and, I think, belongs to the 'Woolwich and Reading beds.' In appearance it may be said to be a kind of loam varying from a tenacious clay to a much more sandy condition, and containing rolled and sub-angular chalk flints mixed with well-rounded flint pebbles, black or bluish-black in appearance. On the western side is a patch of yellow clay and gravel containing deeply-stained ochreous flints and also wrought flints of palæolithic age. Much of this gravel has been rolled down the hill by the action of the plough and the influence of the weather, so that many of the yellow flints, stained by the drift clay in which they had so long lain, may now be found at the bottom of the valley and mixed up with many kinds of flints to which they bear not the slightest resemblance. It was among such surroundings as these that I found my first palæolithic flint in the year 1880.

In looking at the Church Field flints, the first thing about them which strikes one as being peculiar is the mark of abrasion which appears on most of the angles and ridges of the larger implements. This kind of wear looks exactly like one would imagine would be the result of severe river action, such as that described in the twenty-fifth chapter of Dr. Evans's *Stone Implements*.

The total number of finished implements found at Church Field is about fifty. In shape they resemble those implements which Dr. Evans has described as 'tongue-shaped' and 'almond-shaped,' and there are many intermediate forms. Thirteen are nearly of the same size, and they are all stained and worn, but in different degrees. Two appear to have belonged to larger implements, and afterwards to have been chipped down so as to be useful as small implements. One example, not quite 2 inches long and hardly 2 inches broad, seems to have been worn down to a mere stump by much sharpening.

The small shining specks mentioned by Dr. Evans as characteristic of river-drift flints, are frequent upon the Church Field

flints. One implement, found in Carthouse Field, 403 feet above the sea and about 100 feet above the bottom of the Church Field Valley, seems never to have suffered any abrasion. It is much stained, and in other respects resembles the Church Field flints, but in its sharp, unworn character it is quite unlike them. Perhaps the high level on which it lay was out of reach of the floods and currents which have written their history in such unmistakeable and indelible characters upon the flints of Church Field. The discovery at Church Field of an unworn flint core and waste chips of flint lend probability to the idea that dry land, where implements could be manufactured, was near at hand.

Scrapers and trimmed flakes are not numerous at Church Field. The scrapers are of two kinds—those simply with a convex scraping edge, and double scrapers possessing one convex and one concave edge. Flakes are for the most part of a simple type, produced by blows from one direction, but some are large and much curved. Some chips are curved and twisted in a manner which seems to show that they were nothing more than mere waste chips struck off and rejected by the implement maker.

Of drills or boring-implements I have found no specimen, except one flint, which bears marks of having been heated at the point, and may have been used for burning rather than boring. Of course some of the larger pointed implements may have been used for boring.

From the manner in which many of the implements were formed, and the facility with which the chips were evidently struck off, it is probable that good flint, such as can be obtained only from the chalk itself, was employed in their manufacture. Such flint might have been easily obtained by digging into the chalk which forms the substratum of Church Field. There is no section exposed showing how deep the chalk actually is in Church Field, but in Lower Hackett's Orchard, the next field, the chalk is close to the surface in one or two spots.

I have found neolithic implements in great numbers scattered over the surface of the ground in nearly every field at Rows Farm. In Moll Costen (formerly a wood and now a fruit plantation) I have found neolithic chips and implements under circumstances which lead me to believe that I have been so fortunate as to have found the site of a neolithic village, consisting of an assemblage of twelve or fourteen dwellings. The possible ancient hut-floors were marked by groups of flint implements, broken and perfect, and by large pebbles thoroughly reddened by fire.

That these spots were not merely chipping centres is, I

think, indicated, first, by the fact that the scrapers and flakes found here have been much worn by use; secondly, the proportion of *domestic* implements is large; thirdly, proportionately there are not so many waste chips and unfinished implements as one would expect to find in a place where implements were made.

One of the first implements found at Moll Costen, perhaps a spear-head,* is figured and described in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. xiv. p. 87, fig. 4. In its present state it measures about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but has been broken at both ends, and when perfect was no doubt considerably longer. The workmanship is very good, and the surface of the flint has been chipped off smoothly and uniformly. No. 3† is somewhat rougher in appearance, and looks unfinished. It may have been a spear- or javelin-head. No. 4 is a still rougher spear-head. Nos. 5 and 248 are portions of similar spear-heads or arrow-heads, but the workmanship is rather better. No. 232 is the base of a neatly-wrought, lozenge-shaped, arrow-head.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8 are three beautifully-wrought flint arrow-heads of much smaller size than those just mentioned. No. 6 is quite perfect. It is a rare English type, possessing two barbs and a concave base, but no central stem. No. 7, hardly an inch long, has been formed with great skill and care. It is of black flint, and in shape and size closely resembles a small plum-stone. No. 8 is a good example of a barbed arrow-head, with stem by which it was fixed to the arrow. Unfortunately it has lost a part of one barb; in every other respect it seems quite perfect. About six or seven other arrow-heads, less well-made, have been found at Moll Costen. There are also numerous small chips of flint and sharpened flakes which may possibly have been used for the same purpose.

The proportion of ground or polished implements found at Moll Costen is small. I have found only six celts bearing marks of grinding. One of them, No. 12, is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Its edge (slightly curved in outline) is not sharp, but has been ground down to a width of about $\frac{1}{12}$ th of an inch. From the shape of the upper part, which has been made smaller than the polished end, the celt appears to have been fixed into a handle, perhaps a hollow bone. No. 9 is a small fragment of a large celt of the ordinary type.

No. 10 is a part of a well-made celt, containing the cutting edge, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It has been much sharpened. No. 41 is a larger fragment of a similar flint celt, but both

* This flint is rather too thick, perhaps, for a spear-head. Dr. Evans has suggested that it may be part of a celt.

† These numbers refer to the author's private catalogue.

ends have been broken. There is a curious semi-circular indentation at one end, which seems to have been polished by friction.

No. 11 is a more unusual and irregular form. It seems to have been chipped into a somewhat pointed, tongue-shaped form, and then ground down to a smooth surface. The cutting part of the implement has unfortunately been broken off, but the general shape of the flint suggests that it possessed a point rather than an edge. I am not sure, however, that the conchoidal fractures are original. They may have resulted from subsequent breakage. If so, I fear the damage it has sustained is too great to allow of speculation as to its original form. No. 218 is a small chip out of a large polished flint. No. 135, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, appears to be an unfinished specimen.

The number and variety, both in size and shape of scrapers, are very great. From merely rounded flakes they vary to highly finished types. In some specimens are notches on either side, designed possibly for receiving the ligament by which they were fastened into their handles. Other scrapers, of an ovate or circular shape, possess two notches placed in such a position as would not be useful for the same purpose. May they not have been designed for holding the string by which they were attached to the person of their owner?

Some scrapers appear never to have been used at all, so sharp and fresh-looking are their edges, but these are rare. Others have been much used and repeatedly sharpened. In one particular scraper, No. 228, there is an indication of wear, which is most interesting. The edges of the scraper have been much worn away, and worn in facets.

The beautifully-wrought flake marked 233 has serrated edges, produced by regular and careful chipping, and was doubtless a saw. There is, among seven or eight other saws found at Moll Costen, one of a length not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Among many small implements of various forms, which from time to time I have found, are several specimens of arrow-scrapers—flints with small semi-circular indentations upon their edges. The notches have been formed by blows given on one side, and the effect has been to give to the flint a bevelled edge, which would be very useful for rounding arrows. Such notches in flint are liable to be made by contact with a plough-point, or other modern metal implement; and for this reason, unless the surface of the flint has appeared of unquestionable antiquity, I have repudiated all large flints bearing such indentations. Very small flints have not sufficient weight and firmness in the earth to offer enough resistance to produce such fractures.

About a dozen pieces of flint, much worn down and bruised, seem to have been used as hammers, or, perhaps, for crushing

corn. No. 54, found at South Field, is a typical specimen. It weighs 10 oz., and it is worn down to a flattish globular form by contact with a flat surface. No. 53 is a pebble of compact reddish sandstone, ovoid in shape. Both ends have been considerably worn down by use. There is nothing to indicate to what antiquity it should be assigned, but its discovery at Moll Costen, amongst other hammer-stones and crushers, seems to suggest that it was used under the same circumstances.

Drills or borers are represented by numerous sharpened fragments of flint. No. 252 seems to have been formed with more care than usual. No. 253 seems to have been a combined borer and arrow-scraper."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 20th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author, C. E. Davis, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. co. Somerset:—

1. *The Excavations of Roman Baths at Bath.* From Trans. of the Bristol and Glouc. Archæol. Soc. viii., Pt. I., 1884. 8vo. Bath.

2. *Guide to the Roman Baths of Bath.* (Sixteenth Edition.) 8vo. Bath.

From the Author:—*The Earliest Map of Bath.* By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 8vo. Bath, 1886.

From the Author:—*Les Anciens Dieux des Pyrénées.* Nomenclature et distribution géographique. Par Julien Sacaze. 8vo. Saint-Gaudens, 1885.

From John B. Martin, Esq.:—*Plan and Conditions of Sale of the Abbey House Estate, including the ancient Gateway, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.* Folio. London, 1883.

From the Middlesex County Record Society:—*Middlesex County Records, Volume I.* Edited by J. C. Jeaffreson. With an Index by A. J. Watson. 8vo. London, 1886.

Sir George Reresby Sitwell, Bart., M.P., was admitted a Fellow.

Notice was again given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, May 27, and a list of the Candidates to be balloted for was read.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Wilts, exhibited the matrix of a curious seal lately found in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, accompanied by the following remarks :—

“ The seal is that of the deanery of Shaftesbury. From 1218 to 1542 Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorset, was in the diocese of Salisbury ; it was then added to the newly-formed diocese of Bristol. In 1836 it again reverted to that of Salisbury.



SEAL OF THE DEANERY OF SHAFTESBURY.

The seal is of pointed oval form, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch long. The device is a Saracen's head, with a wreath or fillet twisted round it, and a long pointed beard.

The legend is,—

+ * *Sigillu* * *officij* * *Decanat*^o * *shafton*.

Mr. Dansey, in his *Horæ Decanice Rurales*,* engraves several examples of the few remaining seals of rural deans. The subject most frequently found is that of the Blessed Virgin and Child. He also gives a copy of a seal belonging to the deanery of Breccles, in the diocese of Norfolk, which corresponds pretty exactly with the one now produced. It has the same sort of fillet tied round the head, but the bearded face is somewhat less grotesque than the Shaftesbury example.

Mr. Dansey thinks it might represent the head of St. John the Baptist. This seal of the deanery of Breccles, the collations to which commenced in the year 1320 and closed in 1466, has been well engraved in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Norfolk Archaeological Society ; it was also exhibited at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute,† and the device said to

* Vol. i. pp. 399, *et seq.*

† See *Archæological Journal*, vol. v. p. 166.

be that of a Saracen's head. The Shaftesbury seal is apparently of early fifteenth century date.

Appended to the history of the great Abbey of Shaftesbury, Hutchins gives the following passage :—‘ In this monastery was an office of the deacon of the great or high altar, who was presented by the abbess, and received institution from the bishop of Sarum, in whose registers thirteen deacons occur from 1318 to 1532.’ ”

REV. JAMES BECK, Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited the following antiquities from his collection :—

1. Three good examples of palstaves, found respectively near Ely ; at Cariswood, near Naughton, in Suffolk ; and on the Downs near Lewes.

2. A fine set of ten large fruit-trenchers in their original box, from Clare, Suffolk.*

3. A gold ring of West African workmanship, found at Woodbridge, Suffolk. And the following examples of posy rings :—

(a) Gold, ploughed up at Bildeston, Suffolk.

My harte you have and yours I crave.

(b) Gold, dug up in the manor-garden at Sullington, Sussex.

Hurt not his harte whose ioy thou art.

(c) Brass, found in taking down an old house at Bildeston, Suffolk.

For a kiss take this.

(d) Brass, found at Nedging, Suffolk, in 1884.

Bee true to mee.

Also, a brass ring, with the monogram R. W., found at Ipswich.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Lyme Regis, Dorset, exhibited the ancient mace of that borough, accompanied by the following remarks :

“ By the kind permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Lyme Regis, I exhibit the ancient mace belonging to that borough. The majority of the corporation maces now existing date from the Restoration, and are so similar in type that a description of one will serve as a model for many others. A few

* See *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History*, vol. vi. p. 220, where these roundels are described at length.

early maces fortunately remain, each of which is generally individually worthy of notice, and the one before you is a case in point, especially as it presents one or two points of interest.

It is $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and consists of an iron rod with silver casing, surmounted by a parcel-gilt mace-head.

The staff is divided into four sections by molded rings of silver; three of the sections are covered with silver plates, quite plain. The first section, however, consists of an iron grip which once had eight flanges, but two are broken off. These flanges were brazed on to the core, and the whole was gilt. The button at the end bears the letters F·B or T·B with engraved scroll work.

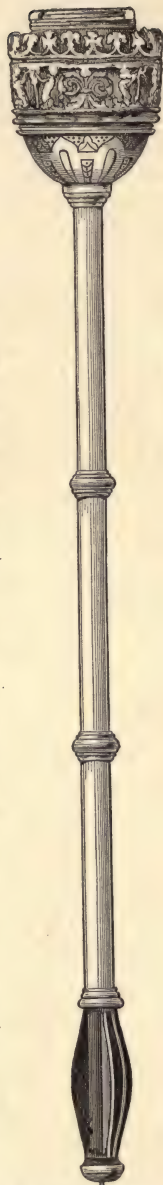
The mace-head roughly resembles in shape the seed-vessel of the poppy. It is divided a little below the middle by a boldly-molded ring. The lower part is hemispherical and of silver, with engraved strapwork. The upper part, which is gilt, is nearly vertical, and consists of a band of arabesque work with Tritons and foliage, which is cast in five pieces, each from the same mold. Above this is a cresting formed of twelve crosses patées and as many fleurs-de-lis alternately. On the top is a flat ring, cast, with the egg and tongue ornament, from which rises a small boss, enclosing a plate with the Royal arms of the Stuart sovereigns, and the legend:

IACOBVS · DEGRA · MAGNE · BRITANIE · FRAN
· ET HIB · REX.

This plate is an insertion in place of an earlier one, for the general appearance of the mace points to a date *circa* 1530.

I would call attention to the general shape of this mace, and especially to its iron grip, as evidence in support of Mr. R. S. Ferguson's theory that the civic mace is the war mace turned upside down. See *Archæological Journal*, vol. xli. where Mr. Ferguson's views are set forth at length.

I have not been able to learn anything of



ANCIENT MACE
OF
THE BOROUGH OF
LYME REGIS.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ full-size.

the history of this mace. It is now carried by the mayor in his hand on state occasions, the town maces being a pair of silver ones of the usual type, presented by Thomas Fane, Esq., in 1757."

The VICAR and CHURCHWARDENS of ALL HALLOWS, Goldsmith Street, Exeter, exhibited an early silver parcel-gilt communion cup and cover and a medieval mazer, which may be thus described :

1. The communion cup is 7 inches high, or with its cover 8 inches. It has a conical bowl, with a band of a somewhat unusual variety of the woodbine pattern round the middle, and a slightly projecting lip. The stem is formed of two conical pieces set end to end, with a molded ring between, slightly divided into sections. At the junctions with the cup and foot is a bold ring with reeded pattern. The foot is plain, and consists of a rounded piece resting on a flat ring, with raised inner edge with a rude dotted pattern.

The cover is formed of a slightly-domed piece rising from a flat ring with hatched ornament and molded edge, and is surmounted by a plain button engraved with a bold double four-leaved rose.

The following parts of this vessel are gilt: the lip, band round bowl, central and reeded rings of the stem, and the flat part of the foot; also the edge of the cover and the top of the button.

Neither cup nor cover are hall-marked, but part of the lip of the cup has been cut away and replaced, and perhaps they were thus destroyed.

The date of the vessel is probably about 1570.

Nothing is known of its history, but it is almost certainly of local make.

2. The mazer which this church is fortunate enough to possess is a good example of its class, though it presents no especial features. It is $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth, and has a maple-wood bowl, now varnished, surmounted by a silver-gilt band $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches deep outside and $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch inside, with characteristic moldings and fringe. In the bottom is the usual form of print, also silver-gilt, enclosing a silver plate engraved with a five-leaved flower within a wreath of smaller flowers and leaves, all once enamelled.

This mazer was presented to the church in 1843 by Mr. W. R. Sobey. Of its previous history nothing is known. It has no hall-marks, but is probably of a date *circa* 1510.

The Rev. G. F. BROWNE, B.D., read a paper on basket-work

images of men on sculptured stones at Checkley and Ilam, Staffordshire.

Mr. Browne's paper, which was illustrated by a fine series of rubbings of these interesting memorials, will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Mr. BROWNE also read the following paper on an incised stone in the tower of Skipwith church, Yorks (*see illustration*):—

"This is one of the base stones of the tower of Skipwith church, on the north side, on the interior. The arch which gives access from the tower into the nave is an ancient one. The story in the village is that the stone was brought from the Crusades by a knight, whose effigy is in the church; but there is reason to believe that its existence was not known till the restoration of the church some few years ago. Mr. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham, who was restoring the neighbouring church of Stillingfleet at the time, detected the work upon the stone when paying a visit to Skipwith church, the light happening to be particularly favourable. It has now been carefully cleared of whitewash. It is of a harder material than other stones of the tower, which are sandstone, but portions of it are breaking away. The late vicar of Stillingfleet took me to see the stone four years ago, and again three years ago; and last autumn I took a plasterer over from York and procured the cast I now show.

Skipwith is seven or eight miles on the Fulford side of York, on the way between Riccall and that city. The name of Riccall recalls the landing of the Northmen from their fleet in the Ouse, while Fulford reminds us of their fate. Whether the subject on the stone has any reference to that age, I hope the Society of Antiquaries will be able to determine.

The stone is 24 inches by 13½. There is on it one large human figure with the face in profile, with the left arm stretched out in front and the right behind. His legs are broken away; he has erect hair, or else a head-dress which gives that appearance, a bold straight nose and heavy chin, with a line of hair from the base of the nose to the bottom of the cheek. In front of him, as if urged on by him, is a huge and furious beast, like a great dog, apparently with a collar, close behind an upright figure, which seems to be endeavouring to escape. This figure has human arms and hands, and something like the legs assigned to the other human beings on the stone, but the head and muzzle are like those of an ape, and close examination has satisfied me that the mouth is represented as a deep slit in the blunt muzzle. Above this figure are two smaller figures of men, in the attitude of left-handed bowmen with bows drawn



INCISED STONE IN SKIPWITH CHURCH, YORKS. (Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ full size.)

to the fullest extent, but there is no bow or other weapon on the stone. These two figures seem to be opposing the largest figure: they have conical heads and heavy chins, perhaps bearded. Below the dog's muzzle, and immediately behind the legs of the ape-figure, are the head and arms of another man, in the same attitude of drawing a bow, but right-handed; he faces the same way as the large man and the dog, and seems to be shooting at the foot of the ape-figure. Behind the hind-quarters of the dog is another man's head, with the back to the dog, and there seems to be the commencement of an arm in the bow-drawing attitude, left-handed. The figures are, for the most part, very rude indeed, but there is unmistakeable life and vigour in all of them; the whole effect is that of great activity, though the details of the drawing are ridiculously rude.

One characteristic feature is that all the thumbs, including those of the ape-figure, are erect and very prominent. Another is the way in which one outline is made to serve two purposes, and void spaces are filled. Thus between the under side of the extended left arm of the large man and the back of the dog there is a narrow space, widening under the arm-pit. This is made to look like the head and part of the body of a snake, or a duck's head and neck. Similarly, the extended tail and the curved hind leg of the dog form an outline which is made into a man's head by the addition of a nose. Again, one of the small bow-drawing figures has his left leg near the muzzle of the dog, and the dog's mouth is open; the shape and space are utilised for the man's right foot, which fills up the dog's mouth.

I have no explanation to offer. There is no dress to help us to a theory or a date. The general effect is that of an ape hunt. Professor G. Stephens, to whom I sent a tracing, suggests the story of Elisha and the bears that ate the mocking children. I have seen readings of that story more unlike the probabilities than this, but I think the artist would have avoided the almost Assyrian head of hair on the main figure, which, if any, would be the prophet. It is, perhaps, the oriental appearance of this large figure, partly Assyrian and partly Egyptian, that has given rise to the crusader tradition."

In the discussion which followed, the general opinion appeared to be that the animal is a lion with a mane, not a dog with a collar, and that the attitude of the large figure of a man denotes fear, as though the lion had burst in upon his family.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 27th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From Charles Alexander, Earl of Home, Lord Douglas of Douglas, through William Fraser, C.B., LL.D., the Editor :—The Douglas Book, in four volumes. 4to. Edinburgh, 1885.

From the Author :—Additional Notes on "The Measurements of Ptolemy, and of the Antonine Itinerary," by Gordon M. Hills, Esq. By H. F. Napper. 8vo. Lewes, 1886.

From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Sec. S.A. :—The following Reprints. Small 4to. Dublin, 1879 :—

1. A Declaration of both Houses of Parliament, concerning the Affairs of Ireland. 1641.
2. The Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. 26th November. 1641.
3. A Declaration of the Lords and Commons on the Condition of Ireland. 16th June, 1643.
4. A History of the Irish Warres, with a List of all the Victories obtained by the Lord General Cromwell. 26th July, 1650.

From the Academy of Sciences of Hungary :—

1. Bulletins de l'Académie Nationale Hongroise des Sciences. I.-III. (Tirages à part de la Revue Internationale.) 8vo. Florence, 1884-5.
2. A Keszthelyi Sírmézök. Irta Dr. Lipp Vilmos. 4to. Budapest, 1884.

A special vote of thanks was ordered to be returned to the Earl of Home for his gift to the library.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

N. H. J. WESTLAKE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an ancient horseshoe, dug up under Cromer House, High Road, Kilburn.

Mr. Westlake suggested, from the great size of the shoe, that the nails which fastened it were carried up externally over the horn of the hoof, and clinched or doubled into the surface. He thought that the horses in the Luttrell Psalter were represented as being shod that way.

The Ven. Archdeacon POWNALL, F.S.A., exhibited a large Limoges enamel, representing Our Lord falling beneath the Cross.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, exhibited a number of medieval paving tiles, of good design, found by him during excavations on the site of Langdon abbey, Kent.

JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., exhibited a singular unfinished alabaster panel, partly sculptured with a representation of the Crucifixion, partly with the figures roughly sketched out.

Mr. Clarke said it had come into his possession anonymously, but he believed it was found under the floor of St. Peter's church, Isle of Thanet, during repairs.

E. ST. F. MOORE, Esq., exhibited a triangular baked earth loom weight, with a hole pierced through each angle, found by him last year at the "Dane's Camp," near Northampton. A number of querns, fibulæ, and rude pottery, were found at the same time.

Mr. Moore also exhibited a small globular vessel with two handles, of bronze, probably of Roman date, found near Woodbridge, in Suffolk.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—

John Green Waller, Esq.
Frederick Arthur Walters, Esq.
Professor E. C. Clark, LL.D.
Frederick Arthur Heygate Lambert, Esq.
Michael Waistell Taylor, Esq., M.D.
Benjamin Wyatt Greenfield, Esq.
Arthur Sparrow, Esq.
Thomas John Mazzinghi, Esq.
Rev. Charles Harold Evelyn White.
Rev. Edmund Farrer.
Alfred Edmund Hudd, Esq.
Philip Norman, Esq.
Walter Arthur Copinger, Esq.

And, as an Honorary Fellow—

Dr. Hans Hildebrand.

Thursday, June 10th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author :—Index to the Visitation of the County of York by William Dugdale. By G. J. Armytage, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1872. (To bind with the Society's copy of Surtees Society, Vol. 36.)

From the Author, H. C. March, Esq., M.D. :—

1. The Road over Blackstone Edge. 8vo. Manchester, 1884.
2. The Neolithic Men of Lancashire and those of Brittany considered and compared. 8vo. Manchester, 1885.

From the Author, J. Romilly Allen, Esq. :—

1. Notes on Wooden Tumbler Locks. 1880.
2. Notes on Fire-producing Machines. 1880.
3. Note on a standing Stone near Ford, Argyllshire. 1880.
4. Notice of three cup-marked stones, and the discovery of an urn, in Perthshire. 1881.
5. Notice of Sculptured Stones at Kilbride, Kilmartin and Dunblade. 1881.
6. Notes on some undescribed stones with Cup-markings in Scotland. 1882.
7. On the discovery of a sculptured Stone at St. Madoes, with some notes on interlaced ornament. 1883.
8. Description of two wooden tumbler locks from Fouchow, China.
9. Notes on Early Christian Symbolism. 1884.
10. Notes on Celtic Ornament. 1885.

All from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vols. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. 4to. Edinburgh.

From J. Romilly Allen, Esq. :—List of Stones with Interlaced Ornament in England. Compiled by J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., and the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D. (From the Journal of the British Archaeological Association. Vol. xli.) 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Author :—On Quin Abbey. By T. N. Deane, M.A., R.H.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1883.

From the Editor, Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Roxburghe Ballads. Illustrating the last years of the Stuarts. Part xvi. Vol. 6. [Seventh Part of the Second Series : beginning Vol. vi.] 8vo. Hertford, 1886.

From His Honour Judge Bayley, F.S.A. :—

1. Inventaire des Archives de la ville de Courtrai, publié sous les auspices de l'Administration Communale, par Ch. Mussely. 2 vols. (in one). 8vo. Courtrai, 1851-58.
2. Inventaire des Archives de la Ville de Malines, publié sous les auspices de l'Administration Communale, par P. J. Van Doren. 2 vols. (in one). 8vo. Malines, 1859-62.

From the Camden Society :—

1. Catalogue of the First Series of the Works of the Camden Society, in numerical order : together with the abbreviations of their titles used in the general Index. A to Baudouin. Pp. 1-144. 4to. London, 1881.

2. Publications, New Series xxxix. Cases in the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission. Edited by S. R. Gardiner, LL.D. 4to. London, 1886.

From the British and American Archaeological Society of Rome :—Journal ; with List of Members. Session 1884-1885. Volume I. Number I. 8vo. Rome, 1886.

From the Author :—Australia : a charcoal-sketch, by Frank Cowan. 8vo. Greensburg, Pa., 1886.

From the Imperial German Archaeological Institute :—Roemische Abtheilung. Heft I. Fasc. I. 8vo. Rome, 1886.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

Lieut.-Col. James Gildea.

Frederick Arthur Walters, Esq.

Frederick A. H. Lambert, Esq.

Alfred Edmund Hudd, Esq.

John Green Waller, Esq.

William J. C. Moens, Esq.

Philip Norman, Esq.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berkshire, communicated the following letter which he had received on the subject of the Roman remains at Silchester :—

“ Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.,
May 29, 1886.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Wellington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., giving cover to a copy of a resolution adopted at the recent annual meeting of the Newbury District Field Club, on the subject of the Silchester excavations.

The duke has made inquiry since the receipt of your letter, and finds that one of the baths, not the principal one (which is now being covered by a corrugated iron roof), has been partially filled in, without his knowledge or consent.

This operation was put a stop to at once by Mr. Mousley, with the duke's entire approval.

I may add, that it is the duke's wish that anything really valuable should remain untouched, and he has already given orders for sheds to be erected over the most interesting parts of the excavation.

I am, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

GEO. COXON,

Lt.-Col., Sec.

Walter Money, Esq., F.S.A.,
&c. &c. &c.”

LORD DE ROS exhibited a small circular silver seal, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, with a handle of the usual shape, terminating in a quatrefoil, to which was attached a small swivel. The seal bears a shield charged with three water-bougets, and the legend,

✦ S' GODFREY DE ROS.

It was found in the river Nairn in 1872, and given to its present owner. Its date is *circa* 1300.

The wording of the legend is unusual, and the general type of the work is characteristic of Scotch seals.

JOHN E. PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Tayler Smith, Esq., exhibited an inscribed Roman tile, accompanied by the following remarks:

"In the course of excavations for the hall now about to be erected for the Cutlers' Company in Warwick Lane, Newgate Street, the so-called Roman wall, which here crosses the main roadway in its course to Ludgate Hill, has been again cut through, and among the bonding tiles dislodged was one which on examination was found to be inscribed. This portion of the wall is usually disclosed at about 19 feet from the surface level. It is made up of blocks of Kentish rag, chalk, etc., with the ordinary lines of bonding tiles. As a rule, the few instances on record of stamped or inscribed tiles have reference only to the military or Government stamp of the *proprætor* of London. Of such, examples are to be found in the British Museum and elsewhere; but an inscribed tile, such as that exhibited, is certainly, so far as London is concerned, decidedly unique, and consequently of considerable interest.

The tile was *in situ*, that is to say, it was inserted in the wall when the latter was erected, at whatever period that may have been; as to this, opinions have for many years been at issue. Investigation of late has shown that this portion of the city wall is of a date considerably later than that which, in the early days of its history, formerly enclosed the city. This is proved by the burials, and, especially in this instance, by the interments discovered a few years ago when excavating for the new premises occupied by Messrs. Tylor. They are fully described in a recent volume of the *Archæologia*,* and closely adjoined this particular section of the wall. Assuming this portion not to have been constructed in Roman times, the explanation would be that on the margin of the great road running up from Holborn, Oxford Street, and so on, there stood, as in other

* Vol. xlviii. pp. 221-248.

parts of London, a barbican or fort; and that when, as time went on, this had to be broken up and destroyed, the old materials became worked into a structure of much later age. The tile is of the ordinary Roman make, though coarse and badly fired, and measures 17 by 12 inches by about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick. The letters, which are inscribed upon it by a pointed instrument, are as follows:

AVSTALIS

DIBVS ILLI

VAGATVRSIB

COTIDIM

The meaning of this is somewhat obscure. Mr. Roach Smith is of opinion that it is but a fugitive comment by one workman on another—just as we see jokes scribbled with their meaning, if any, limited to the narrow local influence of the writer—and that it means ‘Austalis wanders off (from his work) by himself to the gods every day.’ This explanation is quite reasonable in itself, and there is every probability of its being the correct version. It is unfortunate that the letters after DIBVS are mutilated, otherwise the inscription is complete.”

Sir H. INGILBY, Bart., exhibited a fine MS. copy of the *Legenda sanctorum aurea* of Jacobus de Voragine, archbishop of Genoa. It measures 14 by 10 inches, and consists of 163 folios on vellum, in the original oak boards, which have lost their covering. The life of each saint is headed by a beautiful illuminated picture, usually of a martyrdom, below which, and distinct from it, is the initial letter. This, as Mr. E. Maunde Thompson pointed out, was a criterion of its date, which he placed at the beginning of the fourteenth century; and as the original work was written in 1296 this copy was a comparatively early one. Mr. Thompson was also of opinion that this was a MS. from the Low Countries, and not English.

R. C. NICHOLS, Esq., exhibited a large portion of a monumental brass in his possession, with a representation of the Annunciation beneath a rich triple canopy. This plate forms part of the brass of William Porter, canon of Hereford, 1524, formerly in the cathedral church of Hereford, to which place it is to be hoped it may, ere long, be restored. A small engraving of it is given in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxvii. pl. 7, where a full description of it is also to be found.

The Rev. C. M. CHURCH, canon of Wells, read a paper on Reginald, bishop of Bath, and his share in the rebuilding of the cathedral church of Wells, as illustrated by contemporary documents in the possession of the Dean and Chapter.

Canon Church's paper, which was illustrated by a fine series of measured drawings, kindly exhibited by J. T. Irvine, Esq., will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 24th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author :—The Pilgrim at Home. By Edward Walford. 8vo. London, 1886.

From N. H. J. Westlake, Esq., F.S.A. :—Britannia Depicta, or Ogilby Improved; being Roads in England and Wales. By J. Owen. The fourth Edition by Eman. Bowen. 8vo. London, 1749.

From the Smithsonian Institution :—Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year 1884. 8vo. Washington, 1885.

From C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A. :—The History of England from Julius Caesar to King William and Queen Mary. By Laurence Echard. 3rd Edition. Two Volumes. Folio. London, 1720.

From the Author :—Collecção de Tratados da India. Por J. F. Judice Biker. Vol. xii. 8vo. Lisbon, 1886.

From the Society for Popular Traditions :—Revue des Traditions Populaires. 1^{re} Année. No. 4. 8vo. Paris, 1886.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—Supplement to the Library Catalogue of the Reform Club, 1885-6. 8vo.

From the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society :—Photolithograph of the earliest Court Rolls of the Lords' Lands in the Isle of Man. A.D. 1511-75.

From the Author, M. Charles Robert, through the President :—

1. Événements Militaires accomplis sous le Règne de Henri II. de 1551 à 1553 et leurs Médailles Commémoratives. 8vo. Paris, 1876.

2. Le Boutoir Romain. (Extrait de la Revue Archéologique.) 8vo. Paris, 1876.

3. Épigraphie Gallo-Romaine de la Moselle. Étude. 4to. Paris, 1873.

4. Sirona. (Extrait de la Revue Celtique, t. iv.) 8vo. Paris, 1879.

5. Cinq Inscriptions de Lectoure. 8vo. Paris, 1881.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society for their donation to the library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

Michael Waistell Taylor, Esq., M.D.
Thomas John Mazzinghi, Esq.
Walter Arthur Copinger, Esq.
Benjamin Wyatt Greenfield, Esq.
Professor E. C. Clark, LL.D.

Notice was given of an extra ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, July 1, 1886, and a list was read out of candidates to be balloted for.

The PRESIDENT reported that in the course of the works now in progress by Lord Grimthorpe at St. Alban's, the south wall of the south transept had been utterly demolished, together with the whole of the north side of the Norman slype. He also read a report he had received from Mr. Brock to the same effect.

After some discussion it was unanimously resolved :—“That the officers of the Society, together with Dr. E. Freshfield and Mr. Micklethwaite, be appointed a committee to communicate with the Bishop of the Diocese, and to take such other steps as they may think best to arrest the destruction of ancient work which is taking place at St. Alban's Abbey, and that a sum of £50 be placed at their disposal for this purpose.”

DOYNE C. BELL, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an inlaid picture frame, with the instruments of the Passion, accompanied by the following remarks in a letter from Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—

“Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.,
27th May, 1886.

MY DEAR DOYNE BELL,

The marquetrie frame which you are good enough to exhibit should not, I think, be passed over in silence, as when a paper on the *Instruments of the Passion of Our Lord* is written, which is still a desideratum (since the paper on this subject in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. xxxi. pp. 91-97, is quite inadequate), probably this *intarsia* frame of yours, which I believe to be Italian, and of Franciscan workmanship, will be found to have more instruments of the Passion on it than can at all easily be found elsewhere.

The drawing in sepia, representing the Scourging of Our Lord, which you took out of the frame in order to give the drawing to the royal collection at Windsor, is inscribed—‘Quadro di Ludovico Caracci esistente nella Chiesa della Certosa di Bologna. Nella Reggia Academia di Milano. Antõ Mascarone fecit a 24 Luglio, 1792.’ The frame, from its peculiar shape, would seem to have been made for this picture, and it cannot, I think, be rash, judging from the style of art, to assign the same date to the frame. The measurements of the frame are—

Height	23½ inches.
Width	15¼ „
Depth	¾ „

The border and chamfered edge are inlaid with holly, olive wood, and arbutus, and on the chamfer the egg pattern may be noticed. The four sides of the border of the frame have a flat surface, and at the corners, in square compartments, are four cherubs’ heads, each with two wings erect. Between these cherub faces are twenty-six oval compartments, which are stained of a greenish colour, and between each oval is a floriated pattern, which, with the ovals, form a sort of *galoche*. Each of the ovals contains one or more of the instruments of the Passion—eight on either side, and five at the top and bottom.

My list of the instruments, as you will see, differs here and there from that made by the late Mr. William Burges, pasted on the back of the frame, but without his list I could not have made mine, and I must leave it to you to decide which of us two is right.

Commencing at the top, on the sinister side, the instruments of the Passion I take to be as follows :—

1. Two staves, and sword of St. Peter.
2. Lantern.
3. Torch, and bag of money for the thirty pieces of silver.
4. Hand of the soldier that took Our Lord.
5. Faggots for the fire at which St. Peter warmed himself.
6. The pillar of scourging, on which is the cock that crew.
7. The seamless coat.
8. Two scourges, and a chain for binding the hands to the pillar.

At the bottom of the frame :—

9. The purple or scarlet robe.
10. Crown of thorns, a reed-sceptre, and the sword of the soldier that stood by.

11. Bason and ewer used by Pilate in washing his hands.
12. The cross with title, and the trumpet that summoned the soldiers of the centurion (according to Mr. Burges).
13. The Vernicle.

On the dexter side beginning at the bottom :—

14. The cup of wine mingled with myrrh on a standing dish.
15. The drum that summoned the soldiers.
16. The three dice.
17. The white robe (*Vestis alba*—Vulgate, St. Luke xxiii. 13.)
18. The three nails in a basket.
19. Hammer and pincers.
20. The ladder.
21. Sponge of vinegar and hyssop.

At the top of the frame :—

22. The lance or spear, and the *sindon* or winding-sheet.
23. The sweet spices in a vessel.
24. The angel with a chalice for the blood and water from the riven side of the dead Christ.
25. The reed on which the sponge was fixed, and the spear of the centurion who saw what was done.
26. Ropes and chain for taking the body down from the Cross.

Pope Innocent VI. (1352-1362), who was buried at Avignon, in his decree concerning the Feast of the Lance and Nails, says : ‘The lance and nails and other instruments of the Passion are everywhere to be held in reverence of all Christ’s faithful people.’ (*Roman Breviary*, Lord Bute, p. 1430.)

The most helpful pictures for a study of the instruments of the Passion are probably those known as the *Mass of St. Gregory*, where Our Lord descends upon the altar, at the moment of consecration, surrounded by the instruments of the Passion; the woodcut of this subject, by Albert Dürer, you will at once call to mind. A representation of this subject will also be found in the *Calendar of the Anglican Church*, published by J. H. Parker, 1851, at page 52, the woodcut being taken from a MS. in the Bodleian Library. The instruments of the Passion are also given at pp. 161-165 in the same book.

Birch and Jenner, in their *Guide to Early Drawings and Illuminations* in the British Museum, notice twenty-six examples of this subject (*vide* page 140). Augustus Welby Pugin in his *Glossary* gives no less than seven representations of the Instruments of the Passion (Plates 55-64 and 65), and *sub voce* ‘Emblems’ he has an instructive note on the subject. Miss

Louisa Twining has just dipped into the subject in her *Symbols and Emblems of Early and Mediæval Christian Art*.

The Early English Text Society (1871), however, gives us the *Symbols of the Passion* with the quaintest of quaint illustrations, and with this and the liturgical offices for the feasts of the crown of thorns, the lance and nails, and the winding-sheet, together with offices of the two feasts of the Cross in each year (May 3 and September 14), a good paper on the subject might, could, should, and ought to be written, as the subject from a liturgical point of view, as well as from a quasi-heraldic point of view, is pregnant with interest.

Dr. Müller in his *Beiträge zur Deutschen Kunst- und Geschichtskunde* (Leipzig and Darmstadt, 1837) gives (Plate I.) a very fine tomb at Frankfort-on-Maine on which eleven of the instruments of the Passion occur.

Probably the largest collection of the *Instruments of the Passion* now to be found in England is on the vaulting of the easternmost bay of the choir of Winchester cathedral church. The vaulting is of wood, and displays on its thirty-one bosses the following instruments of the Passion, together with a number of faces, representing St. Peter, Pilate and his wife, Herod, Annas and Caiaphas, Judas, and Malchus with the sword of St. Peter upon his ear. This roof is the work of bishop Fox (1501-1528), and is best seen from the gallery below the east window. The list is—

The Ladder.

The column and rope, between a scourge and rod.

Vessel for myrrh.	Hammer and pincers.	The three dice.
Two torches.	The Vernicle.	The lantern.
A cock crowing.	The five wounds.	Money-bag.
Judas kissing Jesus.	Cross and three nails.	Ewer and basin.
The scarlet coat.	Chalice.	Three nails and cord.
Spear, and sponge on reed, with the winding-sheet.		Two rods.
The five wounds.		The Vernicle.
Two staves.		Head of a man spitting.
Two scourges.		A hand.
A head.		Heads of Pilate and his wife.
A hand.		Head of Malchus.
Spear, and sponge on reed.		The three crosses.

On the eastern wall of the upper chapel founded by abbot Islip in Westminster abbey church was formerly the Crucifixion surrounded by several instruments of the Passion, as is seen in the Islip Vellum Roll in the possession of our Society, which is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv. Our Society also possesses a magnificent sixteenth century Book of

Hours (MS. No. 13), painted for Jehan Dufour and Margaret Austin, where, in the Hours *de Sancta Cruce*, the third page has many of the instruments of the Passion painted in the border, viz.: The Cross, the title, the ladder, the white robe, the money bag, a nail, St. Peter's sword, ear of Malchus, hammer, pincers, reed and sponge, pillar surmounted by a cock, two scourges, a rope, thirty pieces of silver, a birch, ewer, basin and towel.

The colossal statues of angels bearing the instruments of the Passion on the bridge of San Angelo at Rome, which were erected by command of pope Clement IX. from the designs of Bernini in 1668, form a most interesting series, and the texts from Holy Scripture underneath each instrument are very felicitous.

M. Chevalier Rohault de Fleury's great work—*Mémoire sur les Instruments de la Passion*—should be consulted by any one intending to thrash out this subject.

I will end my letter with parts of two responsories sung each fourth of May at matins in the cathedral church of Turin, where, in a chapel of black marble and bronze (Capella del SS. Sudario), the Santa Sindone is yet kept; and if one excepts the purple Lenten veils, still used to hide the altar in Sicilian churches and in certain churches of Spain, which are often covered with the instruments of the Passion, no better place to begin the quest of these *Instrumenta* could be, I should say, imagined. The second responsory is very rare, as it is only to be found in breviaries printed at Turin, and therefore it seems worth while to give it. The two are:—

R. iv. O admirabilis Sindon, in qua involutus est thesaurus noster, redemptio captivorum.

R. viii. Felix Domus Sabaudiae quae tanto pignore ditata, hoc sacro munere gaudet.

The Rev. W. J. Blew has kindly translated these two responsories for me:—

R. iv. O wondrous winding-sheet,
Wherein was wound our treasure,
The prisoners ransoming.

R. viii. Happy House of Savoy,
That dowered with so rich a pledge,
Joys in this sacred gift.

I am, my dear Doyne Bell,
Your ever ready servant,
EVERARD GREEN.

To Doyne Courtenay Bell, Esq., F.S.A.,
Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace."

GEORGE GRAZEBROOK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver ring with fishes in relief, and set with a large red stone or paste between two pearls. Nothing of its history or origin is known, it having been purchased some thirty years ago at a pawnbroker's clearance sale, contained in a box with a paper inscribed, "This ring was picked up on London Bridge."

GEORGE STRONG, Esq., M.D., exhibited a silver Roman ring set with a red carnelian, engraved with a lion. It was found with a number of Roman coins at St. Albans, at a depth of twelve feet.

F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the Regia in the Roman Forum, and on the original position of the Capitoline *Fasti*.

Mr. Nichols's paper will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, July 1st, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From R. Brown, Jun., Esq., F.S.A. :—Professor Aguchekikos on Totemism. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Editor, Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen :—Northern Notes and Queries. Vol. I., No. 1. June. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1886.

From H. Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. Bearbeitet von Friedrich Staub, Ludwig Tobler und Rudolf Schoch. X. Heft. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1886.

From the Author :—[Reprinted from the "Yorkshire Archæological Journal," Vol. IX.] Observations on the Parentage of Gundreda, Countess of Warenne. By Sir George F. Duckett, Bart., F.S.A. 8vo.

From W. G. Fretton, Esq., F.S.A. :—Two Photolithographs, from Drawings by G. R. Webster. London, 1886 :

1. The Steeple of St. Michael's church, Coventry. Under Restoration. Sept. 11, 1885.

2. The Same. Restored. 1886.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

R. P. PULLAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a beautiful terra-cotta head of Jupiter, found in excavating the villa of Caligula at Civita Lavinia.

J. G. D. ENGLEHEART, Esq., C.B., exhibited a remarkable glazed earthenware salt-cellar, of Delft manufacture, of seventeenth century date, dug up on the site of the Savoy Palace in 1885.

It was originally white, but through the partial reduction of the lead glaze in the firing is now almost wholly black, and in parts orange.

In shape it closely resembles the silver ones in the possession of the Mercers' Company, engraved by Mr. Cripps in *Old English Plate*, but is circular instead of octagonal in plan. One of the three projecting arms for holding the covering napkin remains uninjured.

This salt-cellar is 3 inches high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the top, and $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the base. The receptacle for the salt is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep.

T. N. DEANE, Esq., exhibited a fine series of photographs of Irish monastic and ecclesiastical remains.

W. NIVEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a photograph of the interesting Jacobean "Priory pew," in Clare church, Suffolk, destroyed in 1883.

Miss BEAVEN exhibited a plain gold posy ring inscribed—

** Let faithfull loue neuer remoue.*

This ring is traditionally said to be the wedding-ring of Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr, but is really of much later date.

The Rev. G. ROME HALL, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, exhibited a good example of a small flint knife and a piece of glass found at Chollerford, accompanied by the following letter to the Assistant Secretary:—

"Birtley Vicarage, Wark-on-Tyne.
29th June, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose for exhibition, at the next meeting of the

Society of Antiquaries, a small but beautifully finished flint knife, which was recently discovered in a large and well-formed cist, at Chollerford, near the Roman station of Cilurnum, on the Roman Wall, to which the Rev. Dr. Bruce, F.S.A., first directed my attention, being at the time resident near the spot. A large slab in the station-master's garden by the river North Tyne had obstructed the cultivation of the ground, and he determined to break it up and remove it. This flat stone proved to be 6 feet long by 5 feet 9 inches broad, and 14 inches thick, weighing about three-quarters of a ton. During the process of destruction, a massively-built stone-lined grave came to view. It was 4 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches broad, and the side slabs were from 28 inches to 36 inches high, giving an average depth of 2 feet 9 inches. No trace of incised concentric circles or cup-markings appeared upon these slabs, such as have sometimes been found in Northumberland; though several stones with large and small cups, both round and oval, were last year discovered by the writer in an ancient British grave-mound at Pitland Hills, near Birtley, which contained remains of inhumed and cremated bodies, urns, etc. The Chollerford grave had been carefully formed for the reception of the body, which, on account of the size of the cist, must have been doubled up in the usual posture, with the knees drawn up towards the chin, as if in sleep. The grave contained only a few bones, much decayed, but sufficient to show that they were those of an adult—a man, perhaps of average height—but certainly not of large build. These consisted of a portion of the shaft of the *humerus*, a small part of the *ulna*, the inner malleolus (of the *tibia*) or ankle-bone, a portion of the shaft of the *fibula*; and the *os calcis*, or heel-bone, probably of the left foot. The rest had completely perished, except a few fragments that could not be determined. The site of this grave is within twenty-five yards of the river, and subject to flooding by it at intervals, as it was seven years since. In this respect it resembles (in position) a large barrow which the writer examined many years since, about six miles higher up the North Tyne, on Warkshaugh farm, near Wark, and which has been described in the *Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland and Durham*, vol. i. pp. 151-167. Here, as well as at Chollerford, 'the situation is very unusual, low-lying by the brink of a turbulent river.' In one of the four cists at Warkshaugh was a chert-scraper, a large but rude celt or axe, formed of a split-nodule of ironstone with a sharp-cutting edge, and an urn or food-vessel with herring-bone ornamentation. In this Chollerford grave no urn was discovered,

but in the process of sifting the soil thrown out, the flint knife exhibited came to light. It is not quite so large as a similar 'beautifully wrought blade of flint,' described in *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 295, fig. 239, which the Rev. Canon Greenwell and myself found in a barrow at Castle-Carroek, in Cumberland. The flat face has had some irregularities removed by delicate chipping at one end, and the convex surface has been very carefully finished in the same manner. It is 2 inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch wide and $\frac{3}{16}$ ths in thickness. A very rude and small split nodule of ironstone was also found, having a blunt edge, apparently wrought by artificial means, and which may have served for scraping the skins of animals. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the top, tapering to an edge at the bottom.

If a cairn of stones had ever been raised over the grave, it would disappear when the adjoining well-known bridge was built, the wall of the eastern approach being within a few feet of the grave. The side-slabs forming the cist were much reddened by the action of fire; the bottom was formed of water-worn pebbles from the river-bed lying upon gravel and carefully embedded in clay; above the pebbles was some unctuous soil (as if from the decay of the body), fragments of charcoal, and small fire-reddened stones.

Mr. Cuthill, the station-master at Chollerford, has shown me a small piece of highly iridescent glass, which he says he procured from the *débris* cast out of the grave when sifting it. A coating of a kind of thin bronze leaf, apparently produced by oxidisation, covers the surface of the glass in part, some having flaked off. As this glass is undoubtedly Roman it is most probable that it has been dropped in later times by some visitor to the neighbouring station of Cilurnum (Chesters), in the vicinity of the grave, and if really found in the soil from the cist, which is very unlikely, may have been washed into it by the river-floods. Otherwise we should have to bring the date of the burial on this site down to Romano-British times, of which there is no evidence whatever.

I am, my dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
G. ROME HALL.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected Fellows:—

Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Esq., R.A.

The Baron de Cosson.

J. Theodore Bent, Esq.

Frank Tayler, Esq.

Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart.

M. Charles Hettier.

George Frederic Warne, Esq.

Iltyd Bond Nicholl, Esq.

Lionel Henry Cust, Esq.

William Henry Cope, Esq.

Herbert John Reid, Esq.

Rev. Ernest B. Savage, M.A.

Robert James Johnson, Esq.

The Ordinary Meetings were then adjourned to November 25, 1886.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1886—1887.

Thursday, November 25th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Rector and Churchwardens :—Twenty-Ninth Report of the Vestry of the Parish of St. James, Westminster. 8vo. London, 1885.

From the Author, M. le Baron J. de Baye :—

1. *Le Torques était porté par les hommes chez les Gaulois.* 8vo. Caen, 1886.

2. *Un Rapport Archéologique entre l'ancien et le nouveau continent.* 8vo. Paris, 1886.

From Bernard Quaritch, Esq. :—The Society of Antiquaries of London. Reception by the President, June 23rd, 1886. [The three catalogues of the Exhibitions on the occasion bound together.] Sq. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author :—Burnside Hall ; a glimpse of the Border Wars. By Cornelius Nicholson, F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1886.

From the Committee :—Reform Club. Supplement to the Library Catalogue. 1885-6. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author :—Recent further excavations of the Megalithic Antiquities of "Hagiar-Kim," Malta, 1885. By Dr. A. A. Caruana. Oblong folio. Malta, 1886.

From the Author :—*Collecção de Tratados da India.* Por J. F. Judice Biker. Tomo xiii. 8vo. Lisbon, 1886.

From the Author :—Prehistoric Remains on Moordivock, near Ullswater. By M. W. Taylor, M.D., F.S.A. (Scot.) 8vo. Kendal, 1886.

From the Author :—Addresses and Speeches on various occasions, from 1878 to 1886. By R. C. Winthrop. 8vo. Boston, 1886.

From Dr. Samuel A. Green:—Memoir of Hon. William Appleton. By Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D. 8vo. Boston, 1863.

From the Author:—New Views of Early Virginia History, 1606—1619. By Alexander Brown. Sq. 8vo. Liberty, Virginia, 1886.

From the Author:—The Will of Warden Huntingdon, 1458. By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Manchester, 1886.

From the Author:—Notes on St. Botolph without Aldersgate, London. By John Staples, F.S.A. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. London, 1881.

From the Author:—The Holy Places at Jerusalem, or Fergusson's theories and Pierotti's discoveries. By T. G. Bonney, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1864.

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P.S.A.:—The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Vol. vii. No. i. Text (8vo.) and Plates (Folio). London, 1886.

From the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors:—Merchant Taylors' Hall anterior to 1666. [By C. M. Clode, C.B., F.S.A.] 8vo. London, 1886.

From Mrs. Baldwinson, in accordance with the wish of her late husband:—

1. Trial of Queen Caroline. Report of the Proceedings before the House of Lords. By J. Nightingale. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1821.
2. Memoirs of Queen Caroline. By J. Nightingale. 4th edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1820-1.
3. The Last Days of Queen Caroline. By J. Nightingale. 8vo. London, 1822.

From the Author, M. Ambroise Tardieu:—

1. L'Auvergne (Puy-de-Dôme), Guide complet illustré. 16mo. Herment, [1885.]
2. Histoire abrégée et populaire de la ville d'Herment en Auvergne. 16mo. Herment, 1885.

From University College, London:—Calendar. Session 1886-87. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author:—Remains of the Roman Occupation of North Africa, with special reference to Algeria. [From Transactions, Vols. i. and ii., New Series, of the Roy. Instit. of Brit. Architects.] Two Parts. By Alexander Graham. 4to. London, 1885-6.

From John Evans, Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—

1. Gotlands Konsthistoria af C. G. Brunius. I.-III. Delen. 8vo. Lund, 1864-6.
2. Alterthümer von Wisby. Von C. J. Bergman. 8vo. Wisby, 1881.
3. Plankarta öfver Wisby. Af Ludv. Feggræus. Folded. 8vo, Wisby [1879].
4. Gotlands Län. [Coloured lithographed map.] Folded. 12mo. Wisby.
5. Photographs of Ecclesiological Antiquities at Rostock:—
Bronze Font with cover, 1290. St. Mary's Church.
Bronze Font, 1512. St. Peter's Church.
Pewter Font with cover. St. Nicholas Church.

From the Author:—The praise of Gardens. By A. F. Sieveking. With proem by E. V. B. 8vo. London, 1885.

From J. W. Carillon, Esq., F.S.A.:—Publications of the English Dialect Society: Nos. 20-45 (7 vols. 1878-84); the Library of Old Fishing Books, No. I., an older form of the "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an angle," attributed to Dame Juliana Barnes (1883); and Twelfth Report for the year 1884. 8vo. London, 1878-84.

From the Author:—The Bagshawes of Ford: a biographical pedigree. By W. H. G. Bagshawe. For private circulation. 4to. London, 1886.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Catalogue of a Collection of Pictures; consigned to Mr. Samuel Pawson. 8vo. [Date, after 1775.]
2. Index to the catalogue of Books in the Bates Hall of the Public Library of the City of Boston. First Supplement. 8vo. Boston, 1866.
3. Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty and the Reformation Period By S. H. Burke. Vol. i. 8vo. London, 1879.
4. Annals of the Church and Parish of Almondbury, Yorkshire, by C. A. Hulbert, M.A. 8vo. London, 1882.
5. John Bunyan and the Gipsies. And the Encyclopædia on the Viper. By James Simson. 8vo. New York, 1886.
6. Hülfsbuch der Rechnenden Chronologie. Von J. Von Gumpach. 8vo. Heidelberg, 1853.
7. Northamptonshire Notes and Queries. Parts i. and ii., and Part xi. Vol. 2. 8vo. Northampton, 1884-6.
8. The Manx Note-Book. No. i. 8vo. Douglas, 1885.
9. The Palatine Note-Book. No. 42. Vol. iv. Sm. 4to. Manchester, 1884.
10. Transactions of the Cumberland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science. Part v. 1879-80. Edited by J. G. Goodchild. 8vo. Carlisle, 1881.
11. Birmingham Historical Society. Transactions for the Second and Third Sessions, 1881—1883. 8vo. Birmingham, 1882-3.
12. Annual Report of the Sidcup Literary and Scientific Society, Session 1884-5. 8vo. London.
13. The American Antiquarian. Vol. i. No. 2. 8vo. Cleveland, 1878.
14. Société des Traditions Populaires. Revue. 1^{re} Année. No. i. 8vo. Paris, 1886.

From the Clifton Antiquarian Club:—Proceedings. Vol. i. Part i. 1884-5. 4to. Bristol, 1886.

From the Author, Count Giovanni Gozzadini:—Scavi governativi in un lembo della Necropoli felsinea. 1885—1886. 8vo. Bologna, 1886.

From the Author:—The Asclepiad. Nos. 11 and 12. Vol. iii. By W. B. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Worshipful Company of Grocers:—Facsimile of First Volume of MS. Archives (1345-1463). Edited with Introduction by J. A. Kingdon, Master of the Company. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1886.

From the Author:—On the Daubeney Family, and its connection with Gloucestershire. By B. W. Greenfield. 8vo. Bristol, 1885.

From the New-England Historic Genealogical Society:—

1. Biographical Sketch of George Mountfort, Esq. By J. W. Dean. 8vo. 1886.
2. Biographical Sketch of Francis Merrill Bartlett. By J. W. Dean. 8vo. 1886.
3. John Harvard and his ancestry. Part Second. By H. F. Waters. 8vo. Boston, 1886.

From the Author, F. M. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.:—La Regia. Estratto dal Bullettino dell' imp. Istituto archeologico germanico. Volume i. 8vo. Rome, 1886.

From Francis James, Esq., F.S.A.:—Additional Supplement to the Monasticon Dioecesis Exoniensis, with a Map of the Diocese, Deaneries, and Sites of Religious Houses. By George Oliver, D.D. Folio. Exeter, 1854.

- From the Camden Society:—The Nicholas Papers. Edited by G. F. Warner. Vol. i. 1641—1652. Sm. 4to. London, 1886.
- From the Peabody Academy of Science:—Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow-Release. By E. S. Morse. 8vo. Salem, Mass., U.S.A. 1885.
- From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P.S.A.:—Report of the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (English Langue). 8vo. London, 1886.
- From the Author:—The New English. By T. L. Kington Oliphant, M.A., F.S.A. Two vols. 8vo. London, 1886.
- From the Authors:—Worlebury: an ancient stronghold in the county of Somerset. By C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., and the Rev. H. G. Tomkins. Printed for the Authors. 4to. Bristol, 1886.
- From the Trustees of the British Museum:—Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Crete and the Aegean Islands. By Warwick Wroth. Edited by R. S. Poole. 8vo. London, 1886.
- From the Corporation of the City of London:—A Descriptive Account of the Guildhall of the City of London: its history and associations. By J. E. Price, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1886.
- From the Author:—London Tokens of the seventeenth century. Not published in Boyne's Catalogue. By J. E. Hodgkin, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From the Author, H. Syer Cuming, Esq.:—A numerous collection of short copies of Communications contributed to the Journal of the British Archaeological Association.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—A considerable number of miscellaneous Broad-sides chiefly of the previous and present centuries.
- From H. S. Howell, Esq.:—A Photograph of The Keys of the Bastille.

Special votes of thanks were passed to the Corporation of London, the Grocers' Company, and A. W. Franks, Esq., for their gifts to the Library.

Frank Tayler, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Scarbrough was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being at once proceeded with in conformity with the Statutes, Ch. I. § 5, he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Society.

In answer to an inquiry by the Rev. F. A. H. Vinon, F.S.A., as to what action had been taken by the Council with regard to the preservation of the remains of the Roman baths at Bath, the President said that as the Council, from reports which they had received, were afraid that the promise given by Mr. Davis, "that no destruction nor concealment of any portion of the Roman baths already, or to be, discovered, would take place," would not be scrupulously carried out, they had requested Mr. J. H. Middleton and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope to go down to Bath and report, and since then the spot had again been visited by Mr. Hope and Mr. Mickethwaite. It appears that the Roman remains discovered to the west of the circular bath have been incorporated in the basement of some new baths by building new walls upon them, and he was sorry to find that in one case

a room had been divided into three by brick partitions. An explicit promise, however, had been given by Mr. Davis and Mr. Wilkinson (the chairman of the Baths Committee) that the Roman remains shall be preserved intact, and made accessible beneath a floor placed at a reasonable height above them, and that openings shall be made in the intersecting brick walls.

The President added, that he hoped after what had passed that no further injury would be done, and the mischief that had taken place would be rectified so far as now possible.

HENRY LAVER, Esq., Mayor of Colchester, and Local Secretary for Essex, communicated the following remarks on the discovery of Roman remains at Colchester and Brightlingsea :—

“On Monday, September 6, in making a drain in Culver Street, in this town, the workmen came on to a very handsome tessellated pavement (Roman) about 5 feet below the surface. The patterns were geometrical, and the colours used were white, black, red, blue, and yellow. The *tessellæ* were about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, and, as is usual in this district, of pottery.

Some buildings being over a portion of the pavement were unable to trace its full extent, but sufficient was uncovered to show that the ornamental part was at least 10 feet square, with a border of plain red of uncertain width outside it. Such portions as it was possible to save were raised, and, after being properly protected by a coating of Portland cement at the back, will be placed in the museum in Colchester castle.

Very few remains of pottery were found.

A short time since in excavating for water-pipes at Brightlingsea, 9 miles from Colchester, the workmen came across the remains of considerable Roman buildings, but nothing of importance was found, nor were any coins discovered. The most interesting piece of pottery was a Samian *mortarium*, studded inside with the usual quartz fragments. The diameter of this vessel was 12 inches. This is larger than any we have previously found in this district.”

FRANK J. MITCHELL, Esq., Local Secretary for Monmouthshire, exhibited a drawing of a Roman pavement lately uncovered at Caerwent, accompanied by the following remarks :—

“I feel sure that the members of the Society of Antiquaries will be interested to learn that the remains of a beautiful tessellated pavement have recently been found at Caerwent in Monmouthshire, in an orchard, about 2 feet below the surface, and only a few yards from the site of some excavations carried out by the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association, which were fully described by Mr. Octavius Morgan in a

paper read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1855, and published in the *Archaeologia* in 1856. The room seems to have been about 16 feet square. The pavement consisted of a deep border of a plait of four colours and rope pattern, with the centre in the form of an octagon with spandrils filled with various coloured patterns. Unfortunately a tree appears to have grown in the middle of it, which has been grubbed up, thus destroying the larger portion of the pavement, but enough remains to make out the general design. A passage with an interlacing pattern of four colours was also found near the pavement.

The Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association endeavoured to get permission to make further excavations, but this has been refused.

A few ordinary Roman coins were found.

The pavement will probably be covered in and thus preserved."

P. B. DAVIS COOKE, Esq., exhibited a bronze stirrup of Scandinavian work, found in a peat-bog at Mottisfont, Hants. A similar example is figured in Worsaae's *Nordiske Oldsager* (1859), p. 116, fig. 481.

Rev. J. C. JACKSON exhibited an iron sword reported to have been found in the Temple Church, but which more probably came from the Thames.

It is of Scandinavian type, with the hilt and pommel ornamented with silver.

Mr. Franks mentioned a similar sword in Ireland, but in this case the whole of the hilt was silver.

Some notes were communicated on both these objects by C. H. READ, Esq., F.S.A., which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

The PRESIDENT exhibited, and read a paper descriptive of a very fine hilt of a sword with a portion of the blade attached, of Scandinavian or Danish workmanship, found at Wallingford. The hilt is beautifully inlaid with silver niello work in a good state of preservation. From historical evidence it is probable that the sword was lost by its owner either in 1006 or 1013, in both which years the town of Wallingford was attacked by the Danes.

The President's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., Local Secretary for Hants, exhibited a portion of a fine series of waterwork panels recently discovered at Winchester college, accompanied by the following remarks:

“Most of us are familiar with a passage in the Second Part of Shakspeare’s *King Henry IV.* act ii. scene 1, where Sir John Falstaff is pressing Dame Quickly for a further advance of ten pounds on the security of his word as a gentleman: and in answer to her protestation ‘By this heavenly ground I tread on, I must be fain to pawn both my plate and the tapestry of my dining chambers,’ he replies, ‘Glasses, glasses, is the only drinking: and for thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, or the story of the Prodigal, or the German hunting in waterwork, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings and these fly-bitten tapestries.’ I exhibit specimens of the sort of waterwork which I conceive Shakspeare to have had in his mind. They are examples of the sort of distemper-work which was in fashion in the middle of the sixteenth century, when worked-hangings were going out of fashion and paper-hangings had not come in. In the month of July, 1554, Philip of Spain landed at Southampton and rode up to Winchester to marry queen Mary there. The college of Winchester put itself in order in honour of the occasion, and one or more rooms in the warden’s lodgings were decorated with this waterwork, in place, as we may suppose, of the old-fashioned arras or hangings. This waterwork was executed on oaken panels, a quantity of which owe their preservation to the circumstance of their having been at some later period taken down and used to make a partition in the warden’s lodgings. They were taken down, I say, and nailed up again on joists, without regard to the design, and then hung with canvas which was covered with paper, so that their existence was unknown, until in the course of last year the partition was pulled down during the progress of some alterations in the warden’s lodgings. These panels, as a rule, are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 8 inches in breadth, but some are shorter and broader. The design on each of the



WATERWORK PANEL FOUND AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

(About $\frac{1}{3}$ full size.)

larger panels consists of a pair of medallions with scrollwork on either side of them, one medallion having on it the design of a female Tudor or a male Spanish head, and the other having on it simply the letters I. W., standing for the initial letters of the name and surname of John White, the warden of Winchester college under queen Mary, who owed his promotion to the see of Winchester to the favour of that queen, and his deprivation to the disfavour of her successor. The wider panels display subjects of a more ambitious character, generally speaking heraldic, with supporters sketched in a free and flowing outline, and various mottoes, such as VIVE LE ROI (spelled indifferently ROI, ROY, and ROE), and others of a moral nature, such as TEMPVS PERGENDI EST TEMPVS DESISTENDI; TEMPVS QVÆRENDI EST TEMPVS AMITTENDI; and VANITAS VANITATVM ET OMNIA VANITAS, an appropriate motto for a wedding, when we remember the text, 'Live joyfully with the wife whom



WATERWORK PANEL FOUND AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.
(About $\frac{1}{2}$ full size.)

thou lovest all the days of the life of thy vanity, which he hath given thee under the sun, all the days of thy vanity; for that is thy portion in this life and in thy labour which thou takest under the sun.' (Eccl. ix. 9.) The ground is generally of a smoke colour, the figures in black toned with white. A little red and yellow ochre are used here and there to heighten the effect, but the prevailing impression is that of a sepia drawing. There must have been a great deal of this work originally, to judge from the few instances in which I succeeded in matching any two of the remaining specimens. I think the chief interest of this waterwork lies in the fact of our being able to identify it with an important event in the history of England, and thereby fix its exact date. I have referred to the bursar's rolls of the period, but I find no entry of the cost of these decorations, no doubt because they were done at the cost of warden White.

He was warden from 1541 until 1st April, 1554, when he became bishop of Lincoln, so that he was not actually warden at the time when the marriage took place; but on the 21st June, 1554, he received a summons to repair to Winchester to be present at the wedding, and he was no doubt present at it."

In the discussion that followed, it was suggested by Mr. Somers Clarke that from the Holbeinesque character of the painting, the panels were somewhat earlier than the date assigned to them by Mr. Kirby. A difficulty also arises as to the use of the initials I. W., as John White was bishop of Lincoln at the time of the Queen's marriage, when we should expect to find I. L. instead of I. W. The latter seem to point to the panels having been executed either before White was consecrated bishop of Lincoln on April 1st, 1554, or after he became bishop of Winchester in 1556, when I. W. would mean "John Winton."

ALFRED ATKINSON, Esq., communicated an account of a pre-historic boat recently found at Brigg, Lincolnshire, formed by metal tools out of the trunk of a single oak-tree. The boat measures 48 feet in length, and from geological evidence must be pre-Roman.

The PRESIDENT commented on the enormous size of the tree out of which the boat was hewn, and stated that it was the largest tree of the kind which had come to his knowledge.

Mr. Atkinson's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 2nd, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author, Robert Bubb, Esq.:—The Bells of Minster Tower. A series of letters and articles reprinted from "Keble's Gazette." 8vo. Margate, 1886.

From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—Three Volumes of Historical Collections relating to Berkshire, Cornwall, and Hampshire. Made by John Warburton, Esq., Somerset Herald, born 1682, died 1759. Bound in vellum. Folio.

From R. D. Darbshire, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. *Biarkóa Rátten*. Edited by John Hadorph. Folio. Stockholm, 1687.
2. *Skandnaviens Hällristningar, arkeologisk afhandling af Axel Em. Holmberg*. Folio. Stockholm, 1848.

3. *Arles Historique et Littéraire*. Le Musée, publiée par M. Émile Fassin. 1^e-5^e Série. Bound in two volumes. Folio. Arles, 1873-85.

4. Bound up at the end of the second volume of the foregoing:—*Album Archéologique et description des Monuments Historiques du Gard*. Par MM. Simon Durant, Henri Durand et Eugène Laval. Folio. Nîmes, 1853.

From the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens:—*Rules and Regulations*. 4to. London, 1886.

From the Author, Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Pedigree of the Family of Eyston*. 4to. London, 1875.

From the Author:—*Old English Plate, ecclesiastical, decorative, and domestic: its makers and marks*. By W. J. Cripps, M.A., F.S.A. Third Edition. 8vo. London, 1886.

From M. Ch. Hettier, F.S.A.:—*Photographs of a 15th century Muster Roll in the Mancel collection at Caen*.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the President for his gift to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Arthur Sparrow, Esq.
James Theodore Bent, Esq.
M. Charles Hettier.
John James Stevenson, Esq.

The recommendation of the Council that the following gentlemen be appointed Local Secretaries was submitted to the Society and confirmed:

Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A., for Derbyshire.
J. Willis Bund, Esq., F.S.A., for South Wales.
George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., for Kent.

HENRY JENNER, Esq., F.S.A., called the attention of the Society to the threatened destruction of the old palace of the archbishops of Canterbury at Croydon. The palace contains a very fine banqueting hall, with an open chestnut roof, a large guard-room (so called), and a chapel in which are the remains of a fifteenth-century screen and the stalls erected by archbishops Laud and Juxon. Besides these, there are a good many small dwelling-rooms, and in the crypt of the chapel, now used as a kitchen, some interesting remains of the fourteenth-century or earlier work.

He stated that the palace is offered for sale for 5000*l.*, and there is great danger of its being bought for the sake of the ground and materials and pulled down. The vicar of Croydon, the Rev. J. M. Braithwaite, has possession of the building for six months (which terminate in April), with the option of purchase, and he wishes to secure the building for Church purposes, but this, of course, depends upon subscriptions which do not come in very readily. It has been proposed that fifty persons should combine to give 100*l.* each and present the building to the diocese in commemoration of the Jubilee. Whether anything will come of this proposition or not it is impossible to say, but it would be a great pity to allow this interesting relic to be destroyed.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on a photograph of the supposed Keys of the Bastille, presented by H. S. Cowell, Esq.:—

“It is, I fear, quite impossible to say anything decisive respecting these keys, because they are, I imagine, all of a date previous to the destruction of the Bastille, and *may* be some of the keys found within the ancient fortress; but I should think there must have been a great many more, and of a larger size and more peculiar character. The three large ones are old and much worn, and I should have fancied that the character of them would have been stronger and larger and more pronounced had they been those of the large gates, and indeed of the cells; but I have no idea what the inside of the prison was like, or what doors or locks there were, and can, therefore, form no idea as to the identity of the keys. The two smallest look like keys of an iron chest or closet or strong room, and were, I think, from the smallness and ornament of the bows, keys then in common use, and the step-wards of one show that that kind of ward is not a very modern invention, although so many modern keys are made in that form. It is quite possible that they may be some of the keys, but I cannot venture on any further opinion, nor does one learn much from the printed statements. Larger and more perfect and important keys may have existed, and been lost or taken away from that large fortress and prison. There must have been vast numbers of locks and keys, and, I should think, of an earlier and more important character. From the rude simplicity of the bows they must certainly have been in common use, but, I think, can hardly have been the main keys of the fortress. To pronounce anything more definite is, I think, not possible.

Some of the locks of the Bastille must have been very ancient, and I should have thought the keys would have been larger and *stronger*, especially those of the large doors or gates.”

GEORGE MAW, Esq., F.S.A, exhibited a specimen of glazed or enamelled stone from Gatacre Old House, near Bridgenorth. The glazing seems to have been applied to the house by some unknown process after the building was finished, as it covered the joints as well as the stones. See *Archaeologia*, iii. 112, where there is a description of the house.

Mr. Franks mentioned that the ancient Egyptians used a glaze to cover the surface of objects carved in steatite, and many of the small figures, &c., supposed to be porcelain were really glazed steatite.

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A., exhibited a drawing, restored from a comparison of several actual but mutilated specimens, of a mediæval paving-tile with the figure of a mounted knight bearing a shield *barry*. The originals were discovered at Toddington Manor, near Dunstable, some years ago, during repairs.

Rev. J. CAVE-BROWNE exhibited some paving-tiles found in the church of All Saints, Maidstone, accompanied by the following remarks:

“ In the course of opening up the floor of the nave of this church during its recent restoration for the purpose of introducing hot-air flues, some ancient tiles were discovered, lying about $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the level of the present floor, on the north side of the second pier from the west of the south arcade. They are exactly $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, thirty-two in number, and present six different designs. They had evidently formed a part of the pavement of an earlier church. Of these tiles a shield bearing three chevronels was the most common device. There were a few with a single fleur-de-lys within a narrow border, some with a quatrefoil, and others with a lion rampant within a lozenge, while there was one with three lions passant on a shield, and one also chequy, containing four squares in a row diagonally divided. The fleurs-de-lys, the quatrefoils, and the lion rampant, lay as originally placed, in diagonal squares; while the chevronel shields would seem to have been arranged in a line, with the points alternately inverted, as if forming a border to a larger square group, or to the pavement itself.

The question at once arises, Do those shields, or any of them, furnish any clue to the as yet unknown founders or benefactors of the early church here? The three chevronels were borne at a very early period by the Clare family, who formerly had large possessions in Kent; but then their lands lay near Tonbridge, and there is no evidence of their holding any in the



FILES FOUND AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MAIDSTONE.

($\frac{1}{2}$ full size.)





TILES FOUND AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MAIDSTONE.

($\frac{2}{3}$ full size.)

neighbourhood of Maidstone. The same charges, but with different tinctures, were borne by the Lewknor family, who held lands in the northern part of the county, but neither in their case can any connection be traced with Maidstone. Then the Malherbes bore three lions passant, and their name still remains in connection with one of the Boughtons, but not with Maidstone. It seems hardly possible, therefore, to deduce from these shields any such clue as is supplied in some cases to the original foundation of the church. Indeed, the presence of the three lions, the arms of England since the days of Richard I.,—of the single fleur-de-lys, the well-known emblem of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church was originally dedicated,—of the quatrefoil, a very familiar architectural device,—all suggest the inference that these shields had no special local significance, but were merely introduced as the most common, and therefore most easily attainable, designs of encaustic tiles at the period when the church of which they formed the pavement was being built.

The tiles appear to be of late-thirteenth or early-fourteenth-century date.

Besides these heraldic tiles there were also found in the chancel of the church, under the choir stalls, some other tiles of a very different character, and of evidently a somewhat later date. These were not laid in any order, but in detached pieces between the joints of the floor, apparently thrown in with rubbish and *débris* to fill up cavities. Of these only six perfect tiles have been preserved. They are exactly $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, and represent two figures, a king and a bishop, the upper half of each being on one tile, the lower on another. Each of them is seated on a sedile or settle, under a boldly crocketed ogee canopy, the king sitting with crossed legs and holding a sceptre, while the prelate, also sitting, holds a crozier in his left hand, and raises his right in the act of blessing. These tiles are of early-fourteenth century date."

Mr. FRANKS said that the heraldic tiles were of a common type, and had no special connection with the building in which they were. The tiles with the king and bishop he thought might have been wall tiles, owing to their thinness. They were, he believed, unique.

FRANK RENAUD, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited and presented full-sized drawings of portions of the singular fourteenth-century tile-pavement in prior John de Crauden's chapel at Ely, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"Within the precincts of the cathedral church of Ely, but separated from the main building by two hundred yards or

more, there stands a small private oratory known as 'prior Crauden's chapel,' which forms part of the monastic buildings erected in the early half of the fourteenth century for the private uses of the said prior, who took the name of John de Crauden from the circumstance of having been born at a village in Cambridgeshire so called.*

The dimensions of this architectural gem are approximately 11 yards long and 5 yards wide.

Now it is devoted to the religious uses of the Ely grammar scholars; but in 1790 (when Mr. Richard Gough first brought the pavement casually under this Society's notice), and in 1801 (when it was once more as casually referred to by Mr. W. Wilkins, jun.), the building was secularised, and devoted to the purposes of a dwelling-house in connection with the deanery hard by, when a boarded floor divided the chapel into an upper and a lower story.

Since then, all traces of this vandalism having been removed, the architectural details can be seen to full advantage.

The entire floor is covered with encaustic tiles, the original design and preservation of which is equally remarkable, considering the rough usage to which it was formerly subjected.

It is to this ceramic work of art, unique to the best of my belief, that I venture to solicit the Society's attention. The design is so perfect, and so evidently the work of one artist, that small doubt need exist of its having formed a part of the architect's original plan, rather than an addition of a later period.

The central space on the altar floor is occupied by a representation of that scene in Paradise where the Tempter is engaged in persuading Eve of the advantage to be derived from a disobedience to the Divine Command not to partake of the forbidden fruit that grew on the tree planted in the midst of the Garden of Eden.

The Tempter is represented with the body of a serpent and the head and face of a woman. The snake-coils are twined round the tree trunk, whilst the head and face are free, and drawn in profile. Eve, having already partaken of the fruit growing abundantly on the tree, is in the act of proffering a second supply of it to Adam, who is represented greedily devouring that which had been given to him previously. It is noticeable that, whereas one foot of each figure rests against the tree stem, only that of Eve is drawn significantly in contact with the serpent's tail. At the present time the features of the Tempter, through constant wear, are nearly obliterated, only

* See J. Bentham's *Hist. and Antiq. of Ely*, with Stephenson's Supplement, pp. 47 and 117.

faint traces of them remaining ; but by the aid of these, and by consulting drawings made by Mr. Gough in 1790, and by Mr. Wilkins in 1801, which are represented in the 10th and 14th volumes of the *Archaeologia*, respectively, I have been able to supply the hiatus with a fair amount of accuracy.

Independently of the unusual size of this curious figure group, which measures 3 feet 9 inches in height and 2 feet in breadth, its most marked characteristic lies in the circumstance that both designer and artificer, whilst fabricating it, departed so widely from the methods usually practised in the construction of tiled pavements. Except in this particular instance, and apart from classical mosaics, all previous and subsequent examples of medieval tiled floors with which I am acquainted have been constructed out of squares or quarries, of segments of such, or segments of circles, fitted as closely together as the materials used would allow. Thus, when a pattern was too elaborate to be represented in one quarry, four were used, or else nine, or sixteen, or multiples of these numbers. Here, however, the artist wrought in clay as if he had been engaged in designing and fashioning a stained-glass window, dexterously rounding off and adapting each fragment so as to fit it into the place best suited to its own particular use.

To make the resemblance more complete, and emphasize the pictorial likeness, each tile is separated from its fellow by a rim of darkened cement, just as beadings of lead are employed to fix fragments of stained glass in a window.

Because it is always desirable to support a conjecture by some tangible fact, attention may properly be called to the disposition of the Tempter's head-dress, as through it a date may be approximately fixed for the entire pavement. The hair is represented gathered together and fastened in a reticulated coil, such as came into fashion amongst ladies of rank in the beginning of the reign of Edward III., or about the year 1330, a date coinciding exactly with the official life of prior Crauden, which began in 1321 and ended in 1341.

This central floor picture is bounded on three sides by a bordure of tiles, wherein it is set as in a frame. These tiles are lozenge-shaped and triangular, for the most part, and have representations of eagles and roses stamped on them. The stag and the mastiff dog are depicted on the outer border tiles, placed alternately. Lions, in different attitudes and varying dimensions, fill in the lateral spaces, treated in a fashion similar to the Adamic group. Furthest to the east the design is again altered, a series of segments of tiles being so grouped as to form circles, having central rose ornaments, with quatrefoils in the interspaces between one circle and another.

The same design, divided into three separate compartments by longitudinal borders, with only a slight variation in the central division, is repeated throughout the chapel, the eastern and western ends of which are ornamented with a bold border of tiles on which lions, a dragon, and a cockatrice are displayed."

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an interesting paper on notes from the records of the Manor of Bottesford.

Mr. Peacock's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 9th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—Roche Abbey, and the Cistercian Order. A Paper read before the Yorkshire Architectural Society. By F. R. Fairbank, M.D. 8vo. Lincoln, 1886.

From the Council of the Society of Arts :—Essays on the Street Re-alignment, Reconstruction, and Sanitation of Central London, and on the Re-housing of the Poorer Classes. (Westgarth Prize Essays.) 8vo. London, 1886.

From J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., F.S.A.:—Three Norfolk Armories : a Transcript made in 1753 of a MS. by Anthony Norris, Esq. 50 copies printed by Walter Rye. 8vo. Norwich, 1886.

From C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Treas. S.A. :—The Manx Note-Book. Edited by A. W. Moore, M.A. No. 8. Oct. 1886. 8vo. Douglas, 1886.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the President for his gift of two specimens of the Flint Cores known as *livres-de-beurre*, from La Claisière, Pressigny.*

George Frederick Warner, Esq., and Robert James Johnson, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

The Right Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being at once proceeded with in conformity with the Statutes, Ch. I. § 5, he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Society.

* See *Archaeologia*, xl. 387.

WILLIAM MASKELL, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an oak board, 2 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and 5 inches broad, carved in low relief with representations of Concord, Justice, Charity, Faith, and Hope, with scroll-work forming compartments round each figure. The date of the board appears to be early-seventeenth century. It came from an old public-house in Bristol, where it was said to have been formerly used as a kind of "scoring-board." As the back is planed smooth, it possibly was so used. It appears to be of English workmanship.

Mr. Maskell also exhibited a small silver seal of fourteenth-century date. It is oval in form, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, and the device is a figure of an ecclesiastic kneeling before an erect figure of Our Lady and Child. The field is relieved by small sprigs of trefoils.

The legend is,—

ME TIBI VIRGO TRAHĒ TRAHŌ SVRGĒ VENI NICHĒ.

This really forms a dialogue: the kneeling figure says, *Me tibi, Virgo, trahe*; and the Virgin replies, *Traho, surge, veni, Nich(ola)e*.

JEFFERY WHITEHEAD, Esq., exhibited a medieval mazer in his possession, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Dover exhibited three others belonging to St. John's Hospital, Canterbury, which, together with a fifth example exhibited by S. E. SHIRLEY, Esq., will be fully described in the *Archaeologia*.

The Very Reverend the DEAN of CHESTER exhibited a medieval chalice in his possession, of English workmanship, upon which W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, made the following remarks:

"This chalice is of silver parcel-gilt, and though of smaller size than usual has several interesting features. It is 5 inches high; the bowl is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch deep; while the major and minor diameters of the foot are $3\frac{3}{8}$ and $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches respectively.

The bowl is hemispherical, but has been partly reworked in the upper half, where all traces of the old hammering are obliterated. It is gilt inside, but there are no signs of the commonly found gilt band round the exterior of the lip.

The stem is hexagonal, and unusually long below the knot. At its junctions with the latter and with the bowl and foot are molded bands, once gilt, ogee in section.

The knot is a handsome one of cast work, formed of two pieces joined round the middle. It is six-sided, with pierced cusped compartments above and below, and lozenge-shaped facets set with angel masks. These latter are likewise cast and

fixed on separately. The traceried compartments are so disposed as to give a writhen appearance to the knot. The whole is richly gilt.

The foot is mullet-shaped of the usual form, with a vertical molded edge, which was once gilt. The front compartment, which is also gilt, has a figure of the Crucifixion set between leafwork on a hatched ground. The arms of Our Lord are drawn up over the head, as in the well-known Nettlecombe chalice. The points of the foot terminate in pierced knops, formerly gilt, but these have suffered from ill-treatment, several having been broken off and badly 'restored,' and the others filed round and otherwise injured. In a recent paper on medieval chalices in the *Archæological Journal*, by myself and Mr. T. M. Fallow, we expressed our opinion that these knops were abolished after a few years' use, probably because they were liable to catch in the altar-cloths and vestments. It is possible that the rounding off of the knops on this chalice may have been purposely done to minimise the risk without lessening the base of the vessel by cutting them away.

According to the classification drawn up by myself and Mr. T. M. Fallow, this chalice belongs to the second sub-division of our type F, as having a mullet foot and knops on the points. Its chief interest, however, lies in the fact of its bearing the following hall-marks:

- (1) The maker's, a nondescript object; but the same as that on the Nettlecombe chalice.
- (2) The leopard's head crowned.
- (3) A Lombardic capital T, the London date-letter for 1496-7.

As there are only three other hall-marked chalices earlier than 1507, the value of this example as a 'milestone' for dating purposes is considerable. It is unfortunate that nothing is known of its history. From its small size it probably belonged to a chantry altar or a private chapel."

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following report:—

"1. I have the honour to report the discovery of a very fine inscribed Roman altar near the Roman camp at Birdoswald, Cumberland—*Amboglanna*—on the side of the steep cliff to the south of that camp, over the river Irthing. It was discovered on Tuesday, June 29th of this year, by a farm-servant, who noticed the corner of it sticking out of the ground, and was visited *in situ*, on Thursday, July 1st, by the pilgrims who this summer made a tour along the Roman Wall under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle and the

Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. The altar is 4 feet 2 inches high. The lettering is remarkably well cut, and reads:

I O M
C^oHIAELDA
C^oR·C·C·A·IVL
MARCELLI
NVS LEG II
A V G

The altar was found on the property of the owner of the camp at Birdoswald, and will be added to the fine collection there, whose uncared-for condition must be a matter of regret to all epigraphists and archæologists: the altars and other stones are exposed to the weather, and one of them does the ignoble duty of supporting a grindstone. Remonstrances on behalf of the local Society have been addressed to the proprietor, but no notice has been taken of them. Twenty-two inscriptions relating to the first cohort of the Dacians have been found at or near Birdoswald,* and the name of Julius Marcellinus occurs on a sepulchral slab found at Corbridge,† a monumental stone to his daughter, Julia Materna. The meaning of the three letters C.C.A is a little doubtful.

2. During this summer extensive excavations have been made by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society on the line of the Roman Wall, both at the Poltross Burn and the river Eden.

It was ascertained that the Roman road, where it crossed the deep ravine of the Poltross Burn, descended on either bank to a convenient level for a bridge, through deep cuttings like railway cuttings of the present day, supported on each side by walls of ashlar.

The attempt to find the bridge over the river Eden at Carlisle did not succeed; the course of the wall, through the alluvial holmes, was ascertained by deep excavations at various points, which are now, at the expense of the local Society, marked by stone posts. On behalf of the local Society I beg to present for preservation in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of London a sheet of the Ordnance Survey, on which these points are accurately laid down.

Full reports on these excavations will appear in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society and in the *Archæologia Eliana*.

* *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, p. 172.

† *Ibid.* No. 640.

I also present photographs showing the cuttings at the Poltross; they were not cleared out, as the sides would probably have collapsed.

3. Excavations have this autumn been made by Lord Muncaster in the interior of the Roman camp at Muncaster, near Ravenglass, Cumberland. These were in continuation of some made last year, on which occasion I was present: this year both Dr. Bruce and myself were present. Little was found on either occasion beyond abundant proof that the camp has been most thoroughly robbed to furnish material for the building of the town of Ravenglass. We can only suppose that the Roman villa of Walls Castle, which is close to the camp, escaped destruction because it was inhabited when the camp was destroyed. This is consistent with the local legend that the early Penningtons, Lord Muncaster's ancestors, lived in it.

4. I have also the honour to exhibit and present a photograph of an inscribed stone found during some alterations to Cliburn church, Westmoreland. It seems to read—

BALNEVM
... VETERO
NOLABSV
BLISÆRCLLA
... ALBVSTI

and has not yet been satisfactorily expanded, though the general sense is clear. Cliburn is a village and parish in Westmoreland, not far from the great Roman station at Kirkbythore, and the line of the second Iter of the Antonine Itinerary.

5. During the recent pilgrimage along the Roman Wall, the vicar of Burgh-on-Sands exhibited a fragment of Roman pottery, of which I annex an engraving from a rough sketch by our



FRAGMENT OF ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT BURGH-ON-SANDS.

Fellow, Mr. Blair.* It was found two or three years ago in building the new vicarage at Burgh-on-Sands, on the line of the vallum of the great barrier of Had. The vase was broken by the excavator, but the fragments were all kept for some time, until in fact the next spring cleaning, when all but the neck of the vase were thrown away by the housemaid. The neck is decorated by a human head of very peculiar form, the negro-like hair ill corresponding with the thin lips and long eye. The vase when found was closed by a cover of lead, now lost."

J. ALLEN BROWN, Esq., read a paper, of which the following is an abstract, on a palæolithic workshop floor discovered by him near Ealing, which he illustrated by a fine series of the implements found :—

"From my investigation of the river-drift deposits in north-west Middlesex, previous to my discovery of the palæolithic working site in Creffield Road, I had already become convinced that ancient land surfaces, afterwards covered by alluvial deposits or drift, were often to be discerned in the sections of that formation. Such old floors are indicated by black seams of carbonaceous matter, and by thin stratified beds of gravel coated with clayey humus, the stones therein being bleached on the upper side, and of the same colour beneath as the underlying deposit. Although sharp unabraded worked flints were obtained from levels which appeared roughly to coincide with the old floors, it was not until I made the discovery at Creffield Road, Acton, that my hypothesis was completely verified.

The most persistent of such old land surfaces is immediately beneath the brick-earth deposits, in which I include the loamy sand, dense brown clay—often contorted, as if by the passage of ice—and the deposit above it of aggregated stones, without stratification, which is generally believed to be due to melting ice slipping to lower levels.

Such habitable spots have been preserved in different parts of the Thames valley, though they have frequently been disturbed, and their constituent parts removed and redeposited in other places by the changing course and curves of the wider river of the past, and by floods.

The palæolithic workshop floor, which is the subject of this paper, is buried beneath six feet of the alluvial deposits I have described. It is situated near the junction of the Creffield Road and Mason's Green Road, Acton, at about one hundred feet above the present level of the Thames, and about two miles distant from it. At this site, on an area of about forty feet square, which has a steeper slope to the river than the present

*The Society is indebted to Robert Blair, Esq., F.S.A., for this illustration.

surface, were found nearly six hundred unabraded worked flints as sharp as on the day when they were first struck from the cores, and in several instances I have been able to replace them in their original position and fit them together. They were discovered generally in small heaps or nests, as well as scattered over this area. A few similarly worked flints were found about thirty feet to the south, *in* the brick earth and not *beneath* it. Nodules of flint, in some cases nearly a foot in diameter, more or less worked by the river-drift men, were found beneath the brick-earth at the same level as the majority of the specimens. The surface of these blocks, and of some of the implements, shows a better preservation of the crust of the flints than is generally seen in nodules from the river drift, though not so fresh as in flints taken direct from the chalk. The necessary material for the manufacture of these archaic tools and weapons may have been obtained from the higher plateau gravel of Hertfordshire, not very distant, where such nodules are not so much rolled as in the river drift.

A remarkable feature in the collection from this palæolithic working site is the variation in the colour of the specimens; some of them are bleached all over, others are white only on the upper face, while many are mottled of a beautiful green and ochreous tint. In close proximity to some flakes, which have a brown ochreous surface, were found others in which the original black flint is very little changed. I regard these variations as largely due to the material in which the flints were embedded, and the white porcelainised surfaces to contact with the atmosphere during a long period.

In the collection from this spot now exhibited, among a large number of long spear or javelin heads five to six inches in length, there are others which are shorter and wider; the butt ends are often chipped into a peak, forming a rudimentary stem, while in some cases a distinct tang has been worked out by knapping. The fabrication of these lance or dart points shows considerable ingenuity on the part of the fabricators; it is evident that, after striking off the end of the block of flint to produce a flat surface, vertical blows have been struck, and the single-ridged flakes first struck off. Afterwards, by making the point of impact immediately behind the previous one, the bevelled edges and thinned out butts are produced in the next series of flakes detached. The thinned-out butts, as well as the secondary work which is necessary to trim the flakes into the required form to facilitate the hafting, is very noticeable throughout this series. Spear-heads formed from a trimmed flake (Pointes Moustériennes) have been figured and described by M. G. de Mortillet from the drift deposits of the Somme and the Seine at various places. They were found abundantly in the cave of Le Moustier

(Dordogne), in the Grotte de l'Hermitage (Vienne), and in numerous other places in the river-drift of both England and France.

Such flakes, but formed of obsidian or other siliceous minerals, trimmed precisely in the same way, are now used as spear and dart points by the Australians, Admiralty Islanders, and the natives of New Caledonia; they are let into sockets in the shafts, lashed and secured with gum.

Scrapers, of crescent or semi-lunar form, are represented rather abundantly, the semicircular bevelled edge or blade being wrought into shape by transverse chipping where necessary. Among the most interesting objects from the workshop floor are the rude choppers or axes; they are in some instances worked on both faces, in others the face showing the bulb or flatter surface is unworked, and the chipping is carried down to it; in all cases a cutting edge is formed in front. Similar choppers have been found at different depths in the high terrace drift, and it is probable that such axes were fixed into clubs, as described by Dr. Evans in *Ancient Stone Implements*, fig. 94, who has mentioned similar axes from High Lodge, Mildenhall, Santon Downham, etc. This form of *hâche* or chopper is described in *Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ* from the cave of Le Moustier; the figures therein may very well represent some of these specimens. They have been found abundantly in the *couche d'alluvion* at Souvigny, near Nevers, France, described by Dr. H. Jacquinot—a drift deposit, which appears to be of about the same age as the one at Creffield Road.

A roughly-hewn chopper or axe, whether formed from a flake or worked on both faces, and composed of flint, quartzite, indurated sandstone, or other siliceous mineral, is found everywhere, in fact wherever many palæolithic implements have been discovered, from the drift and oldest cave deposits of England to the laterite deposits of India.

In the collection from this spot are a few pointed implements, worked all over, which approach the Acheulian type. The awls, drills, and other boring instruments from the workshop floor form a very interesting series; in many instances the points are small and formed by very fine chipping, one of them is small enough to pierce bone needles, of the same kind as those discovered in Kent's cavern, Robin Hood's cave, and in the caverns of the Dordogne, etc., while others, shaped on a distinct pattern or model, are large enough to pierce holes of considerable size in wood and deer-horn. Flints with neatly worked hollows or depressions were met with; they are generally believed to have been used as shaft smoothers; they resemble similar objects comparatively recently used by Bush-

men, which were exhibited in Mr. Dunn's and Mr. Bain's collection from South Africa at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

A large number of knife flakes, some of which are four or five inches long, and wrought on one side with neat and carefully chipped secondary work, are also in the collection, while others, serrated on the edge, appear to have been used as saws; and some chisel-like worked flints, with a knife edge instead of a point at the extremity opposite the butt, were also discovered, with a long scraper knife fully 5 inches in length and 2 inches in width; it is very symmetrically formed from a flake, well worked on one face and chipped all round the periphery, excepting the bulb end.

About two miles distant from Creffield Road, in a deposit of about the same age and beneath seven feet of gravel, brick earth, etc., a large boulder of metamorphic rock was found, concave on both faces, and roughened and scored in the hollows from use; it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and a quartzite boulder, which fits the hollows, was found near it in fine gravel; they are, I believe, the first pounding stones which have been found in the river-drift.

With regard to the age of these implements and their relation in that respect to the flint implements, which are found throughout, but more often near the base of the drift deposits in the Thames valley and other river-drift accumulations, I am not inclined to attach much importance to the fact whether they are found in the gravel or upon the upper beds of that deposit, and beneath the brick-earth beds, providing the deposit, whichever it may be in which they are found, is at the same level or contour; since the wider river of the Pleistocene period must have repeatedly changed its channel, impinging on more elevated ground on one side, and depositing stones and gravel at one period in its history, while at other parts of its course and synchronously it accumulated sand and loam. Such a process probably occurred repeatedly throughout that vast period during which the Thames valley was eroded and partly refilled with drift deposits.

I have implements and worked flakes in my collection found at the high level of 130 feet O D, and Mr. Worthington G. Smith found one at a higher level near Ealing, while others of known palæolithic forms have been taken from gravel at 20 feet O D, and even from the bed of the Thames. The interval dividing these finds is enormous. Mr. W. G. Smith has referred the large number of specimens he has found in north London to 'three different ages, all three far distant from each other.' I am not able to agree with him in thinking they may be referred to three distinct ages, but to a great extent can coincide with

his opinion as to the vast difference in the ages of the specimens. To my mind they are all parts of one great series, parts of a long vista of human history, and the forms merge gradually from a rudely chipped stone, fashioned in a simple way, to the more highly finished and more specialised instruments and weapons.

From this point of view we probably have in this collection implements not so old as those of ruder manufacture, which have been found at higher levels, but vastly older than those found at the 50 feet contour, unless, as is often the case, they appear to be derived from a higher horizon; their forms and other features seem to bear out the relative antiquity I have mentioned.

When considered in reference to M. G. de Mortillet's classification of four divisions, *i.e.*, the Chelléen or Acheuléen with which the remains of the older quaternary fauna, such as *elephas antiquus*, *rhinoceros hemitæchus*, *hippopotamus*, large cave bear, etc., are associated; the Moustieréen characterised by lance-heads, chopping tools, etc., with the later quaternary fauna, such as the *elephas primogenus*, *rhinoceros tichorhinus*, reindeer, etc., and the less ancient divisions of the Solutréen and Magdalénéen—it can be shown from the discovery of *rhinoceros hemitæchus*, etc., by Colonel Lane Fox and others, though in the lower or mid terrace deposits, that the fabricators of the human relics at the workshop site in Creffield Road probably lived contemporaneously with some of the older quaternary fauna. They may therefore be considered as older than the epoch Moustieréen, and may be classed with those of the Chelléen period.

We may, I think, safely believe that most of these implements were intended for mounting in handles or shafts, as such instruments are hafted now by Australians and others, and not as the 'coups de poings,' or fist-strikers, of M. de Mortillet, which may have been the mode of using some earlier forms. However this may be, it is evident from the position in which the six hundred specimens were found, that since these river-drift men gathered together at the spot we now call the Creffield Road, Acton (then, probably from my investigations of the surrounding country and its deposits, a small island or eyot in the wider river), so vast an interval of time has elapsed that fluvial, combined with sub-aerial agencies, have eroded and removed all that enormous mass of matter represented by the 100 feet contour which then formed the bed upon which the waters flowed, and the bottom of the Thames now two miles away."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 16th, 1886.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author:—Romano-British Mosaic Pavements: a history of their discovery. By Thomas Morgan, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1886.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Benedictine "Ordo Divini Officii." Edited by Dom Jerome Vaughan, O.S.B. 8vo. Aberdeen, 1886.

From the Author:—Chinese Porcelain before the present dynasty. By S. W. Bushell, M.D. (Extract from the Journal of the Peking Oriental Society.) 8vo. Peking, 1886.

From the Author:—City of Liverpool. Municipal Archives and Records, from A.D. 1700 to 1835. Extracted and annotated by Sir J. A. Picton, F.S.A. 4to. Liverpool, 1886.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 13, 1887, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

J. P. EARWAKER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for North Wales, exhibited by the hands of C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, three Documents with seals attached, the description of which follows, with a few illustrative remarks communicated by Mr. Perceval.

"1. 27 October, 1565. Letters of administration of goods and chattels of Geoffrey Brerton, of Rostorne, diocese of Chester, Esq., granted by William, bishop of Chester, '*sub sigillo quo ad presens utimur*,' to Thomas Burges, of Roncorne, gent.; Alice Brerton, the widow, and Jane, the mother of the deceased, having refused administration.

To this document is appended an imperfect impression in yellow wax, rendered indistinct by heat and pressure, of a seal of the type of those provided under the statute of 1 Edward VI. for ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

It exhibits the usual scrolled shield of France and England, with the lion and dragon supporters, and ensigned with the imperial crown.

The legend is partly broken away, and what remains is nearly

effaced. Enough is left, however, to enable it to be restored to the same reading as in the other examples, viz.:

SIGILLVM REGIÆ MAIESTATIS AD CAUSAS ECCLESIASTICAS.

Vestiges exist below the shield of the words appropriating the seal to its particular jurisdiction. Not without doubt I should read

pro VICARIO . GENERALI episcopatus Cestriensis.

We have here a fresh example of the prolonged use of these seals some time after the repeal of the Act under which they were made. A full account of them will be found in Proceedings, 2 S. ix. 38, where it is mentioned that the Edwardian seal for the commissary of the bishop of Durham was still used in 1561.

The present example, with that for the deanery of Macclesfield, exhibited by Mr. Earwaker on December 11, 1884 (*Proc.* 2 S. x. 164), makes up the total number of fifteen, as at present known to the writer.

2. Charter of feoffment, dated February 12, 10 Henry VI. (1432), whereby Edmund, son of Richard Cornewayll' and Elizabeth his wife, grant and confirm to Thomas Mokhale, John Saunders, John Bevlegard, William Walkesbache, chaplains, William Squyere and John Cockes, all their manor called Cornwaillesmaner in Ever, with the appurtenances which the feoffors lately had in jointure of the gift and feoffment of William Stokes, Thomas Mordyford, Thomas Hoptone of Rokhull', Richard Palmer, clerk, William Mortymer clerk, William Walkesbache, John Bevlegard, clerks, John Cockes, and Thomas Benet, in fee—with clause of general warranty by the feoffors. Witnesses: John Richekyng, Edmund Richekyng, John Langestone, Thomas Hynstoke, Thomas Hamond, and others. Given at Evere as above.

Seals :

(1) Circular, 1½ inch diam., broken. Field filled with foliage; on a shield *penché*, a lion rampant, perhaps crowned, surmounted by a label, all within a bordure engrailed, charged with roundels. Ensigned with a helm. Crest as in No. 3. Supporters, two birds, with long open beaks.

Legend :

It = seal = emunt = Cornewayll = escuier.

The words separated by sprigs.

(2) A head between letters r and c. Poor impression. The first letter is possibly e for Elizabeth.

The present baronets, Cornwall of Moccas, co. Hereford, who share, through the female line, the representation of this ancient family, bear as one of their crests a Cornish chough, and the supporters in this seal are probably birds of that kind.

3. Letter of attorney, dated Wednesday next before St. Valentine's day, 10 Henry VI. (13th February, 1432), at Ever, by the same parties, for Richard Hawkyn and Nicholas Wylkyns to deliver seisin of the above premises to the feoffees

Another impression of Edmund Cornwall's seal of arms is appended. It is also imperfect. From a comparison of the two examples the legend has been restored as above, and the crest would seem to be a demi-human figure vested, bearing in the upraised dexter hand an object not now to be determined.*

The makers of this charter may be confidently identified as Edmund Cornwall, son of Richard, of the line of the so-called barons of Burford, and Elizabeth, his wife.

This family sprung, as is well known, from Richard de Cornwall, generally considered to be a natural son of king Henry III.'s brother Richard, king of the Romans, earl of Poitou and Cornwall.

We find in the Hundred Rolls that this earl had in the vill of Ever *hodiè* Iver, parcel of the honor of Wallingford, the return of writs and other franchises in the time of Edward I.; and according to Burke † Sir Geoffrey, his son, had a manor there. This is no doubt the subject-matter of the present charter; but strange to say, Lipscomb, the historian of Buckinghamshire, makes no mention of any Cornwall Manor in Iver.

Sir Geoffrey appears to have been great-grandfather of Sir Richard Cornwall, whose principal estates were in Shropshire and Herefordshire, but who had also lands at Norton, in Northamptonshire. He was aged 40 at the death *s. p.* of his elder brother Brian in 1440, and died 10th January, 21 Henry VI. 1443, surviving his son and heir, Sir Edmund, maker of the charter under notice. Sir Edmund died at Cologne, 14 Henry

* In a letter written by J. C. Brooke, Somerset Herald, to Henry Cornwall Legh, Esq. 26th July, 1780, which has come to light since the deeds forming the subject of these remarks were submitted to me for examination, this learned herald, describing apparently the same seal from another impression, states that the crest is a demi-man holding a sword. He confirms my supposition that the supporters are choughs, but says that the bordure is plain, not engrailed. The engrailing is unmistakable in Col. Cornwall Legh's impression. Brooke adds, that Richard, the father, bore the field ermine and the bordure engrailed. The examples from which he writes were appended to deeds dated 5 Henry VI. and 7 Henry VI. respectively. By the first, Richard appoints attorneys to deliver seisin of Cornewille Manor in Ever to certain trustees. By the second, Edmund and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Barre, knight, appoint attorneys to receive seisin of the same manor.

† *Extinct and Dormant Peerage.*

VI. His second (?) wife Elizabeth, who joins in the feoffment, is said to have been the daughter of Sir Thomas de la Barre, knight.

These genealogical particulars are from Baker's *Northants*, i. 416, and from an important article on 'The Barons of Burford,' to be found in *The Genealogist*, iii. 225, which paper is worth consulting by those interested in this family. The pedigree generally seems to require critical examination.

A few words may be added with reference to the arms borne by Sir Edmund.

The well-known seal of Richard earl of Cornwall, engraved by Sandford,* from a document referred to the year 1225, exhibits a shield [*argent*] a lion rampant [*gules*,] crowned [*or*], a bordure [*sable*] bezantée. This shield of arms remains, it may be observed, among those sculptured on the wall of the south aisle of Westminster abbey church.† This shield is also given, with the tinctures, in the Roll of Arms, *temp.* Hen. III., published by Sir N. Harris Nicolas; and it again occurs on the seal of Edmund earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, 1283, as figured by Sandford, p. 94.

I am disposed to attribute the shield—*argent, on a fess sable three bezants*, No. 254 in the Roll F. in the possession of the Society, and edited by me in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxix., with the name 'Richard de Cornwaile'—to the natural son of the first Earl of Cornwall, progenitor, as has been remarked, of the Burford and Iver family. It will be seen that in this shield the tinctures and the charges of the bordure are preserved, though the lion is omitted.

It was possibly after the death without issue of the second earl, the legitimate son of the king of the Romans, that the illegitimate line reverted to the old arms, but with differences. Thus in the Roll *temp.* Edward II., also published by Nicolas, 'Sir Edmon de Cornewaile' (of Oxfordshire) bears *argent, a lion gules, crowned or, with a bend sable bezantée*. This is most likely Sir Edmund of Kinlet, co. Salop, eldest son of Richard, the illegitimate son of the first earl. His younger brother was named Geoffrey, and to him may be assigned the shield *argent, a lion gules, crowned or, on a bend sable three mullets gold*, which is given under the name of 'Monsire Jeffrey de Cornewaile' in Nicolas's Roll, *temp.* Edward III.

A few lines lower in the same Roll is to be found 'Monsire Simon de Cornewaile' bearing the same arms, but with a bend sable charged with three bezants. This is the shield appropriated in the earlier Roll to Sir Edmond, and Symon may be

* *Geneal. Hist.* p. 94.

† See *Proc.* 2d S. iii. 229.

miswritten for Edmon. I find no Simon in the printed pedigrees.

In the Roll *temp.* Edward II. there are preserved the armorial bearings of two other persons, probably members of this family, namely, 'Sir Wauter de Cornewaile,' of Cornwall or Devonshire, *argent, a cross sable bezantée*, and 'Sir Laurence de Cornewaylle' of Westmorland or Lancashire, *argent, a cross patée (i. e. patonce) sable bezantée*. But this latter shield is 'in a later, though apparently early hand.'

The Lord Fanhope, K.G., a cousin of Edmund of Iver, who died *s. p.* 1443, appears from his stall-plate* to have borne the whole shield of Cornwall, but with the field ermine, and a mullet on the lion's shoulder, and the bordure engrailed as in the seal before us.

I am unable to say with certainty whether in this seal the lion is crowned or not. It will be recollected that there is a label, used as a mark of cadency, Edmund's father being still alive. This passes across the lion's head, and the engraver has, I think, been forced in so small a work to omit the crown. Still there are certain lines discernible which may be the fleurons of the crown.

These three documents belong to Colonel Cornwall Legh, of High Legh, in Cheshire, who, as I am informed by Mr. Earwaker, now represents the old family of the Cornwalls, barons of Burford. The charter of feoffment and accompanying letter of attorney are, he adds, the only Cornwall deeds remaining in Colonel Legh's possession."

W. MASKELL, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a painting on an oak panel, 6 feet 6 inches long by 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, enclosed in a modern deal frame.

In the centre is a bust of Our Lord, who is represented with long hair and a short divided beard, and clad in a sad-coloured robe. Round the head is plain nimbus.

On either side are the figures of a man and woman, each kneeling at a desk and with their respective patron saints standing behind them.

On the extreme right and left are the busts of two prophets or "messengers," from whose hands issues an inscribed scroll.

The dexter figure is that of a beardless man with long auburn hair, clad in a long sad-coloured sleeved gown, with arm slits in the sleeves. He kneels at a panelled desk on which lies an open book. On the side of the desk is painted a shield of arms—*gules, a cross moline argent between three lions rampant sable*,

* Bontell's *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, p. 185, ed. 1863.

surmounted by a helm with red mantling lined green, and a stag's head for a crest. Behind the figure stands St. John Baptist in his camel-hair robe and a red mantle. He holds a black book, on which rests the Holy Lamb, supporting a huge cross.

The dexter prophet has a long grey beard and grey garment, with a large yellow turban on his head.

The sinister figure is that of a woman with veiled headdress, clad in long sad-coloured gown with fur-lined sleeves, and cut square at the neck. From her girdle hangs a coral rosary with silver gauds. She kneels at a panelled desk, whereon lies an open book. Behind her stands St. Peter, vested in a brocaded robe, with green mantle lined with red and fastened in front by a large oval morse. In his right hand the saint holds a great key.

The prophet is beardless, and wears a red garment with white falling collar secured by a brooch. On his head is a red hat turned up with green.

From the dexter prophet starts a long scroll, which ends before reaching the bust of the Saviour. There is also a corresponding scroll on the sinister side. The two scrolls bear one inscription, which reads,—

Deha . parmetier bourgeois . De montdidier
et pringter . fournier la fame ont . dont .
cette . table . des . biens . que . Dieu . leurs .
a . done . en . l'en . de . grasse . mil . chinc .
cens . & . dixnoeufs . priez . Dieu . po^r . euz . amen.

The background of the panel is painted black.

Montdidier is a town in France about twenty miles south-west of Amiens, and about sixty miles north of Paris.

MR. MIDDLETON said he thought the central head was very likely the work of Quentin Matsys, the rest of the painting having been added by another artist. The panel had probably been executed as the *predella* of an altar-piece.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Maskell for this interesting addition of a dated picture to the Society's collection.

GEORGE MAW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a curious medal of cast silver, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, which unscrews, forming a case for a series of seventeen small circular hand-painted engravings, connected together so as to open out in the form of a cross. The subjects represent various incidents in the expulsion of the

Protestants from Bavaria in the early part of the eighteenth century, accompanied by texts of Scripture in German. In 1733, the probable date of the medal, two bands were expelled, one of which, the subject of the medal, went to north-east Prussia, the other to Hanover.

W. BROWN, Esq., exhibited and presented a photograph of a hog-backed stone, found in a hedge near Arneliff Hall, North-allerton, some thirty or forty years ago.

C. R. BAKER-KING, Esq., exhibited a fragment of an inscription with inlaid letters, from the church of Moreton Morrell, Warwickshire, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“This church was restored early in the present century, at which time the whole floor was raised two feet.

During the summer of this year (1886) the church has been refitted with new benches, and the floor lowered to its ancient level. In the course of the removal of the wooden floor, a fragment of oak was discovered, which was unfortunately broken in effecting its separation from the other woodwork. The pieces, however, fit together, forming a band about 18 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The length has been greater, one end having been sawn off when adapting the work for re-use. The other end is rebated as though to fit into an upright piece of framing.

The peculiarity of the fragment consists in the inlaid letters forming a part of an inscription, which, from its incomplete and mutilated condition, is not easily decipherable. It reads

Katherine his

and has clearly formed part of an inscription recording a gift by some donor and ‘Katherine his’ wife.

The narrow oak board has been slightly sunk on the face forming a continuous panel 2 inches high. In this long panel the matrices of the letters have been cut, the long strokes occupying the full height of the panel. Into these matrices, wood of another kind has been fitted, flush with the face of the sunk panel. This inlaid work doubtlessly originally presented a marked contrast with the oak, but now in their aged condition there is scarcely any difference of colour in the two materials.

The character of the letters seems to point to the beginning of the sixteenth century as the date of the execution of the work.

There is nothing to indicate to what feature in the church the fragment belonged, whether screen, pulpit, seat or other fitting.

All the ancient furniture of the church was removed during, if not before, the alterations made early in this century."

The Rev. F. G. LEE, D.D., F.S.A., cited an inscription similarly treated at Cuddington, Bucks.

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a large silver fibula or brooch, on which he read the following notes:—

"I have the honour to exhibit to the Society a large silver brooch, which was exhibited to the Archaeological Institute on January 5th, 1849, and engraved in the sixth volume of their Journal. It was originally discovered in a field near Casterton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, the seat of the Carus-Wilsons, and since the time of its exhibition to the Archaeological Institute has been lost sight of. It has recently been re-discovered under the following circumstances.

Casterton Hall has long been let, and has recently become the property of the Earl of Beective. The tenants, in making a clearance of the house, found this brooch in a forgotten cupboard, and, not knowing what it was, consulted my friend, Canon Ware, the vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, who brought the brooch to me on Friday last. I at once recognised it as of the type of brooches assigned by Dr. Joseph Anderson, Assistant-Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in his *Scotland in Pagan Times*, to the Iron Age. But this brooch possesses the characteristic bulbous knobs, with thistle-headed projections, which distinguish it most markedly from the flat-ended brooches figured in Dr. Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, 2 S., Lecture I.

In Dr. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times—The Iron Age*, I found a reference to a brooch of this type found near Kirkby Lonsdale, and I ultimately found the engraving of the brooch in the sixth volume of the *Archaeological Journal*. And I am in hopes that its exhibition here to-night may lead to its being placed in some safer receptacle than a cupboard at Casterton Hall.

A similar brooch was found in 1785 near Ullswater, and a drawing of it was exhibited to this Society on June 16th in that year by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, and is inserted in our Minute Book. The brooch itself is engraved full-size in Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes*, opposite p. 46. The *acus* of this example is 22 inches long, circular in section for its upper third, and afterwards triangular.

A third brooch of this type with an *acus* 20 inches long was

found near Penrith in 1830, and was in the temporary museum formed when the Archaeological Institute visited Carlisle in 1859. I hope to be able to trace this brooch.

This Society possesses a small brooch of this type found in Antrim, Ireland, in 1812, and engraved in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xvii. pl. 25, and the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. vi. opposite p. 70.

This Society also possesses a very beautiful specimen of the type of brooch assigned by Dr. Anderson to early-Christian times. This was found on Orton Sear, Westmoreland, in 1847 (see our Proc. 1 S. ii. p. 166). A fragment of a similar brooch was found at Brayton Hall, in Cumberland, and is figured in Pennant's *Scotland*, vol. ii. pl. i. p. 44.

Professor WESTWOOD communicated the following account of an Anglo-Saxon sepulchral slab at Stratfield Mortimer, Berks :—

“In the restored church of Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire (half-way between Reading and Basingstoke), there is preserved a large sepulchral slab affixed in an upright position upon the inside of one of the walls near the east end of the church, measuring 6 feet 6 inches in length and 20 inches wide at the top, and 14 inches at the foot of the stone. With the exception of the marginal inscription, the stone is destitute of any ornamental or other design. The letters of the inscription are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch tall, and are enclosed by two straight incised lines, having a space of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide between them, extending all round the stone. The inscription commences on the left hand of the head or top of the stone, and is carried along the right margin, the narrow foot, and the left margin of the stone. It is a fortunate circumstance that the inscription is entire. It reads

† VIII · KL · OCTB | FVIT · POSITVS
ÆGELÐARDVS · FILVS · KYPPINGVS
IN ISTO LOC|O · BEATVS SIT OMO QVI
ORAT PRO ANIMA EIVS+TOKI ME
SCRIPSIT

The letters of this inscription are for the most part well formed Roman capitals, interspersed with a few Anglo-Saxon letters.

There are some peculiarities in the inscription worthy of note. The word October is contracted to OCTB. The name of the father of the deceased is written in the nominative case,

'KYPPINGUS,' a form which I have met with in a few instances on the early sepulchral stones in Wales. The word 'HOMO' is written without the initial H, 'OMO.' The name of TOKI, the writer or worker of the inscription, is followed by the formula 'ME SCRIPSIT,' which is very unusual notwithstanding its simplicity. I am induced to suppose that TOKI was the person by whom the stone was ordered to be made, and that he simply wrote the inscription on paper, and gave orders for it to be carved on the stone, which, from its unusual size, was evidently intended to commemorate some person of importance.

The first person named upon the stone may possibly be identified with Ædelweard, who was ealdorman of Hampshire in 994, the second letter of the name having been misread or miswritten with a G instead of a ð or þ.

In the second name, Kyppingus, Professor Earle suggests to me that there is 'a curious mixture of Saxon and Latin syntax, where Kypping son of Kyppa' has been cumbrously latinized.

The third name upon the stone, TOKI, is one which merits more attention both from a historical and orthographical point of view. There can, I think, be very little doubt that the name is one which has been assigned by the Danish antiquary, C. F. Rafn,* to the very mighty and wealthy courtier of king Canute the Great, '*præpotens et dives minister regis.*' After a very detailed inquiry into the variation in the name as it appears in different documents of the eleventh and preceding centuries, M. Rafn quotes a deed of gift of Ealdred, bishop of Worcester 1046—1060, to the church of St. Mary at Worcester of a landed estate, *rus*, called 'Deotinectun,' together with a village belonging to it called Ælfsigestun, which estate had, for his lifetime, been in the possession of the king's courtier Toke. It is doubtless, adds M. Rafn, the same Toki whose name also occurs in other deeds from the age immediately preceding that of the foregoing deed of gift, *e. g.*, in a document of Canute the Great in the year 1019, where he is called *Toga minister*; in another of the same king in 1033, where he is called *Tokig miles*; in another by bishop Æthelnod, who calls him *Tokig*; in another by Hardicanute in 1042, in which he is called *Tokig miles*; in another by Edward in 1042, in which he is called *Tokig minister*; and in one of Edward in 1043, in which he is called *Dokig minister*. We accordingly have here a Toke or Toki of the period, which may reasonably be ascribed to the stone before us."

* In an elaborate paper published in the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1845—1852, pp. 286-319.

Professor WESTWOOD also thought that this person might be identical with the Tuki mentioned on a stone found near St. Paul's cathedral church in London, and now preserved in the Guildhall library. This stone is fully described and illustrated in *Proceedings* * and in the *Archæological Journal*,† but its probable date militates against the two persons being one and the same.

Professor Westwood also exhibited drawings of the remains of a fine Norman cross shaft at Sheffield, accompanied by the following notes:

“The three accompanying drawings are made from sketches and rubbings of an elegant carved stone of the Norman period existing in the grounds of Mrs. Staniforth, of Westbourne House, Western Bank, Sheffield. In its present condition only three of the sides of the block are covered with carving, the fourth side having been hollowed out, so as to give the idea of a coffin, against which, however, the elaborate carving of the opposite corresponding side (which would, of course, have rested on the earth) sufficiently militates. This, on the front side, is 51 inches high as it stands above ground; it is 21 inches wide at the base, gradually narrowing to 15½ inches at the top. The sides are parallel and of the same width, 11 inches, throughout their whole length. The angles of the stone are raised, forming a narrow border to the design, which is of an unusually bold character, consisting for the most part of vine branches elaborately flowing in a spiral manner and terminating in bunches of grapes. On the broad front of the stone an archer on his knees is represented with bent bow and arrow among the foliage, clad in a short tunic scarcely reaching to his knees. No bird or other animal is introduced in what remains of the carving, which is evidently mutilated and incomplete both at the top and bottom of the stone; one of the narrow sides is varied at the bottom by the introduction of an interlaced ribbon pattern of rather ordinary design, which, after forming four pairs of knots, terminates at its upper end in an erect stem, with two flowing branches springing from each side, each ending in three small bunches of grapes, above which the central branch is continued in large whorls across the whole width of the stone as on the other sides.

From the complete resemblance in the style of the ornamentation and general form of this stone to those of the crosses still existing at Eyam and Bakewell there can be no doubt that

* *Proceedings*, 1 S. ii. 284.

† *Arch. Jour.* x. 82, and xlii. 251.

they were all executed at the same time—probably by the same artist, and that the Sheffield stone was the shaft of a cross, of which the head is lost, and one of the broad sides has been hollowed out, possibly for a water-trough. On the Bakewell cross, of which nearly the whole of the head is broken off and lost, one of the broad sides is covered with several groups of figures, each group separated from the one above by a raised arch, the uppermost group representing the Crucifixion, with the sponge- and spear-bearers, the upper part of the group being destroyed, while the three other sides of the same cross are covered with the flowing vine branches and grapes just as in the Sheffield stone.

Of the Eyam cross the head is nearly entire, the top and the side arms being short and filled with figures of angels holding long sceptres and blowing long straight trumpets. One of the broad sides of the shaft of this cross is occupied with the flowing vine branches and grapes, whilst the other broad side has two large and elaborately interlaced ribbon-knots in the lower part, and two seated figures, one apparently holding a large curved horn (or possibly a long scroll), while the other is evidently a seated figure of the Virgin, holding the infant Saviour on her knees. One of the narrow sides of this cross is covered with interlaced ribbon-knots exactly resembling those of one on the narrow sides of the Sheffield cross.

From these circumstances I think we may fairly consider that these two crosses and the Sheffield fragment are contemporary, and that they may be referred to the twelfth century.”*

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., exhibited a number of prehistoric remains from Lancashire and Westmoreland, on which he read the following paper:—

“The antiquities exhibited were found for the most part in Furness, the hilly district at the most northern part of Lancashire, and which forms the southern extremity of the Lake district. With the exception of the curious woollen objects which will presently be described, they all belong to the class known as prehistoric. The occurrences of prehistoric weapons and implements in this district have not, I believe, been numerous, so that the few discoveries I am about to describe will, I hope, be of some small value.

I will begin with the larger stone hammer-axe. This specimen was found, either in 1881 or 1882, at Rusland, a township

* A drawing of this cross will be found in vol. viii. of *Transactions of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

situate about two miles west of Windermere Lake, and about six miles south of Hawkshead. The farmer from whom I obtained it had discovered it in digging a drain. He showed me the place, which was a low-lying peaty piece of ground.

This hammer-axe is not composed of the intensely hard material of which so many implements of this type have been made; the surface has been formed partly by grinding and partly by picking, and the hole is neatly and symmetrically drilled. From the top side of the hammer end two large flakes have been removed by use. The size of this implement seems to preclude the idea of its being a battle-axe, its more probable use being that of a handled wedge. It seems likely, from the shape of this implement, that its original length has been abridged by grinding. Its dimensions are $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and the depth of the hole is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In form it is not unlike fig. 131 of Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*.

The next specimen, the smaller hammer-axe, was found in a ploughed field at Cark, about two miles south of Cartmel, by my uncle, Mr. J. C. Cowper, of Hawkshead. Cark is not in Furness, but like it is situated in that part of Lancashire which is separated from the rest by Morecambe Bay.

The material of which this implement is composed is much harder than that of the last. Its surface, which has been considerably polished, is much weathered, and the cutting end shows signs of rough use. This seems to contradict any idea of its having been used as a battle-axe, although its size and weight would be about suitable for such a purpose. Its form might be termed somewhat kite-shaped, and the hole, as in the last specimen, is carefully and accurately drilled. Besides the abrasion at the cutting end, the hammer or butt end seems also to have received considerable battering. Its length is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, breadth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and depth of hole $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The third implement is of rude workmanship, but is, I believe, uncommon in type. It was found in March, 1885, in altering a road on my father's property near Hawkshead; its use, I think, has evidently been that of an adze;* its shape might be roughly described as a very rude parallelogram; the hole, which has been picked and not drilled, is not even straight, but oblique. But whether this is intentional or not is a question. The edge of the blade is at right angles to the perforation.

To what extent the original shape of the pebble of which this object has been formed has influenced its shape as a finished implement, I cannot tell, but from its rude appearance in all probability a good deal. Its length is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and its breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

* Cp. Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*, fig. 122.

It is worthy of note that none of these perforated implements possess the beauty and high finish which are the characteristics of so many British axe-hammers.

The next and last of the perforated objects is, I believe, much more uncommon, and I have certainly never seen an exactly similar specimen.

It was found several years ago at Bank Ground on the north-east corner of Coniston Lake. The farmer from whom I obtained it, and who found it while draining, described it as lying about six feet deep in peat, and resting upon the natural soil beneath. From its shape it may have been used as a pestle. It is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and is light at one end and heavy at the other. The light end is perforated, the perforation being formed partly by picking and partly by drilling. One side is flattish, and the other is formed into two rounded ridges. One side of the heavy end has been worn away by use.

The whole of this object has been carefully polished, and there are a good many brown stains upon it, no doubt caused by the peaty fibres in which it has lain. I imagine this implement to have been slung to the waist by a cord, and if it is taken by the narrow end in the right hand, in the easiest manner, that is with the ridged side to the palm, it will be readily apparent that the part most abraded is that which would be subject to most wear, if used as a pestle.

The material of which it is formed seems to be a sort of hard slate.

The situation in which this object was found, namely, on the margin of a lake, has caused it to be suggested that its use was that of a net-sinker. I cannot, however, think this at all probable, as it would in no wise account for the abrasion at the heavy end.

The small flint knife was found in a cairn near Hawkshead, which I opened in 1883. This cairn is situate on a high lying bit of moorland, commanding extensive views of Windermere Lake and the Cumberland and Westmoreland mountains, and which bears the name of Hawkshead Hall Parks. Its exact position is about a mile north-west-by-west of Hawkshead. Although this cairn is of considerable size, and I had it pretty thoroughly examined, I found but one interment, and that as will be seen was of a very simple nature.

On September 3 I commenced work by having a trench dug through it, running from north to south. We found it composed of rough stones of all shapes and sizes loosely piled together. We noticed, however, large blocks of stone about $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard from each end of the trench; on the following day we

cut another trench at right angles to this still, without finding the interment. We, however, struck large stones at the same distance from the sides, and in all probability they formed a complete circle. We now commenced to excavate the corners formed by the crossing of the two trenches, and in the north-east of these we found the interment. First we came to a large cobble stone about 2 feet by 1 foot 9 inches ; on removing this we found that the boulder clay beneath had been excavated into a rude square about 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 9 inches.

This hole seemed full of dark-coloured earth, which was carefully removed and examined.

This mould contained a quantity of calcined bones, which were very fragmentary, and near the bottom lay the flint knife. Although we turned back all the other corners, we found no sign of any other interment.

The small flint knife is very carefully and symmetrically chipped. Its surface is whitened, and contains numerous minute cracks, doubtless the effect of the fire to which it has been exposed. It is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, and much resembles the Northumberland example, fig. 240, in Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*.

I think that the extreme simplicity of this interment is worthy of notice. With it was no cist nor urn, but just the knife and the remains of its owner.

Quite close to this place are some of those curious remains known as Picts' Dykes.

I now come to the large celt, and, in doing so, I may remark upon the comparative rarity of the ordinary celt in this part of the country. For whereas in most districts the discoveries of this type of implement predominate in number over those of the perforated sort, yet here it would appear to be the reverse, as I have certainly heard of more discoveries of perforated hammers than of any other shape of implement in this district.

This specimen was found at Whitwell Folds, a farmhouse at Selside, about four miles north-east of Kendal, about the year 1847. Selside is a high-lying district amongst the Westmoreland fells. It was discovered about six feet deep in draining a peat moss which had formerly been a tarn.

It is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at the cutting edge and 2 inches at the butt, and is composed of what seems to be a very hard volcanic stone. The edge of the blade is oblique ; the sides are carefully ground off, and, if closely examined, seem to be formed into almost three facets ; the butt end is left rough, perhaps to enable some gummy substance with which it was hafted to adhere more firmly. The whole is carefully polished, and the minute *striae* which cover its surface are both lateral and longitudinal.

About two fields from this place was found, about 1857, a stone quern of the beehive shape. This also was found about 2 feet deep in peat. Its height is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, breadth across base 1 foot, and across the top of the hole $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A nearly identical specimen to this has been found at Wray, near Amble-side, also in close conjunction with stone implements, and roughly-circular perforated stone discs have been discovered in peat at Hawkshead.

It now only remains for me to describe what I know of the discovery of six curious objects of wool or felt, which took place in a peat moss called Out Dubs, at the foot of Esthwaite Lake, in 1867.

These hoods, for I cannot see what else they can have been, are said to have been lying, when found, neatly folded, one upon another, under four feet of peat. With the exception of the two I have here, all seem to have been lost or destroyed. These, when laid out flat, are about 2 feet wide at the widest part, and about 1 foot 7 inches in length, and seem to be formed of a sort of soft brown felt-like substance.

With regard to their antiquity I am in ignorance, as I am not aware of any similar objects having ever been discovered, but I cannot see in what way they can have been used except as hoods or cowls. Mr. Anderson in his *Scotland in Pagan Times* figures a hood of coarse wool found in a peat moss in the parish of St. Andrew's, Orkney, but this seems altogether a much more elaborate affair. Hoods were in all probability a very common form of headdress from very early times, and they continued in use till a comparatively recent period among the lower classes. Head-dresses of this sort can also be seen depicted in many ancient manuscripts.

It is to be regretted that this discovery was not accompanied by some remains which would serve to point to their origin or antiquity. It may, however, be noticed that Hawkshead, the ancient market town at the head of Esthwaite Lake, is said to have been, in former times, considerably noted for its woollen manufacture."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 13th, 1887.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From A. C. King, Esq., F.S.A.:—Eleven Volumes of South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks. 8vo. London, 1878-86.

1. Art of the Saracens in Egypt. By Stanley Lane-Poole. 1886.
2. Bronzes. By C. D. E. Fortnum.
3. College and Corporation Plate. By W. J. Cripps. 1881.
4. Dyce and Forster Collections. With Engravings and Facsimiles.
5. English Earthenware. By A. H. Church. 1884.
6. English Porcelain. By the same. 1885.
7. French Pottery. By P. Gasnault and E. Garnier. 1884.
8. Glass. By A. Nesbitt.
9. Japanese Pottery. Edited by A. W. Franks. 1880.
10. Jones Collection. 1883.

11. Russian Art and Art Objects in Russia. By A. Maskell. 1884.

From the Numismatic Society:—The Numismatic Chronicle. Vol. vi. Third Series, No. xxiii. 8vo. London, 1886.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. An Account of King's College-Chapel, in Cambridge. By Henry Malden. 8vo. Cambridge, 1769.
2. A concise history of the Cistercian Order. By a Cistercian Monk. 8vo. London, 1852.
3. Liturgical Rules for Organists, Singers, and Composers. 12mo. London, 1868.
4. Compendio del Año Cristiano por D. J. Lorenzo Villanueva. Tomo xii. —Diciembre. 12mo. Madrid, 1886.
5. Hymnodia Hispanica. Praemittitur dissertatio de Hymnis Ecclesiasticis. Auctore Faustino Arevalo. 4to. Rome, 1786.
6. Guide to Cambridge: the town, University, and Colleges. By G. M. Humphry, M.D., F.R.S. 8vo. Cambridge, 1883.
7. Burrell, of Dowsby co. Lincoln, and of Ryhall co. Rutland. Compiled by C. Wilmer Foster. 4to. Rotherham, 1885.
8. The Machells of Crackenthorpe. By E. Bellasis. 8vo. Kendal, 1886.
9. Rome et ses Monuments. Guide du Voyageur Catholique dans la capitale du monde Chrétien. Par le Chanoine De Bleser. 2^{me} édition. 8vo. Louvain, 1870.
10. The Visitation of the county of Lincoln in 1562-4; and 1592. Edited by W. C. Metcalfe, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1881; and 1882.
11. Pedigree of the Family of Wing. 1486—1886. 4to. London, 1886.

From the Author :—The Progress of a century; or, the Age of Iron and Steam. By Edwin Lawrence. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Editor, the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A.:—The Pilgrimage to Parnassus, with the Two Parts of the Return from Parnassus. 8vo. Oxford, 1886.

From the Author:—A History of the University of Oxford, from the earliest times to the year 1530. By H. C. Maxwell Lyte, M.A., F.S.A., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 8vo. London, 1886.

From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. XI. Heft. Bearbeitet von F. Staub, L. Tobler und R. Schoch. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1887.

From the Scientific, Historic and Archaeological Society of Corrèze:—Bulletin, tome viii^{me}, 4^{me} livraison. 8vo. Brive, 1886.

From the Editor, Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D.:—The Reliquary. Vol. i.—No. 1. New Series. January. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author, Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.:—Six reprints from the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. 8vo. Bristol, 1883-86.

1. Notes on the Manors and Advowsons of Birt's Morton and Pendock.
2. Pershore Abbey Church.
3. The Manor of Bosham in the county of Sussex.
4. Chantry Certificates, Gloucestershire (Roll 22).
5. History of the Manor and Advowson of Staunton, in the Forest of Dean.
6. The Aid levied in Gloucestershire in 20th Edw. III. (1346).

From the Author:—On the Silver Mace of the Cork Guilds, now in the South Kensington Museum. By R. Day, F.S.A. and G. M. Atkinson. 8vo. Dublin, 1886.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the following gentlemen for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year:—

The Editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, the Proprietors of the *Art Journal*, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society.

William Henry Cope, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

L. B. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver-gilt chalice, of German manufacture, of the date 1645.

GEORGE MAW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an ancient Moorish dish, 18 inches in diameter, decorated with embossed arabesques, Arabic inscription, silver lustre, and blue and purple enamels, of an unusual type, probably of pure Moorish art and of an earlier date than the commoner Hispano-Moorish lustre ware of the south of Spain.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., exhibited an *album amicorum* of Andreas Adamus Hochstetterus, of the end of the seventeenth century. It is a long and narrow octavo paper volume of 211 leaves, the last few of which have been nibbled by mice.

The title-page is inscribed :

“*Memoria Uirorum clarissimorum in itinere Serenissimi Württembergiae Ducis auspicijs suscepto ab se compellatorum qualemcumque hunc libellum dicavit consecravitque Andreas Adamus Hochstetterus Tubingensis. A.M.*”

A number of pages at the commencement are left blank for important personages of high rank who never inscribed their names.

The earliest entries are dated May 24th, 1688, the remainder extend over a period of three years. Each name is headed by a motto, usually in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew.

In February, 1691, Hochstetter visited Oxford. Most of the professors and others inscribed their names in his book. A month later he was at Cambridge, where several of the heads of colleges and others wrote their names. Amongst these is that of Sir Isaac Newton, then Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, who writes as his motto:

“*Sic peregre profecti sunt Philosophi antiqui et Græciam suam doctissimam reddiderunt.*”

Among the signatures in 1690 is that of Richard Baxter, whose motto is,—

*Si in necessarijs sit unitas
In non necessarijs Libertas
In utrisq; charitas
Optimo certe loco essent
res ecclesiæ.*

A similar motto to this occurs in another page, which was perhaps suggested by Baxter's:

*In necessaria unitas
In non necessaria Libertas
In omnibus Prudentia et Charitas.*

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., V.P., exhibited three photographs of Toledo, showing the position of the Alcazar, destroyed by fire on January 9th, 1887, and accompanied by the following remarks:—

“I exhibit three photographs of Toledo showing the position of the building which was destroyed by fire last Sunday, viz. the Alcazar. It is, as you will see from the photographs, in many respects the most prominent and important building in the city, not of the same interest as the cathedral and some of the churches, but the most prominent, and, I suppose, the most ancient building. I think there is no doubt it stands upon the

site of the Roman citadel, and it has been occupied as a castle by the successive owners of Toledo ever since.

It is not the first time that it has been burned down, as it was burned by the retiring French after the battle of Talavera. Although I see it stated in the newspapers that the Spanish Government will not be sufficiently rich to build it up again, I should rather doubt this; the climate is a very beautiful one, and the Spanish Government does not hurry itself. Moreover, the Alcazar is doing a good work as a military institution like Sandhurst, so I should think the building itself will be re-erected; but if it is destroyed as completely as would appear from the papers, I suppose we shall have to depend upon Mr. Laurent's photographs of it for our recollections.

The photographs show the exceptionally beautiful situation of Toledo, formed, as is apparent, by the River Tagus, which after wandering in a sluggish way through a rather uninviting country suddenly bursts through the rock upon one portion of which Toledo stands and turns it into a peninsula."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

A letter was read from E. P. Loftus Brock, Esq., F.S.A., asking the Society to express their approval of a scheme for preserving the remains of St. Botolph's Priory Church, Colchester. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Council.

The ballot opened at a quarter to nine, and closed at half-past nine, when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected:—

John Oldrid Scott, Esq.
Gerald Beresford FitzGerald, Esq.
John William Trist, Esq.
Hubert Hall, Esq.
William Page, Esq.
Rev. Edward James Taylor.
Rev. Alfred Stephenson Porter.
Lewis Edward Upcott, Esq.
R. Herbert Carpenter, Esq.
Charles W. Chadwick Oman, Esq., M.A.
Hyman Montagu, Esq.
R. Wright Taylor, Esq.
Hon. Robert Marsham.

Thursday, January 20th, 1887.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author:—A History of the Parish of Mortlake, Surrey. By J. E. Anderson. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Science and Art Department, South Kensington:—List of Books in the National Art Library on Anatomy. 8vo. London, 1886.

From the Author:—Some Notes concerning Dr. Arthur Bury, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. By Hugh Norris. [Reprinted from the "Western Antiquary," Jan. 1887.] 4to. Plymouth, 1887.

From the Camden Society:—Publications. New Series, XLI. Customals of Battle Abbey (1283—1312). Edited by S. R. Scargill-Bird, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1887.

From the Author:—The Elements of Canon Law. By O. J. Reichel, B.C.L. M.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

John William Trist, Esq.
R. Wright Taylor, Esq.
William Page, Esq.
Hyman Montagu, Esq.
The Baron de Cosson.
Hubert Hall, Esq.

G. H. BLAKESLEY, Esq., F.S.A., by the kindness of W. Kemp Welch, Esq., exhibited a carved panel of Italo-Greek work, with the death of St. Francis, of the date 1680.

W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver spoon with a figure of Our Lord on the handle, which has been gilt. Spoons bearing this figure were known as "Master" spoons, and usually formed one of a set of thirteen, of which the others bore the twelve apostles.

The example exhibited bears the following hall-marks :—

- (1) The leopard's head crowned (placed as usual inside the bowl) ;
- (2) The maker's, the letter W within a crescent ;
- (3) The lion passant-gardant ;
- (4) A Lombardic capital G, the London date-letter for 1604-5.

A large number of spoons are mentioned by Mr. Cripps as having been made by the same maker as this one from 1585 onwards.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a rubbing of a remarkable incised slab at Séclin, near Lille, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“The incised slab,* of which I here exhibit a rubbing, covers a tomb beneath the high altar of the church of St. Piat or Piaton, at Séclin, a village between Lille and Tournay, in Flanders. It shows the figure of a priest in the vestments of the Eucharist, or those used in the performance of the Mass, holding in his hands a scalp, or, if we look at the head, perhaps also the upper part of the cranium as well. At the feet coiled up, though very rudely cut, is a basilisk, a symbol of the Evil One, which is rarely found in England so placed, but is by no means uncommon on the continent, especially in Germany, as also in northern Italy. The figure stands beneath a canopy, from the lower centre of which is the hand of God in benediction, coming from amid clouds. This is also uncommon in this country associated with effigies.

Mr. Weale, in his *Handbook for Belgium*, &c. (p. 18), describes the tomb as a ‘Gaulo-Romano sarcophagus, hewn out of several stones,’ and states that the slab, which has the incised figure, is of blue Tournay stone, and was placed over the tomb in the twelfth century. But if he be quite accurate in this statement, we cannot assign so early a date to the figure, which at the utmost is not earlier than the first quarter of the thirteenth century. This is determined by the conventional treatment of the head, which may even be found a full century later. Nevertheless, the character of the canopy is decidedly early, and the treatment of part of the costume, such as the amice, is also in an early style.

You will perceive that the slab has been broken by some violence, and part is held together by a clamp. This may have taken place in 1457, when the body of St. Piat, of whom I have now to speak, was removed hence to Tournay; or possibly it was the result of later revolutionary violence.

This figure, then, is that of St. Piat or Piaton, and I shall first give the brief account of him from Petrus de Natalibus,† where his legend appears amongst those whose day of celebration is uncertain, and whose narrative seems but to illustrate the effigy.

* In *Proceedings*, 2d S. ix. 321, this is set down as a brass in Rev. W. Creeny’s list of brasses in Belgium and Germany.

† *Catalogus Sanctorum*.

He is said to have suffered under the persecution of the emperor Domitian. He was born in Rome, and was ordained a priest by the blessed Dionysius in Gaul, and sent to preach in the city of Tournay, where he converted many pagans to Christ; the prefect hearing thereof, sent and apprehended him, and brought him before the judge. And, whilst he confessed Christ, he was first scourged, and then it was commanded that his head should be cut off; after which he carried it with his own hands more than two miles, viz. to the place where it was divinely chosen that his sepulture should be. Then gloriously reclining, he rested entombed. We notice here a little discrepancy between the legend and the figure before us, which only carries part of the head, so we will go to the authority of Alban Butler.* He tells us that he came from Benevento, and was martyred under Rictius Varus, *circa* 286, at the beginning of the reign of Maximian Hercules; that his body was pierced by huge nails, such as are used in joining rafters. He suffered torments at Tournay, but his martyrdom was completed at Séclin, where his body was discovered, pierced with nails, by St. Eligius of Noyon, as related in his life by St. Owen.

Alban Butler's account helps us in no way, and he places the day of celebration on October 1. Now, in the legendary writer, previously quoted, under October occurs the name of St. Piatore, associated also with St. Dionysius, and martyred at Tournay. Without doubt this is the same person as St. Piaton; the narrative is a brief abstract without details, and leaves us exactly in the same position. We have got to choose, then, between the artist and the legendary writer, and with the evidence before us we had better decide in favour of the former, as, at any rate, his work is the highest authority we can appeal to.

On reference to the *Martyrologium Romanum* we are told that Piaton was associated with the blessed Quintin, and suffered in the persecution of Maximian. Now St. Quintin is represented on a piece of glass in my possession as a deacon, reading a book, and has a nail stuck into each shoulder. Have not the legendary authorities confounded the two? They are not remarkable for too much accuracy, and the notes to the *Martyrologium* tell us that St. Dionysius had nothing to do with St. Piaton, but that the tables of the church of Tournay testify that it was St. Quentin who was his companion. Let us turn to the story of St. Quentin, by Petrus de Natalibus, which is given in great detail, and here we get the prefect's name, Rictio-varus, evidently another form of that given by Butler, and nails were used in his martyrdom as a very elaborate pre-

* *Lives of the Saints*, October.

paration to his decollation. Then it is narrated that long afterwards his body, now become unknown, was revealed to St. Eligius. It is therefore very clear that our friends, the legendary writers, have considerably muddled the two narratives; and Alban Butler especially has confounded one with another, and mixed up the narratives. We, therefore, had better accept the evidence of the effigy before us, which tells us that only a part of St. Piaton's head was cut off, and that is all he *could* have carried. I believe there is another instance where a saint is represented with the cranium sliced off.*

I do not know of another example of an incised slab covering the tomb of a saint; and as the church of St. Piat is said by Mr. Weale to be of the first pointed style, there can be no doubt that the effigy was executed at the same time that it was built."

Rev. E. B. SAVAGE, F.S.A., communicated the following account of a cup-marked stone, at Ballagawne, Arbory, in the Isle of Man:—

"The first notice I had of this stone was that there was 'a font near the site of an old chapel at Ballagawne, Arbory, with one receptacle for water in honour of the Deity, and one in honour of each of the Apostles.' I found it built into the face of a turf fence nearly on the line of the circular mound that formerly surrounded the old burial-ground attached to the church. The building itself has entirely disappeared, the last remnants of the walls having been removed about sixty years ago by a man still living on the farm. It was evidently one of the small mortuary chapels, commonly called 'Treen chapels,' which were scattered plentifully over the country, the inside dimensions of which average about 20 feet by 12 feet, although I have measured some as small as 12 feet by 8 feet, the walls being of stone built in with clay, and about 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches thick. Their direction is almost always due east and west. Surrounding them is a burial-ground, called in Manx *Ruillick*, varying greatly in extent, with graves formed of slabs of slate set on edge, with either one long one as a covering or several shorter slabs placed across; one of these covering slabs being frequently pierced, and sometimes with a single cup-marking. The body was buried full length, but not always in the same line as the church. These buildings are often found on a raised position, exactly as if a tumulus had been levelled at the top for the purpose; in fact, I have found cinerary urns at the base of such a mound, and lintel graves

* St. Nicasius, B. & C.

(called by the country people 'stone coffins') and the remains of a church on the surface. The site at Ballagawne looks very much as if this had been the case. Some of the sites still retain the traditional dedication in the present name of the farm, as Ballakeillpherick, 'the farm of Patrick's church,' but in this instance, as in many others, it is quite lost.

An occupation-road runs a few yards to the west of where the church formerly stood, across the old burial-ground, and slate slabs forming graves may still be seen standing up through the grass. This church was regarded with the greatest superstition, and the old man above referred to showed how the fence of the road on the side furthest from the building was purposely curved out, in order that passers by might be able to give the dreaded spot a wider berth; and in old days, before the land was brought under the plough, no one dared cut fern within the burial-ground except one old woman, who was, however, 'a friend of the fairies'—something nearly equivalent to a witch. As for himself, the old fellow evidently considered that he was something of a hero to have ventured to plough up the ground, and to take down the walls, in his younger days.

About a century ago a man was building a house for himself some distance off, and he took this stone, which was set in or near the boundary-fence of the burial-ground, and built it in as an ordinary stone, as likely as not in some defiant mood. The house was finished and he went to live in it, but two children were born deaf and dumb, and he and the neighbours were certain that the stone had done it. Whereupon it was taken out of the wall, and thrown on to a common heap of stones. Here it lay for years till another occupant of the house, fearing it even there, and wishing to propitiate it, placed it in his cart one day, and brought it back to its old locality. Great and terrible is its power still; some of the country people not venturing even to look upon it. It required considerable tact and diplomacy to induce the owner to part with it; and then unluckily two cows died soon after its removal, one on Ballagawne and one on a neighbouring farm, and they made no doubt that the stone was at the bottom of the misfortune, and the advisability of getting it back was seriously discussed. I have been asked by several if 'she' has done me any mischief since coming into my possession; but the wiseacres shake their heads and say that I am safe, for she is on 'consecrated ground'—in a passage adjoining the vestry of my church—and therefore powerless. The dimensions are as follows:—Height, 3 feet 1 inch; width from 1 foot 7 inches to 1 foot 3½ inches. Thickness, 9 inches at the bottom, 6½ inches at the top. The nine cup-markings in the upper part are beautifully

formed and are very regular—2 inches in diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep, the one to the right and slightly below these being not quite so regular, nor so deep. The large depression is 9 inches in diameter, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep over a good part of its area, its sides sloping steeply, very like a soup-plate. It is not smooth, but seems covered with 'pricks,' as if made with pretty sharp blows with a pointed instrument. Below this depression, nearly following the line of its curve, are four imperfectly-formed cup-markings. On the back are three well-defined markings, the middle one being quite shallow, the upper one like those on the upper part of the other face, and the lower one being $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep, with a continuation at the bottom slanting towards the outside, apparently with the intention of meeting the other hole near the edge, as seen in the front view; this hole and the slanting portion of the other seeming to be of a different nature from the others—more sharply cut, with steeper sides.

Several questions arise with regard to it which one would gladly have answered.

Was it, in the first instance, associated with the church, or with the tumulus which seems to have occupied the site previously?

Is the hollow in the centre in any way analogous to those on the stones found in Irish tumuli with shallow though much larger depressions?

Could it have been intended for a holy-water stoup, the lower and thicker end being built into the wall of the church, the two holes previously mentioned as converging being used for a clamp? (The upper portion of the stone seems to have been artificially rounded, the lower part very much in the rough.)

In that case are the cup-markings older than, or contemporary with, the larger hollow?"

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE suggested that the stone was of medieval origin, and that the hollows had been made for playing the game of "nine holes."

G. L. GOMME, Esq., F.S.A. read a paper on the History of Malmesbury as a village community, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 27th, 1887.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., M.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From A. C. King, Esq., F.S.A.:—South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks. 8vo. London, 1879—84, viz.:—

1. Gold and Silver. By J. H. Pollen.
2. The Industrial Arts of Denmark. By J. J. A. Worsaae. 1882.
3. The Industrial Arts of India. By G. C. M. Birdwood. 2 vols. 1884.
4. The Industrial Arts of Scandinavia in the Pagan Time. By Hans Hildebrand. 1883.
5. The Industrial Arts in Spain. By Juan F. Riano. 1879.

The Hon. Robert Marsham was admitted a Fellow.

The following gentlemen were appointed as Auditors for the ensuing year:—

John Henry Middleton, Esq.
 Albert Hartshorne, Esq.
 Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq.
 Edward William Brabrook, Esq.

The WARDEN and FELLOWS of All Souls college, Oxford, exhibited a fine pair of silver-gilt "Pilgrims Bottles," used as altar-cruets in the college chapel.

They are $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and of flattened pear-shape, with a spreading oval foot, and formed of twelve lobes, vertical on the neck but increasing as they descend, and curving spirally on the body. The foot is similarly covered with a spiral of ten lobes. Round the vertical edge of the foot is a belt formed of the repetition of a small oblong compartment with a floral sprig in relief.



PORTION OF EMBOSSED BELT ROUND FOOT OF ALTAR CRUET,
 ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD. (Full size.)

On each shoulder of the body is a swan's head and neck, which forms a loop for the attachment of a very heavy curb chain.

The stoppers are cylindrical, with a screw thread formed, both male and female, by coiling a ridged strip round a drum. The whole is surmounted by a trefoil to which is fastened by a shackle and swivel a smaller chain of ordinary pattern, attached by a second shackle to the great curb chain.

The vessels bear one hall-mark, twice repeated under the body, and again on the bottom of the body inside the foot. It



SILVER-GILT VESSEL (ONE OF A PAIR USED AS ALTAR CRUETS) AT
ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -full size.)

is of foreign appearance, and resembles a row of organ-pipes surmounted by a crowned fleur-de-lis.

Nothing is known of the history of these vessels, and they are not mentioned in the inventory of the college-plate made in 1448.

Richard Andrew, dean of York, by his will, dated Sept. 12, 1477,* among other bequests to All Souls college, of which he was the first warden, leaves “duos urseolos argenti deauratos quasi consimilis formae, ad deservendum summo altari ibidem.” It has been suggested that these are the identical vessels left by dean Andrew, but their general appearance is in favour of their being at least forty or fifty years later than the date of his death. Strips of embossed work like that round the foot are found on chalices at Brasenose college, Oxford, 1498-9; West Drayton (Middlesex), 1507-8; Leyland (Lancashire), 1518-19; and Jurby (Isle of Man), 1521-2, all of English manufacture.

The curious arrangement of the lobes on these vessels is strongly suggestive of their having been copied from similar flasks made of glass. In Mr. Nesbitt's small work on *Glass*, published by the Science and Art Department, on page 76, is an engraving of a Venetian ewer of late fifteenth-century date, which may be taken as an illustration of the particular kind of work imitated.

Amongst the domestic plate of Thomas Dalby, archdeacon of Richmond, in 1526, were two great silver flagons with chains, perhaps a similar pair of vessels.†

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, exhibited a small silver parcel-gilt altar cruet, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“From the magnificent pair of flasks exhibited by the authorities of All Souls college to the small cruet which Mr. William Ball has kindly lent me for this evening, is a long step, but the small vessel is quite as interesting in its way.

It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and has a globular body with long neck, and broad spreading foot for stability. The lid is domed, and surmounted by a circular button $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in diameter, engraved with a Lombardic A, once surrounded by translucent enamel, of which no traces now remain.

The cruet is of silver; and the bands round the neck and foot, the thumb-piece, and the letter on the lid, are gilt.

Nothing is known of the history of this interesting vessel, which was purchased by its present owner in a pawnbroker's shop at Rochester.

The initial on the top is for *Aqua*, and shows that the cruet is one of a pair of which the lost one bore V for *Vinum*.

* *Testamenta Eboracensia* (Surtees Society), iii. 234.

† *State Papers, Henry VIII.*, vol. 17, No. 1942.

It appears to be of fifteenth century date, but there are no hall-marks to help us.

The workmanship too is uncertain, whether it be English or Flemish."



SILVER PARCEL-GILT CRUET, IN THE POSSESSION OF WILLIAM BALL, ESQ.
(Full size.)

The EARL OF SCARBROUGH, F.S.A., exhibited a remarkable Stone recently found during excavations in progress on the site of Roche abbey, near Rotherham, which was thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant-Secretary :—

"It is a cube of Roche abbey stone, each side measuring 9 inches, with a roughly oblong sinking on the top, 4 inches long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, and nearly 2 inches deep. This sinking is not cut in the centre of the stone, and is only roughly parallel to

the sides. When first discovered the top of the stone was covered with a coating of clay, and not until this had been accidentally removed was anything unusual noticed about the stone. It was then seen that a smaller stone was inserted in the top, and on removing this a cavity was disclosed containing a small roll of sheet lead $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. On opening it there appeared a splinter of bone, with some smaller fragments of dust, and a small iron ring broken in two pieces. The bone and ring have unfortunately disappeared, but the two stones and the lead roll are here exhibited.

The stone was found in the nave of the abbey church just to the west of the *pulpitum* at the entrance to the choir, and it certainly formed a part of one of the altars. It will be noticed that the front, sides, and top are cut smooth, while the back and bottom are somewhat rough. At Jervaulx abbey, also a Cistercian house, there is still to be seen in the north transept of the church a stone altar with its covering slab *in situ*. In front, however, just below the middle of the slab, a stone has been withdrawn, and from the careful way in which the sides of the aperture are cut it is quite clear that the lost stone was specially meant to be fitted in afterwards. The reason is made clear to us by the Roche abbey stone, viz., that the stone held a relic of a saint, and was inserted last of all *after* the covering stone had been put in its place. Mr. Micklethwaite has kindly put together a few notes in explanation of the ritual side of the question. I would only venture to suggest that the relics, which I was fortunate enough to examine before they were lost, were those of St. Godric, the hermit of Finchale, whose black bread made of wood ashes, and mail shirt, were fruitful sources of relics of him.

At Lichfield, in 1345, we find under the head of 'Reliquie,'

De pane sancti Godericici,
De lorica sancti Godericici,

and I have seen others mentioned elsewhere, though I cannot at present recall the place.

The ashlar work at Roche abbey is always so beautifully faced that the comparative roughness of this stone seems to point to its having been plastered."

The following additional notes on this interesting discovery were submitted by J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A.

"It can scarcely be doubted that the stone before us is the *confessio* or receptacle for the relics which were deposited in an altar at the time of its consecration. And so far as I know it is the only one in which the relic itself has been found, though

there probably are others lying hid in altars which have not been disturbed. The practice of enclosing relics in altars comes from that of building altars above the tombs of martyrs. And the word *confessio*, though used at least as early as the eighth century for a little box like that before us, belonged properly to a vault beneath the altar large enough to contain a real tomb.

The practice was certainly followed by the English Church, but I doubt whether, even when relics were most valued and most plentiful, English altars generally contained any. Some which still remain—as for example, the high altar at Fotherhampton church, near Tewkesbury, which is a simple slab standing on four stone posts—seem to have no places in which the relics could be placed, and yet the crosses on them show that these have been regularly consecrated. Perhaps sometimes a shrine of some sort may have been put under the altar, as appears to have been done in Italy from very early times. But I take it that this was not often done here, except perhaps in capitular or monastic churches. If a parish possessed relics they were more likely to put them into some sort of reliquaries, and use them as ornaments upon the altar, than to hide them away underneath it. There is an altar in the bone hole under the south chancel aisle at Grantham church, with a large recess in front, which may have contained a shrine, but it may also have been closed up and so formed a *confessio*, or it may have had a use which had nothing to do with relics of the saints.

Lyndwode (*Provinciale, De reliquiis et veneratione sanctorum, A. V. loco reliquiarum*) says that altars ought not to be consecrated without ‘*si tamen consecratur altare sine reliquiis tenet consecratio.*’ And the pontificals allow the absence of relics. Indeed, some pass over the matter in a way which suggests that the deposition of relics was the exception rather than the rule. See the Salisbury form for the consecration of a church printed in Maskell’s *Monumenta Ritualia*, vol. i. and the Pontifical of archbishop Bainbridge of York, printed by the *Surtees Society*. The latter in the office for the consecration of an altar mentions only the preparation of the mortar, and refers to that for the consecration of a church for what is to be done if relics are to be put in. But in looking there I fail to find anything about the matter.

There were different ways of enclosing the relics if they were used. The oldest and apparently the most orthodox was to put them into the body of the altar itself, it being a solid mass of masonry such as we see in the remaining high altars at Arundel and Peterchurch, and in many minor altars. In the pontifical of Egbert, who was consecrated to York in 732, this is fully described. There is the rubric ‘*Deinde ponit tres portiones*

corporis domini intus in confessione et tres de incenso et recluduntur intus reliquie, and afterwards *Deinde ponatur tabula id est mensa altaris et liniatur calce.* The use of the Sacrament here spoken of, which seems so repulsive to our modern ideas, was certainly practised, and some memory of it remained till the end of the Middle Ages, for Lyndwode (*loc. cit.*) condemns it in words which read like those of our twenty-fifth article *'nam debet comedi,'* according to the text *'ubi dicit accipite et comedite non dicit accipite et conservate sive recondite.'*

Durandus wrote five hundred years after the time of Egbert, but the custom as described by him is still the same, except as regards the misuse of the Sacrament.

But it must have been found very inconvenient to put the *mensa* of the altar in its place during the consecration service, especially when the altar was large and the *mensa* a heavy slab, needing eight or perhaps twelve strong men to move it. So the custom grew of having it fixed beforehand and providing some way of putting in the relics without moving it. Of one of these, which is perhaps the earliest, and is mentioned by Durandus, we have an example in the stone before us, the use of which is well illustrated by an altar still standing in the ruins of Jervaulx abbey, of which I show a drawing. Here the solid altar is kept, but the relic is inserted from the front instead of from the top. The Roche abbey stone, after the relics were put into it by the bishop, was pushed into a hole left in the front of the altar, such as that we see at Jervaulx, just as a drawer is put into its place, and when there it would appear as one of the other facing stones, unless perchance it may have been purposely marked in some way. But that I think is unlikely.

Another way was to make a sort of box in the altar-slab or *mensa* itself, and to put the relics there, covering them with a stone lid. This lid was treated as if it were the real *mensa* and was marked with the five consecration crosses. Such slabs are known as 'sealed stones,' and are rare in England. I show drawing of one at Norwich cathedral and one at St. Davids. But I am not sure that the 'seal' of an altar is always a covering for the relics. That at Norwich has been raised and nothing found beneath. May it not rather be a *superaltare* or separately consecrated altar-stone which has been let in there?

A fifteenth-century MS. Pontifical in the British Museum shows yet another way of enclosing the relics. A notch is cut in the middle of the top edge of the front of the *mensa* to receive them. There is a displaced altar-slab at Adderbury church with such a notch not quite in the middle which may have served the same purpose, but may have been made since the altar was pulled down."

ROBERT DAY, Junior, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of weapons of the Bronze Age recently dredged up from the bottom of lough Erne, on which he also communicated the following remarks:—

“As one of your Local Secretaries for Ireland I have the honour to exhibit a further group of bronze objects from the Portora ford of lough Erne, county Fermanagh, which were brought to the surface at various periods in the dredging operations during the past summer.

They comprise a leaf-shaped sword, a portion of another sword, a rapier, a spear-head, and a circular disc-shaped ornament with a doubly-curved stem, to which the name of ‘spectacle brooch’ has been applied by Irish archæologists.

The sword is perfect, and measures in extreme length $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On comparing it with twelve unbroken swords in my collection I find that they measure respectively $25\frac{1}{2}$, 25, $24\frac{1}{2}$, $24\frac{3}{4}$, $23\frac{1}{2}$, 23, $22\frac{1}{2}$, $22\frac{1}{2}$, 20, 19, $17\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and a careful examination of those in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy shows that $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches is under the average length of the weapons of this variety that are described in the catalogue of the bronze antiquities there. This sword is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the widest part of the blade, which is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; it is devoid of central stem or mid-rib, but a slight fulness traverses the middle of the blade, which is margined by a grooved feather-edge; the handle-plate is deeply hollowed for the insertion of the covering hand part and is 5 inches in length, with seven rivet-holes, in two of which the rivets still remain.

The broken sword has the handle and part of the blade entire; the handle measures 4 inches, the entire length of the fragment being 8 inches. There are only four rivet-holes in the handle, which are filled up with either the silt of the lake bottom or with portions of the rivets. Some parts of the handle have an incrustation of what appears to be oxide of iron, and a similar deposit is apparent in the rivet-holes; it is probable that this has nothing to do with the material that formed the original covering of the handle, but has possibly occurred by contact with iron beneath the lake’s surface. The hand-grip of its companion sword has a similar coating and appearance. Where this sword is broken the fracture is old, and not the more recent accidental work of the dredge, which I regret to say has failed to recover the remainder of the blade; the rivet-holes in this are unusually placed, two are close to the hilt where the blade joins the handle, the remaining two are in the centre of the hand part, and are connected by an oblong groove of 1 inch in length into which the bone or other covering of the handle fitted.

The rapier is $13\frac{3}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, expanding to

1½ inch above the handle-plate, which narrows to 1¼ inch where it is notched for four rivets; a thick mid-rib traverses the blade from hilt to point, and, unlike its fellow rapier, described in my previous communication, it is unbroken and perfect.

By far the finest object of the group is the beautiful broad leaf-shaped spear-head, which is uninjured and covered with a dark brown patination; part of the old timber shaft is still embedded in the socket, but the retaining rivet is gone. The spear is 16 inches in extreme length, and 2½ inches across the widest part of the blade, resembling in outline the lough Gur spear, figured by Dr. Evans.*

The last object to be described is of quite a different character, namely the spectacle brooch. It is undecorated, and measures 5 inches in extreme length and 2 inches in diameter of disc. Of the four among the bronze antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy, two are plain and two are more or less ornamented. I know of one other of a similar kind in a private collection, a rubbing of which I enclose.† In vol. vii. 4th S. p. 126, of the journal of the *Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland*, a bronze and gilt disc is engraved, and described by Mr. W. H. Patterson. This, I believe, belonged to one of those spectacle brooches, from which, when the soldering gave way, it became detached. The plain disc of this brooch has a certain want in its appearance which would not be felt were it enriched with a Celtic decoration. The bed of lough Erne is not the most conducive resting-place for the preservation of such an object, and the fact of its having been dredged from there will explain its denuded condition. In vol. i. Part i. of the same journal, at p. 124, in a memoir of Gabriel Beranger by the late Sir William Wilde, one of these brooches is figured which was found at Slanē, county Meath, in 1779, and was then believed to have formed part of a musical instrument.

Another bronze dagger has recently come to me. It was found when cutting a drain through a land lake to lower the lake near the old castle of Monee, county Fermanagh. It is a fine sharp casting, measuring 10 inches in length by ¾-inch in width of blade, and widening to 2 inches above the handle-plate, which is pierced for two rivets; the raised mid-rib that traverses the blade, unlike any that I have met with, gradually terminates at 1½ inch from the point."

* *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 312, fig. 379.

† A brooch of precisely similar shape is engraved in the *Catalogue of the Antiquities of Animal Materials and Bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy* (1861), p. 566.

SIR EDWARD SIEVEKING, Knt., F.S.A., exhibited a chalcedony gem, engraved with the Apollo of Kanachos, upon which Cecil Smith, Esq., communicated the following remarks :—

“ The Greek gem, which is the subject of my short paper, and which is exhibited to you to-night, is the property of Sir Edward Sieveking, who has asked me to communicate to you a few remarks, which I put down for him, inasmuch as the subject engraved upon it is one which seems to be of importance to the history of Greek art.

It is a pale chalcedony, 2 centimètres in length by 1·5 centimètres broad. Its present thickness is only 4 millimètres, but the general appearance of the stone suggests that it has been originally a scaraboid, of which the upper part has been rubbed or cut down for purposes of setting. This would coincide very well with the style of the border which encloses the design—a circle of oblique hatched lines. This form of border is much more commonly found among the scarabs and scaraboid gems of early Greek times than among those of a later period. A portion of the border below the design has been rubbed away in the careless handling of the setter, but otherwise the surface of the design seems to be intact.

The subject here represented is one that is already well known, both from the descriptions of ancient writers and also from several works of art that have come down to us. Kanachos of Sikyon, living somewhere about B.C. 500, made, we are told, two statues of Apollo holding a stag; the one at Branchidæ, near Miletos; the other, a counterpart of it in general appearance, but probably slightly varied in detail, placed in a temple at Thebes. The Branchidæ statue, Pausanias adds, was of bronze, while that at Thebes was of cedar wood.

Concerning the Theban statue, this is all the information we have; but of its twin brother, at Branchidæ, Pausanias tells us the subsequent eventful history. Xerxes, he says, carried off the statue from Branchidæ to Ecbatana, where it remained until the time of Seleukos Nikator, who restored it to its original habitation among the Milesians.* On certain coins of Miletos, which date from the Roman period, is a small figure of Apollo, obviously copied from some statue, and which is usually referred to this same statue of Kanachos; and further evidence is afforded by two bronzes, the so-called Piombino statuette in the Louvre, and the Payne Knight figure in the British Museum, of which a rough sketch is here exhibited. In all these

* For historical reasons it seems almost certain that the writer is in error here; and that he means, not Xerxes, but Dareios, who sacked Miletos in B.C. 494.

cases the figure of the deer crouches on the outstretched hand of the god, and, to admit of this arrangement, has been reduced to diminutive proportions. But now comes a difficulty—in a passage which even for Pliny is a masterpiece of distracting entanglement, that author elaborately discourses of this very statue; from his description we may gather, at any rate, this much: that the stag was, by a skilful application of mechanical principles, balanced carefully between the hand of the figure and the ground. In all probability, the weight of a solid body in bronze like this would have bent the arm out of position if hanging free; on the other hand, if it rested too completely upon its outstretched slim hind-legs, the pressure would have been too much for them; so that what Pliny intended to point out was probably merely the success of the artist in avoiding both these difficulties.

It seems most likely, therefore, that the type represented on our gem gives a more correct representation of the original motive, and that, following Pliny's statement, the stag must have hung down to the ground with the fore-feet resting in the hand of the god. This, after all, is quite in keeping with types that are known to have existed of archaic deities, especially those which show traces of an Oriental origin.*

And, in fact, it does not appear that Kanachos necessarily even invented this particular type of Apollo. In the *Bulletin de Corresp. Hell.* 1886, p. 190, is published a bronze Apollo, recently found on the site of the temple of Apollo Ptoos, near Thebes, very similar in style to the Payne Knight bronze, and which would seem to have been copied from the same original; the left hand has been folded round some cylindrical object which has disappeared, but which may very well have been a bow and arrows; the right hand, also folded, cannot possibly have supported a crouching hind, but may very well have held the fore-legs of an animal, as in our gem; its position, with the bent fingers uppermost, and the wrist slightly turned downwards, would correspond with this suggestion. But if the inscription engraved on this bronze is correctly attributed to the sixth century, the type must, in all probability, have been in existence previously to the date of Kanachos.

That the type was very much in favour in antiquity is shown by its frequent repetition in works of art; in connection with our gem it may be well to quote two others, which are already known.

1. The gem published in Millin, *Pierres gravées*, pl. 6, and Müller, *Denkmäler*, i. No. 61. As the drawing appears very

* A number of instances of these types in archaic Greek and oriental art are collected in the *Arch. Zeitung*, 1854, taf. lxi.-lxiv.



1



2



3

inadequate, and there is no criticism of its style, we can only say it seems to be a late copy resembling in all respects No. 2.

2. A sard intaglio in the British Museum,* of which a reproduction is here given.† (See Plate, fig. 2).

3. The gem now under notice. (See Plate, fig. 1).

In comparing No. 2 with our gem, which we may call No. 3, it will at once be seen that the chalcedony is both the earliest as regards date, and the best in point of style. It is true, the outline of the figure is scratchy in places and not so clearly defined as is the case in the finest period of engraving; but the conception is large and spirited, and the engraver has admirably caught the style of the artist he was following; the 'somewhat severe rigidity,' and the strong and almost clumsy proportions which, as we gather from Cicero, were the characteristics of Kanachos. The faults, such as they are, are due to the want, not of artistic instinct, but of technical skill. The feet of the deer in this example are indicated merely by the rough drill-holes which characterise most of the earliest works of torentic art. In short, I should be disposed to assign the chalcedony to a period not very much later than the time of Kanachos himself.

Not so, however, is the case of the British Museum sard (No. 2). There the work is not only unskilled but careless into the bargain; the original is evidently the same, but the treatment of this copy is feeble and uncertain, and it can hardly be earlier than the Roman period; a date which is rendered more probable by the meaningless introduction of a rag of drapery, which hangs at the back of the figure, and which is much more in keeping with the ideas of Roman than of Greek taste.

There is one curious point in connection with these two gems which I think is worth noting, as it shows the necessity of caution in diagnosing too readily a figure in the round from a representation of the same figure rendered in the flat. It will be noticed that whereas in the chalcedony and in the bronzes both forearms of the figure are advanced on the same level, in the sard (No. 2) the hand holding the arrows is raised almost to the level of the shoulder. If we assume that both are copied from the same original this difficulty is explained, for in No. 3 the figure is turned to the left, and, as it is in three-quarter face, there is room for the arrows on the right. In No. 2, however, the figure is reversed, and since the stag must of

* The illustration in King's *Antique Gems*, Introd. p. xii. is evidently a feeble rendering of the British Museum sard. King saw it in the Mertens-Schaffhausen collection, from which Castellani bought largely; from Castellani it passed to the British Museum in 1865, with no note of *provenance*.

† See Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, i. 140, note 2.

necessity come in front, the bow and arrows would, in their natural position, be hidden by the stag; so that, in order to show them, the engraver has been forced to raise them above their natural level.

It is tempting to suppose that in these gems we have the bronze statue made for Branchidæ, and that the Payne Knight figure is a copy of the cedarwood statue at Thebes, the latter type presenting less difficulty for execution in wood. But then the question arises, If so, how is it that on the late coins of Miletos, which presumably copy the statue brought back by Seleukos, we have the Payne Knight type, and not the other? This question must remain unsolved, unless we may suppose that in the course of its travels the Branchidæ statue lost its stag, and on its return was restored on the model of the type still existing at Thebes. That the attribute might very well be lost we see in the case of the Ptoos Apollo; and it is worth while to add that we have in the British Museum a bronze figure of a dead stag, which has evidently belonged to a group of this description. The coins of Miletos would thus represent the statue in its restored condition.

P.S.—Since this paper was written, I have come across yet another instance, engraved upon a ruby-coloured paste, the property of Mr. Arthur Evans (*see* Plate, fig. 3). In this case we have the same figure of Apollo, with the bow and arrows in one hand, and the forefeet of the deer supported in the other. The tripod which stands beside the group is probably only an attribute of the god, inserted here in order to fill the space, just as in the case of similar types on coins we have a *kerykeion* in the field as suitable for Hermes, and this same tripod as marking Apollo. From the style of work, I should say that this gem, which is perhaps the most skilfully worked of all our examples, would stand chronologically after Sir Edward Sieveking's, and before both the others.

If the date I have assigned to the chalcedony is correct, it is interesting to possess two representations of Kanachos' famous statue, which must probably have been executed during the lifetime of Kanachos himself.

As the above notes were put together in a somewhat hurried form, I should like briefly to summarise the points I have intended to suggest. They are as follows:—

- (i.) Kanachos made two Apollos of similar type: the one in wood, at Thebes, the other in bronze, at Miletos.
- (ii.) A. At Miletos, an Orientalising Ionian colony, we should naturally expect an Oriental conception of the type; and

B. Difference of materials demanded different treatment of the stag ; hence

- (iii.) The wooden statue held a diminutive stag on the hand (as our Payne Knight figure) ; the bronze statue held a larger deer by the forelegs, the hind legs touching the ground (as in our gems).
- (iv.) The bronze statue was removed to Persia by Dareios at the looting of Miletos, and, two centuries later, was restored by Seleukos. In the sacking of the town and the two journeys it underwent, it may very well have lost the stag, especially as this was, according to Pliny, only lightly attached.
- (v.) On the return of the statue to Miletos, the missing stag was restored after the model of the Ismenian type, well known to be by Kanachos and still extant as it left the artist's hand.
- (vi.) In this (wrongly) restored condition it was copied on the Miletos coin, and was also described by Pausanias ;* whereas Pliny's statement † is evidently borrowed from some earlier authority, probably Greek, written about the original type ; hence the discrepancy."

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following transcript of a charter of Edward I. amongst the muniments preserved at Berkeley castle :—

"Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie & Dux Aquitanie Omnibus Balliuis & fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos pro bono & laudabili seruicio quod dilectus & fidelis noster Johannes de Segraue nobis impendit dedisse concessisse & hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis & heredib; nostris eidem Johanni omnes terras & tenementa redditus & possessiones cum pertinenciis que fuerunt Simonis ffraser inimici & rebellis nostri in terra Scocie die quo idem Simon a fide & fidelitate nostra recessit Roberto de Brus & complicitibus suis inimicis & rebellibus nostris adherendo. Habendum & tenendum de nobis

* IX. 10, 2. His expression shows that in his time, at any rate, there was little or no variation between the two types. Thus he says of the Theban type, Τὸ δὲ ἄγαλμα μεγέθει τε ἴσον τῇ ἐν Βραγχίδαῖς ἐστὶ, καὶ τὸ εἶδος οὐδὲν διαφόρων ἔχον. And further : Διαφέρουσι δὲ τοσόνδε ("just so far") ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐν Βραγχίδαῖς χαλκοῦ, ὁ δὲ Ἰσμήνιος ἐστὶ κέδρου.

† Nat. Hist. xxxiv. 19. 'Canachus Apollinem nudum, qui Philesius cognominatur in Didymaeo, Æginetica aeris temperatura. Cervumque una vestigiis suspendit, ut linum subter pedes trahatur, alterno morsu calce digitisque retinentibus solum, ita vertebrato dente ntrisque in partibus ut a repulso per vices resiliat.' The obscurities of this passage are quite hopeless, unless we can explain them as due here as well as in other similar cases in Pliny's works, to a misconception of his Greek authority.

& heredibus nostris eidem Johanni & heredibus suis ea que de nobis tenentur & de aliis dominis feodorum illorum ea que de eis ex concessione nostra teneri debent libere quiete cum feodis militum aduocacionibus ecclesiarum dotibus cum acciderint forisfacaturis omnium inimicorum & rebellium nostrorum qui de prefato Simone tenuerunt die predicto & omnibus aliis ad terras & tenementa redditus & possessiones predicta spectantibus seu spectare valentibus quoquo modo, per seruicia inde debita & consueta imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum nostrum est appensum. Datum apud Berewycum super Twedam sexto die Julii Anno regni nostri Tricesimo quarto per breve de priuato sigillo

[1306]

[In dorso] Carta de terris simonis ffrisel."

Upon this charter, JOSEPH BAIN, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., has obligingly written the following notes:—

"The charter discovered by Mr. Peacock is probably, as he says, unique, not being recorded. The *Rotuli Scotie*, where it should have been enrolled, are not in existence for the last three years of Edward I. (33, 34, and 35). I have not noticed any writ of Privy Seal, as there must have been, relative to it. On the day of its being sealed at Berwick-on-Tweed the king was at a place called Waterville, somewhere in the Midland Counties—at any rate south of Yorkshire—on his way to the Border, which, as we know, he never crossed again. So the official seal was probably affixed by the Chancellor of Scotland. Sir Simon Fraser, of Oliver castle, in Tweeddale, was one of the most important Scotsmen of the day, and at one time a great favourite with Edward I., who repeatedly forgave his changes of sides during the War of Independence. Edward never pardoned him for joining Robert Bruce, after the murder of John Comyn at Dumfries. He was probably living, though a prisoner, when this charter was granted, but was executed at London the same year. He was not, however, Lord Lovat's ancestor, having left two daughters only, his co-heiresses, from one of whom the Marquess of Tweeddale descends, and quarters the Fraser arms as representing her.

The late Lord Saltoun, in his valuable family history, *The Frasers of Philorth*, shows that his own family, and that of Lovat, descend from an uncle of Sir Simon's, John Fraser, whose eldest great-grandson, Sir Alexander Fraser of Corvie, married Mary Bruce, sister of Robert I. and founded the Saltoun or Philorth line, while the second, also Sir Simon Fraser, killed at Halidonhill in 1333, was the Lovat ancestor.

There is a species of vindictive retribution in this grant to Sir John Segrave. Sir Simon Fraser was one of the Scottish leaders who surprised and defeated Segrave at Roslin Moor on 24th February, 1302-3; and Segrave was either captured there or soon after, and held to heavy ransom. It may be doubtful, as Mr. Peacock observes, whether he got much benefit from the grant of Sir Simon's estate."

Mr. PEACOCK also communicated the following :—

"The annexed forester's account has recently been found in the evidence-house of Berkeley castle. It is a document of the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth, probably of his sixth year. The Berkeley estates were at that time in the hands of the Crown, though several members of the family were living either in the castle or in the immediate neighbourhood. The account is interesting as an example of the writing and composition of a person who must have been almost entirely uneducated. I never met with a specimen of sixteenth-century writing more oddly spelt or more difficult to decipher. I add the modern names of such places mentioned as can be identified.

1. LorrIDGE, a farm in the parish of Berkeley.
2. Stone End Bridge, near Berkeley Road Railway Station.
3. Redwood, a wood in the parish of Berkeley.
4. Pirton, a hamlet in the parish of Berkeley on the banks of the Severn.
5. A shifting sand in the Severn.
6. Newnham, a small town in the Forest of Dean.
7. Shortgrove, a wood in the parish of Berkeley.
8. Prior's Grove, a wood in the parish of Berkeley.
9. An old chace in the parish of Berkeley.
10. Frampton, a village in the west of Gloucestershire.

The

M^a off schuche dere that war killyd in þ^e kepyng off my tyme beyng the spasse of iij heres.

Itm M. James berkeley kyllid a stag the her off kyng Harry the viij^{te} the v her off his reyne

Itm the seyde her ther war ij stagges y ffundde ded at lorwynche¹ & a nother in wýddwas les.

Itm ther was yffund ded ij hyndes & a kalfe in the seyde wodde & a nother in brode mede heg.

Itm ther was a stagge ded at stonnyn bryge² and a hynde at stynchcom ded & a calfe* at the redde wode & a hy[n]de at roosse home & a kalfe at longge mede & a nother at sethamhill

* *i.e.* an infant deer.

& a nother in the parke off bredston & a kalffe in pekyd hornys
hilpis les chalcombe

Itm the vi er tha kyllyd a stage at pirton⁴ & a nother be
tewene p^e nose⁵ & newnam⁶ & a nother at schortgroue⁷ & a
nother in the redde wodde⁸ & a lynd & a chalfe in the pryores⁸
groue & a hynd in bessetesse & a kalfe in the mede
& a brocke in the

ffost er

Itm nycholas caue & hickis in lorwynche

Itm in kyngyswode a stage p^e vij^h her

Itm S moris berkeley a stag of waren

Itm S thomas berkeley a ffe stagge

Itm S wyllm kyngston a stag of waren

Itm a stag was ffund ded in p^e wod

Itm a nothir in Thomas bellars

Itm a nothir in mykylwode⁹

Itm a nothir at ysbell adams mylle

Itm a brocke* at fframton¹⁰ ys parke

Itm a hynde at hartes groue

Itm a hynde at hyntunfelde

Itm a hy[n]de in ffremeisgroue

Itm a hynde in lorwynche

Itm at byrstow ij staggis

Itm the thorisday be ffor witsontyde a der to berkeley."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and
communications.

Thursday, February 3rd, 1887.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced and thanks for the same
ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—The *Asclepiad*. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.,
F.S.A. No. 13, vol. iv. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Editor, W. H. K. Wright, Esq., F.R.H.S.—The *Western Antiquary*.
Part ix., vol. vi. 4to. London, 1887.

From the Batley Society:—The *Batley Antiquary*. Part i. 8vo. Batley, 1887.

From the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, F.S.A.:—*Bibliotheca Lindesiana*.
Hand list of a collection of Royal Broad sides. 8vo. London, 1886.

* *i.e.* a brocket, a young deer.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

Herbert J. Reid, Esq.
Gerald B. FitzGerald, Esq.

The Very Rev. the DEAN of YORK, F.S.A., exhibited an ivory coffer, with gilt bronze mounts, used to contain the common seal of the Dean and Chapter of York.

It is oval-shaped, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, and stands $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.

The body is formed of a single section of an elephant's tusk (which must have been one of great size) reduced in thickness by cutting away the interior. The bottom of the coffer is also formed of a single slice of ivory. The lid consists of a narrow band of ivory, a section cut from the same tusk as the body, to which are attached a central and two end pieces, the latter cut from a curved part of the tusk, so as to form a domed cover. The central piece is fastened to each end piece by three gilt bronze straps, and the end pieces in turn are similarly fixed to the band on which they rest. These straps have a small eye at each extremity through which passes a rivet. The bottom is held in its place by four plain flat straps of simple construction.

The hinges of the cover are two long straps, semi-circular in section and with pointed pear-shaped ends, extending nearly down to the bottom behind, and curving forward over to the top of the lid. A similar strap starts from the top of the lid and forms at its lower end the hasp of the lock in front of the box. The lock plate is a plain square one. Immediately to the left of the lock, fixed in the body and cover respectively, are two small loops; perhaps for attaching a seal. At each end of the body and cover is a pair of rings, one above the other, hanging from a small loop with a circular washer behind. On the top is a small handle with similar loops and washers. The band of the lid, at one end, has been cracked and repaired by riveting over it a small piece of thin gilt copper with embossed conventional foliage.

The coffer stands on four small projecting studs which form the lower part of a fleur-de-lis shaped ornament fixed on the bottom of the body. These are turned underneath so as to afford additional fastenings for the bottom of the coffer.

There are no traces of painting on the box, but the body and lid are engraved in several places with an ornament formed of groups of small circles, like that seen on some chessmen from Catania in the British Museum. A line of similar circles is carried along the junctions of the pieces forming the cover.

These circles have originally been filled in with red and black colouring.

This coffer is apparently of Sicilian origin and of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century date; it has many points in common with the very interesting box in the possession of the Corporation of Bodmin, exhibited before the Society in 1871, especially in the similarity of the gilt metal strap work.*

N. H. J. WESTLAKE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a latten water-tap found on the site of Kilburn priory.

As will be seen from the accompanying illustration the spout is the head of a monster, with a short tube in its mouth.

The neck of the spout forms a handle to turn the spout on a pivot tap, so that the water issued on the head being turned in the opposite direction to the supply pipe.



LATTEN WATER-TAP FOUND ON THE SITE OF KILBURN PRIORY.
(Half-size.)

This interesting tap appears to be of late twelfth or early thirteenth century date.

EDMUND BISHOP, Esq., communicated the following notes on the leaden Bullae of the Roman Pontiffs, in the form of a letter to A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P. :—

“DEAR MR. FRANKS,

Recently I had occasion to look over somewhat closely the collection of early leaden bullae of the popes at the British Museum. It was to some extent a surprise to find genuine

* See *Proc.* 2d S. v. 87.

examples and forgeries lying side by side, keeping each other in countenance to the perplexity perhaps of the inquirer who comes to solve any occurrent difficulty, not by book learning, but, after the fashion of the proper antiquary, by inspection of the objects themselves. Doubtless there may be good reasons for the classification whereby the true and the false, in a way not uncommon in the things of this world, lie snugly together; with it I have not the least desire to quarrel, nor do I wish even to seem to reflect on it. Certainly persons whose curiosity prompts them to follow so dull a path of inquiry as the investigation of leaden bullae should be expected to have equipped themselves beforehand by acquaintance with what has been already said on the subject by the writers on diplomatics ordinarily referred to. But most of these, in view of the advance made of late years—on the Continent, that is to say, though hardly in England—are now antiquated, and the best of them have treated this particular subject somewhat cavalierly. As the question of early papal bullae has quite recently been treated of by two most competent hands—one a veteran archaeologist of European fame, the Cavaliere G. B. de Rossi, the other Dr. Wilhelm Diekamp*—I am tempted to inflict on your patience a short epistolary dissertation embodying the results arrived at, especially since the collection at the Museum offers one or two types which did not fall under Dr. Diekamp's observation.

I much regret not to have been able to see De Rossi's paper in the *Notizie degli scavi* of May, 1882, which I sought for in vain at the British Museum (though perhaps it may be there after all), and I can only refer here to the summary of it given in the Berlin *Neues Archiv*, vol. ix. pp. 632-5. This, however, may be safely relied on as it comes from the pen of Paul Ewald. De Rossi deals with the subject up to the middle of the eleventh century; his conclusions are as follows. He distinguishes three periods:—

(1.) From the seventh century (there is no extant example of an earlier date) to the accession of pope Benedict III. (855).

* I cannot refrain from saying a word or two on Diekamp, whose recent untimely death has been a real loss to learning. His first considerable production was an admirable edition—critical in the best, not in the lean and meagre, sense of the word—of the Life of St. Liudger. He then devoted himself to the elucidation of early papal diplomatics, in which his accuracy and exact method forms a striking contrast to the somewhat harum-scarum work of more than one voluminous producer in that particular department. From a thorough examination of German archives, some of the results of which are embodied in the papers mentioned below, he proceeded to headquarters in the Vatican; whilst engaged on a new edition of the *Liber Diurnus* he caught fever and died, on Christmas Eve last year, at the age of 31. His last work was the commencement of a supplement to the *Codex Diplomaticus of Westphalia*—the home of his own people,

As this is the earliest, so it is the simplest type of bulla. On the one side (hereafter called the obverse) is the name only of the pope, disposed horizontally in two or three lines (SER^{STE} PHA^{GII} NI for example). On the other side (hereafter called the reverse) is the word 'PAPAE' in two lines (PA^{PAE}). Obverse or reverse, sometimes both, bore also a simple cross (+), sometimes more than one.

(2.) The second type which first appears with Benedict III. is current until nearly the middle of the eleventh century. In it the letters of the name on the obverse are disposed in a circle around the margin, preceded by a cross. The centre is occupied by an ornament like a wheel (or star) with 8 or 9 spokes (or rays). As commonly happens the old method was not definitely discarded once and for all, but reappears intermittently later. Thus the known bullae of popes Marinus I. (882-884) and Formosus (891-896), for instance, show the horizontal disposition of the letters on the obverse. To this I take occasion to add these supplementary notes:—(a) Sometimes the centre ornament is a cross and the name is preceded by a star.* (b) Sometimes the legend on the obverse (*name*), or sometimes the centre ornament, is a monogram.† This seems to be more commonly the case in the tenth century, the bullae of which are very difficult (from the numerous *Johns*) to assign to their proper owners.‡ (c) As regards the *reverse* I can make good De Rossi's silence on the subject to this extent only,—that the earliest example of deflection from the old rule of the horizontal disposition of the word 'PAPAE' which I have noticed is a bulla of Leo IX. of the year 1049;§ in other words, the old method was not altered in this particular during the second period.

(3.) With the middle of the eleventh century occurs another marked innovation, viz., the addition of the successional numbers to the name of the pope on the obverse. The earliest example known to De Rossi is a bulla of Damasus II. (1048) in the numismatic cabinet of the Vatican. Here, again, the change was not definitive; Leo IX., Damasus's immediate successor, used two types: the earlier, employed at least up to

* See an example Brit. Mus. Coll. xxviii. 2.

† See Muratori, *Ant.* iii. c. 132 (x.), c. 133 (xi.), and Brit. Mus. Coll. xxxviii. 3.

‡ Perhaps a comparison with contemporary coins might throw light on the subject; though I have not found help in Fioravante's *Vignoli*—the only book on the subject at present accessible to me.

§ Figured in *Neues Archiv*, iv. plate at p. 192.

29th October, 1049, shows no successional number, whilst the later one, in use before the end of the next year, has it.*

The certain examples of the second half of the eleventh century are rare. It is true that several are figured in older works, but the doubts as to their authenticity are so great that it seems best, at present, to leave them aside, and suspend judgment until the extant material has been re-examined by competent persons in the light of recent research. The Museum collection gives no help, for the bullae assigned to that period are all forgeries. It seems clear that this was a period of transition and irregularity, during which a new type was developing itself—a type that was already adopted by the beginning of the next century, and has since remained fixed. Here I must be content to describe a single example in the Staatsarchiv, at Berlin, which marks the progress from the old to the new, a bulla of Alexander II. (1061-1073): on the obverse, a legend, in circle, ‘+ Alexandri Papae,’ in the centre the figure ‘II.’; on the reverse a bust of St. Peter, to whom, out of a cloud, the keys are being handed, and around is the legend, ‘+ Qđ nectis nectam qđ solvis ipse resolvā.’† This may so far serve, perhaps, to accredit yet more singular bullae of the period, described or figured by Ciacconius, Mabillon, and others.

Diekamp refers to Von Pflugk-Harttung’s *Acta pontificum inedita* for descriptions of bullae of the antipopes Clement III. (No. 50) and (as I understand) Gregory VII. (No. 30), a book to which I have not access here, and which must be referred to as authority under reserve. In the time-honoured book of Heineccius is figured ‡ a bulla of Urban II. with the apostles’ heads; but who shall assure its genuineness any more than that of its next-door neighbour (Tab. ii. 7), one of Leo IX., which, though ‘it has since figured in all works on papal diplomatics, I hold,’ says P. Ewald, ‘for a forgery’?§

So far modern research seems to confirm the conjecture put forth by old Dom Jacques Doublet, of St. Denis, viz., that the heads of SS. Peter and Paul first began to figure on papal bullae in the pontificate of Paschal II. (1099-1118).|| If this be so the Museum contains a specimen of what is probably the earliest issue of the new type—earlier than any seen by Die-

* P. Ewald, in *Neues Archiv*, iv. 186-7.

† *Neues Archiv*, ix. 635.

‡ Tab. ii. 6, cited by Diekamp, *Mittheilungen des Inst.* iii. 613.

§ *Neues Archiv*, iv. 187.

|| Doublet is not here, and for the moment I cannot lay hand on the authority for the statement; but I well remember to have read this—somewhere. By the way, from the foregoing it is evident that the bulla Muratori proposed to attribute to Paschal II. really belongs to Paschal I. (see *Antiq. Ital.* iii. col. 131, and fig. xiv. col. 134).

kamp, who, at this point, with the turn of the century, takes up the thread of investigation.

Let us first recall for a moment the elements of which this new type is made up. On both sides a marginal circle of dots, serving as a sort of frame. On the obverse, in horizontal lines, the name of the pope, the usual abbreviation of the word 'PAPA' (PP), and his successional number. On the reverse, dexter, the head of St. Paul; sinister, that of St. Peter; both surrounded by a framework of dots; between them a cross, and above them the legend SPA SPE. The hair and beard of St. Paul are represented by lines; those of St. Peter by dots. It is obvious, therefore, that whilst the die for the obverse must necessarily be changed at least with every change of pontificate, that of the reverse might last an indefinite time, either until it was worn out or it pleased the pope, or some official of the Chancery, to have a new one made. Accordingly, in the course of the century and a half, from *circa* 1100 to 1250, whilst Diekamp has found but five types of the reverse, he figures not less than thirty-one of the obverse.*

To take the shorter series, the reverse, first. Were the examples, as we have them, commonly perfect, the old method of testing the authenticity of the bulla, by counting up dots, expressly mentioned and employed by ancient curialist writers,† would still be convenient. As a fact, they are so commonly blurred, indistinct, and knocked about, that the totting of dots and measuring of millimètres is unsatisfactory, or impracticable enough. But, taking the series as they stand in Diekamp's phototypic plate, each die presents certain features of difference, slight indeed, but sufficient to supply even by way of description a test easy, simple, and, I hope, effectual; as follows:—

I. From *circa* 1100 to 1139. This earliest issue (or second, if I am correct in supposing the Museum bulla 'xxxviii. 18,' to be really earlier) of the new kind, is, as might be expected, the roughest in execution. The series of dots forming the framework to the heads is so closely set as to form continuous lines. The simplicity of the cross, plain and unornamented, forms a feature marking it off from all later dies, the lower arm being without a break in straight line; the ends of the arms are slightly flattened. The beard of St. Paul (it is hereby, so far as I have observed, that forgers of twelfth-century bullae are continually

* See his plate in *Mittheilungen des Instituts für oesterreichische Geschichtsforschung* (published at Innsbruck), vol. iii., between pp. 626-7; the relative text, p. 608 *seqq.* A second article containing a continuation from 1254 to 1334, *ibid.* vol. iv. p. 528 *seqq.*

† Cf. Diekamp, iv. 534: 'False littere percipi possunt in bulla, puncta numerando' (*Martinus Polonus*); and another, 'Et circumferentia utrobique certis punctulis est expressa ut eo difficilius possit falsificari et eo facilius falsitas valeat deprehendi.'

to be caught; I fear, therefore, this beard must figure frequently in what has now to be said)—the beard, then, is formed, says Diekamp, by one stroke or line, from dexter to sinister, and five from sinister to dexter. If that be so, his facsimile must be taken from a blurred example; but, at any rate, it shows an arrangement obviously quite different from the heart-shaped beards appearing in the later dies, and in each succeeding one, with greater regularity of line and perfection.

II. A genuine bulla for the years 1139-1143 is still a desideratum. But in the latter year, the last of pope Innocent II., a new die appears, which is found in use up to 17th May, 1155, that is until the middle of the first year of the pontificate of our countryman, Adrian IV. In this die—(a) the frame, or chain of dots, round the heads, though perhaps more clear, is still a continuous line, except that (b) the dot opposite the end of each cross-arm of the cross stands quite detached, clear and distinct, from the rest of the chain. This is *the* mark, the unique feature, which distinguishes this die from the rest of the series. (c) In this, and all succeeding dies, the cross is more ornamental; the arms are all of equal length, to the lower is attached a shaft, and a dot surmounts the upper arm. (d) The outline of the beard of St. Paul is already heart-shaped, but the lines within run from dexter to sinister.*

III. Some time between 17th May and 15th July, 1155, pope Adrian's die came into use, lasting, certainly, until December, 1179 (*quære*, if until the close of the pontificate of Alexander III. in 1181). There is no *single* obvious mark (as in the case of I. and II.) distinguishing it from all the rest. But the dots around the heads (*i.e.* of the gloriolæ) are now for the first time distinct; the head of St. Paul shows no trace of ear; the beard, though heart-shaped, bulges out irregularly on the sinister side; and here, too, for the first time, the lines within run parallel with the outline, *i.e.* are heart-shaped too, but somewhat rough and irregular.

IV. The die of Lucius III. was in use at least † from November 1181 to April 1185, the most short-lived of all, and the least easy to describe. But it may be distinguished from III. immediately preceding (a) by the ear of St. Paul; (b) by the regularity of both outline and inner lines of the heart-shaped beard; (c) by the number of dots in the gloriola of St. Paul, viz. 25 (in III. 23), the same number indeed as in the die immediately succeeding, from which, however, it is at once dis-

* If a further 'note' were required to distinguish II., the head of St. Peter supplies one; besides being unusually ugly, it leans on one side somewhat.

† 'In use, at least,' *i.e.*, these are the extreme dates between which Diekamp has actually found examples of it.

tinguished by the foot of the shaft of the cross, as will be explained.

V. The next die cut under pope Urban III. (and in use at least from 30 March, 1186) had the longest life of all. Hitherto the eyes in both figures are shown closed, as though the faces were of dead men; in this die a line is introduced under the brows, thus showing eyelids and pupils, and giving something like appearance of life. It is thus clearly marked off from the earlier types, and not less so from the later, which show two lines for the eyelids, one above the other below the pupils. The end of the shaft of the cross is no longer plain, but is turned into a crescent, in the centre of which is a dot. Finally (and in the case of a die so long in use it is well to be armed even in small points against forgers), some of the dots representing the beard of St. Peter have found their way above the moustache—two on either side.

The manifest attempt to improve on the ugly type hitherto in vogue excites some interest in the question who pope Urban's Cellini may have been, the more so since his workmanship was as durable as the details are comparatively delicate. The die remained in constant use during the next sixty-six most busy years. This discovery, as Diekamp points out, enables us to enter into the meaning of a letter of Innocent IV. of 5th July, 1252, first printed by Mabillon,* in which the pope describes its end in terms that do not admit of translation;—how 'jam attritum innumeris malleationis diutine percussuris, extrema tandem ictus soliti passione,' it could no more, and burst at length under the hammer's stroke. The event for which no one seems to have been prepared caused consternation in the curia, as usual full of suitors impatient of delay equally inconvenient to person and pocket. There was no help for it, and business must needs wait until another die was cut in haste. But the artificer's hand was unskilful, his imitation of the old one but rough and gross; the letters issued under it excited suspicion of fraud on all hands, to allay which, early in July 1252, the pope sent letters to various prelates† explaining the circumstances of the change of bulla, and sending an impression of the new die as a test specimen. But it is clear from a second letter of 23rd August of the same year,‡ addressed to the archbishop of Milan and his suffragans (and apparently on the same day to all archbishops, etc. etc. and all the faithful), that the change of bulla had been the signal for the activity of a host of forgers,

* *Libr. de re Dipl. Suppl.* Paris, 1704, p. 101.

† Mabillon's print is from a letter to the archbishop of Narbonne. Diekamp suggests plausibly enough it was sent also to other prelates—perhaps 'omnibus Christi fidelibus,' like the one mentioned just below.


‡ Potthast, Nos. 14694-5.

and the pope accordingly recommends the utmost circumspection, and a minute examination of every detail, bulla and cord, style and handwriting, etc. before admitting documents of recent date now current. More than this, the pope had a new die cut by a more skilled hand; this is figured by Diekamp as his sixth type.

But here I must close the series, being content to add only, in regard to No. VI., that (1) though designed to follow type V. it is much coarser in execution; (2) that the Public Record Office, in the documents printed in the new *Fœdera*, i. 283-293, seems likely to afford better material for the elucidation of this particular episode of bulla history than any that Diekamp had at his disposal.*

So much for *the reverse*.

As regards *the obverse*, the plate itself in the *Mittheilungen des Instituts* must be consulted for details. For practical purposes two points may be selected which I have found useful for detecting forgeries (and, be it added, to some extent the period of the forgery):—

(a) The sign of contraction over the PP of 'PAPA.' From Paschal II. to the second obverse die of Eugenius III. the sign is a simple thick stroke —. This second die of Eugenius III. (in use at least from May 1145 to 1148) introduces the new form , which I may call broken-backed. The old plain stroke is revived in Eugenius's third die occurring in 1151 and 1152. With his fourth, in use at least from the first days of January 1153, the broken-backed sign reappears, and is not again displaced.

(b) The letters are regularly Roman, from Paschal II. to (says Diekamp) Martin IV. (1281). A Museum bulla (xxxviii. 158) of Innocent V. shows the Gothic h, which (if the piece be genuine, and I saw no reason to suspect it) would bring back the introduction of the Gothic to Feb. — June 1276. In two cases, indeed, it occurs at a much earlier date, viz., in the die of pope Urban III., and his immediate successor Celestine III., at the time precisely when the famous reverse V. described above was cut.

It only remains now to apply these observations to the collection at the Museum, which I do in an Appendix.

Believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

EDMUND BISHOP."

[For Appendix, see pp. 268—270.]

* He gives an account of two further dies, one cut sometime between March 1259 and March 1260, in use until November 1284; the other occurring, at all events, from 1st September, 1285, lasting for the next fifty years, both (he says) reproductions of No. vi.

APPENDIX.

REVIEW OF THE EARLY PAPAL BULLÆ AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM TO THE MIDDLE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

Number.	Attribution.	Remarks.	Suggested Re-attribution.
xxxviii. 1.	John V. (685-6).	Legend in circle; cross in front; eight-point star in centre	Genuine. Belongs to John VIII. or one of his successors of the name in the tenth or early eleventh century.
xxxviii. 2.	The same.	Legend in circle; cross in centre.	Genuine. As before (John VIII. or a successor).
xxxviii. 3.	Sergius I. (687-701).	Legend in circle; cross in front; in the centre a monogram (? Roma).	Genuine; but of Sergius III. or IV. (? <i>if possibly</i> to Sergius II. 844-47?).
xxxviii. 4.	The same.	In very bad condition.	Genuine (and of Sergius V.)
xxxviii. 104.*	Gregory II., III., or IV. (715-844).	— — —	Genuine.
xxxviii. 5.	Zacharias (741-52).	— — —	Genuine.
xxxviii. 6.	"Stephen III.?" (752-7). "Stephen III.?" (752-7). Stephen II., III., or IV. (768-772).	These show three different dies, not improbably there is one of each Pope, but comparison with other examples is to be desired.	Genuine.
xxxviii. 7.			
xliv. 183.			
xliv. 123.	Paul I. (757-67).	— — —	Genuine.
xxxviii. 8.	Nicholas I. (858-67).	— — —	Genuine.
xxxviii. 9.	John VIII. (872-82).	Has the heads of SS. Peter and Paul; successional number; over pp; and Gothic h.	A forgery, probably of late thirteenth century at the earliest.

* Of this I have only seen the facsimile reproduction, but the original exists at the Museum, it is believed.

xxxviii. 10. xxxviii. 11.	Boniface VI. (896). Martin III. (943-6).	{ Shows successional number; heads of Apostles: ~ and Gothic letters.	Forgeries; of late thirteenth century, probably, at earliest.
xxxviii. 12.	Clement II. 1046-7).		A forgery; of the second half of the twelfth century probably.
xxxviii. 13.	Benedict X. (1058-9).	Shows heads; Gothic letters.	A forgery of end of thirteenth century or later.
xxxviii. 14.	Nicholas II. (1059-61).	Gothic letters, &c.	<i>Quære</i> , if a genuine Nicholas III. with a unit of the successional number erased? If not, a forgery of late thirteenth century or later.
xxxviii. 15.	Alexander II. (1061-73).	Shows heads; heart-shaped beard of St. Paul; crescent foot to cross with dot.	A forgery; of late twelfth century or later.
xxxviii. 16.	Gregory VII. (1073-85).	— — — — —	A forgery; a good imitation of die No. v. in use (1186-1252).
xxxviii. 17.	Urban II. (1088-99).	Heart-shaped beard; ~ ; Gothic.	A forgery; late thirteenth, or even possibly late twelfth century.
xxxviii. 18.	Paschal II. (1099-1118).	<p>Diekamp does not (= was not able to) give a figure of the obverse of a bulla of Paschal II. This example, therefore (the genuineness of which I see no reason to doubt), makes good an omission in his series. Moreover, the reverse shows a type different from that figured by him. The position of the A and S in the legend at the top makes this certain; though the heads are, it is true, much blurred, and the details hardly distinguishable; the cross again differs somewhat. It looks much as if the die had been too deeply cut. This was the cause of failure in Innocent IV.'s unsatisfactory one, which 'Corpulentiores solito capitum effigies exprimebat,' as he says, quoted <i>Mittelungen</i>, iii. 625. The probabilities, therefore, seem to be that this was a first essay of the new type, with the Apostles' heads, discarded for the improved die, that shown in Diekamp's plate as No. I.</p>	
xxxviii. 19.	Calixtus II. (1119-24).	— — — — —	Genuine.
xxxviii. 20.	Honorius II. (1124-31).	Beard heart-shaped; ~ as sign of contraction.	A forgery; perhaps late twelfth century.

APPENDIX — *continued.*

Number.	Attribution.	Remarks.	Suggested Re-attribution.
xxxviii. 21.	Innocent II. (1130-43).	— — — —	Genuine; and the obverse offering a type not figured in the plate of the <i>Mittheilungen</i> .
xxxviii. 22.	Antipope Anacletus II. (1120).	The bullae of antipopes are naturally rarities. I see nothing in this one to raise doubts as to its genuineness.	
xxxviii. 23.	Lucius III. (1144-5).	This bulla fills a gap in the series of the <i>Mittheilungen</i> plate; Diekamp had been unable to find a bulla of this pope. The reverse is die No. ii. above.	
xxxviii. 24.	Eugenius III. (1145-53).	Both the face of St. Paul and the cross betray, I think, the forger; in conjunction with the disposition of the legend on the obverse, which does not correspond with any of the four known types of this pope.	Genuine.
xxxviii. 25.	Adrian IV. (1154-9).	— — — —	Genuine also; but the obverse shows a type not in the plate.
iii. A. 2.	The same.	— — — —	

From this point the original bullae at the Record Office ought to be taken into account along with the examples at the Museum.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, read the first part of a paper on the seals of English bishops, as illustrated by the fine series of casts in the Society's collection of seals. The second part of this paper was read on February 10th, but as a matter of convenience the entire paper is here printed in the Proceedings of this evening :

“THE SEALS OF ENGLISH BISHOPS.

It has been suggested by Mr. Franks that we should set up what may be called a series of archaeological ‘milestones,’ in the shape of undoubted dated examples of every class of object from which we may ascertain the approximate date of any article without difficulty. I have availed myself of the large collection of casts of seals in the possession of the Society to analyse the characteristics of the class likely to yield the safest results in the direction indicated by Mr. Franks, viz., the seals of English archbishops and bishops.

I hope in time to extend my investigations to all the chief classes of seals, but in this paper I shall confine myself to those of the English episcopate, from Lanfranc to the present time. I have chosen the episcopal seals in preference to any other class because their dates must always nearly coincide with the known date of election or consecration of each bishop. We therefore get a continuous series of practically dated seals extending over the whole medieval period and down to our own day.

Of the great beauty of many of these seals it is hardly necessary to speak. As Professor Middleton rightly says : ‘They represent the best art of each period,’ and a comparison with contemporary foreign seals shows that the English seals of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries were by far the finer, both in design and execution.

Episcopal seals are divisible into—

- (1.) Seals of dignity, with
 - (2.) their counterseals ; with which must be included
 - (3.) private seals, or *secreta* ;
 - (4.) Seals *ad causas* ;
- to which may be added,
- (5.) Seals made for special purposes, such as the palatinate seals of the bishops of Durham.

I am indebted to our Treasurer, C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., for the following valuable note on the uses of episcopal seals :—

‘While the seal of dignity, as we have called it, or great

seal, was used for charters and other instruments affecting the property or rights of the see, or to authenticate copies (*vidimus* or *inspeximus*) of important documents such as papal bulls, the *secretum* or *sigillum privatum* was for deeds concerning the private estate of the bishop himself; the signet, for sealing his private correspondence, both being occasionally used as counter-seals to the great seal. The seal *ad causas* was appended to copies of acts of court, letters of orders, probates (where no special official seal was in use), marriage licences, testimonials, and similar instruments of a minor and transitory interest.'

(1.) *Seals of Dignity.*

Seals of dignity consist of two parts, (1) a device or subject occupying the field, surrounded by (2) a marginal legend or inscription.

1. The device.—From Osbern (Exeter, 1072*)—the earliest episcopal seal we have—to William de Sancta Barbara (Durham, 1143) the device is simply a figure of the bishop, vested for mass, holding a crosier in his left hand and giving the benediction with the right. The bishop is usually represented standing, but sitting figures are occasionally found at all dates.

In shape the seals of dignity are, with one or two exceptions, invariably pointed ovals. This form was adopted, not from any fanciful ecclesiastical character or mystical significance, but solely because it is the one most convenient to hold a single figure, whether standing or sitting. It has also the advantage of leaving a minimum of blank space on either side the figure. Its unecclesiastical character is well shown by its being also used for seals of ladies, and for precisely the same reason as the bishops' seals.

In seals that bear a single figure only, the utmost is made of it to fill the field and reduce the area of the side spaces. The most successful way of doing this was by strict attention to the proportions of the figure—a point often overlooked in the earlier seals—and by making it as large as possible. This was sometimes done by interrupting the legend at the top and bottom to make room for the mitre and ground on which the figure stands. The convergence of the lines of the seal towards the top necessitates the frequent adoption of a device about which much nonsense has been written, and that is, the turning inwards of the head of the staff in the bishop's hand. This has been supposed

* The year is in every case that of accession; and, of course, is almost always the date when the seal was made.

to be a way of holding it peculiar to abbots, but it is hardly necessary to say that the evidence of seals alone is quite sufficient proof that bishops and abbots alike had only one way of holding the staff. Conventionally it is represented turned inwards or outwards to show the form and design of the crook.

The first step in the development of the design on episcopal seals originated in the desire to fill up the blank spaces on each side of the figure. The sinister side is always fairly covered in the



SEAL OF RICHARD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1174-84.

earlier seals by the bishop's staff and the fanon hanging from his wrist, but the dexter side has only his uplifted right hand. The seal of Anselm (Canterbury, 1093) exhibits the first attempt to overcome the difficulty by placing a large open book in the archbishop's extended left hand, and his crook in his right. The second and more practical effort was made by William

Turbus (Norwich, 1146), who introduced a large conventional flower on the dexter side of his effigy. These, however, are two isolated cases, and it is not until the last quarter of the twelfth century that examples become more frequent. Thus archbishop Richard (Canterbury, 1174) diapered the whole field with lattice-work (see cut on preceding page*); Richard Toelive (Winchester, 1174) has on the dexter a hand holding a long processional cross, and on the sinister a small quincunx; Godfrey de Lucy (Winchester, 1189) stands



SEAL OF BONIFACE OF SAVOY, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1245-70.

between a church and a hand holding the keys of St. Peter; Philip de Poitiers (Durham, 1197) stands amidst osiers or willows; Geoffrey de Henlaw (St. Davids, 1203) has a star on each side; while Richard de Marisco (Durham, 1217), in allusion to his name, is represented standing in a marsh or fen (*mariscus*); his successor, Richard le Poore (Durham, 1229), diapers the whole field with a rich lattice containing stars and

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii. 41.

crescents, and places on the dexter side II⁹, to show that he was the second bishop of Durham bearing the name of Richard; and archbishop Boniface of Savoy (Canterbury, 1266) inserts four tiny Roman gems, two on each side, and places his cathedral church beneath his feet.* (See opposite page.) In most of these examples, however, the added devices are in such slight relief as not to interfere with the due prominence of the bishop's figure. With the seal of archbishop Richard



SEAL OF RICHARD WETHERSHED, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1229-31.

Wethershed (Canterbury, 1229) begins the introduction of a class of accessories in high relief, which, by a simple but highly interesting process of evolution, eventually produced the magnificent seals of the second half of the fourteenth century and those of later eras. These accessories first appear in the form of small sunk panels, with boldly molded edges, one or more on each side of the episcopal effigy, containing heads of saints, etc.† The favourite form was an elongated octofoil, but

* *Archaeologia Cantiana*, vi. 213.

† *Ibid.* viii. 284.

squares, circles, pointed ovals, quatrefoils, and sexfoils also occur. Richard de Wendover (Rochester, 1238) adds the letters R R below the panels, for *Ricardus Roffensis*, and his successor, Laurence de St. Martin (Rochester, 1251), inserts the names of the saints, Andrew and Peter, whose heads are shown in the panels. The fine seal of Roger de Weseham (Coventry and Lichfield, 1245) has his effigy on a diapered field, standing beneath two churches, typical of his dual control, above which are the heads of two priests in octofoil panels, intended, I suppose, for a Coventry monk and a Lichfield canon. Beneath his feet are two praying monks.



SEAL OF RICHARD DE LA WICHE, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, 1245-53.*

The seal of John of Exon (Winchester, 1262) brings us to the second step, viz., the substitution, for heads only, of half-length figures. In this case they are those of SS. Peter and Paul, beneath trefoiled compartments.

Walter Giffard (York, 1266) advances yet further by introducing whole-length figures under crocketed canopies; an arrangement followed by Robert de Insula (Durham, 1274).

* See also *Archaeologia*, xlv. 445.

The latter has also the letters R. D. for *Ricardus Dunelmensis*, on either side of the head. Antony Bek (Durham, 1284) also has full-length figures of SS. Oswald and Cuthbert.

A canopy over the central figure first appears on the seal of Nicholas de Farnham (Durham, 1241), in the form of a slight projection overhead. Another early instance, as well as a good example of a diapered field, occurs on the fine seal of Richard de la Wyche (Chichester, 1245). (See opposite page.) The introduction of side shafts is due to Aymer de Valence (elect of Winchester, 1250; consecrated 1260), but they are not found again until William de Luda (Ely, 1290) and Walter Reynolds (Worcester, 1308). But canopies were only sparingly adopted for a long time, and did not become universal till John de Grandison (Exeter, 1327), and those with supporting shafts till Richard de Bury (Durham, 1333).

With the introduction of canopies came about the final step in the evolutionary process, viz., the combining into one group with the central figure the side panels or niches with saints, which had hitherto been isolated. This important result was due to Richard Kellaw (Durham, 1311), whose seal has his effigy standing between the two great saints of the north, Cuthbert and Oswald.

The development, just described, like many others, was but slowly brought about, and its general adoption did not take place till the middle of the fourteenth century, up to which date the simple canopied effigy held its own, though with increasing richness in the canopies.

About 1345 a change, which had been adopted on *secreta* as early as 1200, and on *ad causas* seals about 1300, was also extended to the seals of dignity.

This was the introduction, in place of the bishop's effigy and accessories, of a group of saints, or a subject—such as the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, or the Coronation of the Virgin—often with a smaller group or subject in chief; the whole having elaborate canopies, with splendid buttresses and pinnacles. On such seals the bishop is represented praying beneath a small niche or archway in base.

The accompanying engraving of the seal of Thomas Arundel (Canterbury, 1396) well illustrates this type. (See next page.)

The earliest example of this arrangement is the seal of Thomas de Hatfield (Durham, 1345), which has St. Cuthbert and St. Thomas of Canterbury, with Our Lady and Child in chief; but instead of the kneeling figure in base a shield of the bishop's arms is introduced. Thomas de l'Isle (Ely, 1345) has figures of St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Etheldreda, and another female saint, with the Annunciation in chief, and his own

kneeling figure between his shield of arms and that of the see in base.

Further examples need not be cited.

This beautiful arrangement is found side by side with the older one, where the bishop is the central figure, until about 1375, when it came into general use, though the other form is occasionally found.

The effect of the seals is now considerably enhanced by the addition of shields of arms. The earliest seal on which a shield



SEAL OF THOMAS ARUNDEL, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1396-1414.

occurs is that of William de Luda (Ely, 1290), who has the three crowns of the see of Ely beneath his feet. David Martyn (St. Davids, 1296) also has a shield under his feet, but charged with his own arms.

Heraldry, however, first appears on the fine seal of Antony Bek (Durham, 1284), who is represented sitting on a rich seat, between the canopied figures of St. Oswald and St. Cuthbert,

and vested in a chasuble embroidered with his arms—gules, a fer-de-moline ermine. Above his head is a lion of England, and on either side of his seat, a castle—in allusion to his office of Constable of the Tower of London—and the fer-de-moline of his arms. It is particularly interesting to find that the chasuble embroidered with his arms was a reality, and not a conventional representation, for amongst his vestments, of which the church of Durham became possessed after his death, were seven ‘cum una cruce de armis ejusdem intextis, quæ dicuntur ferrum molendini.’*

* Surtees Soc. ii. 13. The list of vestments concludes with the following interesting account of what became of Antony Bek’s seals: ‘In die sepulturæ ejus, fracta fuerunt ejus sigilla, et sancto Cuthberto oblata.’ This appears to have been the regular custom at Durham, as we learn from the following notices:—

Ralph Flambard, 1099-1128:

‘Post ejus mortem fracta fuerunt sigilla ejusdem et Sancto Cuthberto oblata.’

Geoffrey Rufus, 1133-1140:

‘Post obitum ejusdem fracta fuerunt ejus sigilla et Sancto Cuthberto oblata.’

Philip de Poitou, 1197-1208:

‘Post obitum ejusdem fracta fuerunt ejus sigilla et Sancto Cuthberto oblata.’

Richard de Marisco, 1217-1226:

‘In die sepulturæ ejus fracta fuerunt sigilla ejusdem et Sancto Cuthberto oblata.’

Richard le Poore, 1229-1237; Walter de Kirkham, 1249-1260; Robert Stickhill, 1261-1274; Robert de Insula, 1274-1283:

‘Post ejus obitum sigilla ejus fuerunt fracta et Sancto Cuthberto oblata.’

Louis de Beaumont, 1318-1333:

‘In die sepulturæ suæ fracta fuerunt sigilla ejus cum catenis argenteis et Sancto Cuthberto oblata ut patet per Instrumentum Hugonis Palmer inde confectum.’

Richard de Bury, 1333-1345:

‘Post mortem Ricardi Byri Episcopi fracta fuerunt iiij sigilla ejusdem et Sancto Cuthberto oblata, ex quibus Ricardus de Wolveston Feretrarius fecit unum calicem argenteum et deauratum qui est ad Altare Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in orientali parte Ecclesiæ: sub ejus calicis pede sculpti sunt hi duo versus subscripti—

Hic cippus insignis fit Præsulis ex tetra signis

Ri[cardi] Dunelmensis quarti natu Byriensis.’

Thomas de Hatfield, 1345-1381:

‘Et audita morte ejus fracta fuerunt ejus sigilla et Sancto Cuthberto oblata: de quibus facta fuit una Ymago Episcopi argentea et deaurata ad caput Feretri appensa, ac una lamina argentea et deaurata ex transverso Ymaginis, in qua sunt hii versus—

John Alvervilla monachus capiendū sigilla

Ex Hatfeld Thomæ sic disponit bene pro me.’

See also *Instrumentum super oblacionem sigillorum domini Lodowici episcopi ad feretrum S. Cuthberti* (Surtees Soc. 9, cxxviii.); and *Nota deliberacionum sigillorum Johannis Sherewod quondam episcopi Dunelmensis* (ib. ccclxxxvii.)

In connection with these entries it may be worth noticing that in the province of Canterbury the ancient custom was to render up the seals of deceased bishops to the archbishop, or to the prior of Canterbury if the metropolitan see was vacant.

Walter Reynolds (Worcester, 1308) advanced a step by introducing two shields, with the arms of England, on either side of his effigy. Two shields of England likewise occur on the seal of Richard de Bury (Durham, 1336), who was made chancellor and treasurer of England in 1334. Sir Henry Ellis* considered that the introduction of the arms of England in his seal might refer to his high office; and it is at least a curious coincidence that Walter Reynolds was also chancellor while bishop of Worcester. Adam de Orleton (Hereford, 1317) adopted a similar arrangement, but, instead of shields, has two leopards' heads *jessant-de-lis*. Louis de Beaumont (Durham, 1318) has the two shields, one with the lions of England, the other with the arms of Jerusalem,† but in addition he wears his own arms—azure, crusilée a lion rampant or,—embroidered on his chasuble. This unusual treatment was evidently suggested by the seal of one of Beaumont's predecessors, Antony Bek (Durham, 1284), described above. Simon de Montacute (Ely, 1337) places the arms of the see on one side and his own on the other. His successor, Thomas de l'Isle (Ely, 1345), does the same, but the shields are placed in base on either side of his kneeling figure. Shields are, however, not generally introduced until about 1370, from which date, to 1400, they occur in the various positions indicated. After 1400, the addition of angels in penthouses at the sides, and the increasing magnificence of the seals generally, necessitated the placing of the shields in base on either side the kneeling bishop, where they remained for the next hundred and fifty years.

The saints or subjects introduced on episcopal seals usually have reference to the dedication of the bishop's cathedral church. Thus the archbishops of Canterbury have the martyrdom of St. Thomas or the Holy Trinity; the bishops of Rochester and Wells St. Andrew; the bishops of Durham SS. Cuthbert and Oswald; the bishops of Lichfield St. Chad and Our Lady; the bishops of Ely St. Etheldreda. The bishop's own patron saint, too, occurs, *e.g.*, the figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury on the seal of Thomas de l'Isle (Ely, 1345). But the most commonly found

(See *Archaeological Journal*, xi. 274.) According to Mr. Maskell (*Mon. Rit.* 2d ed. ii. clxv.) the seals of bishops deceased are still transmitted to Lambeth, where they are broken. Whether such a practice existed in the province of York does not appear. For the breaking of the seal of a defunct abbot of Crokesden in full chapter, immediately after the election of his successor in 1313, see "Annals of Crokesden Abbey," *Coll. Top. et Gen.* ii. 303. And Matthew Paris records the breaking of the seal of Ralph de Arundel, abbot of Westminster, on his deposition from office in 1214.

* *Archaeologia*, xxvii. 401.

† Louis de Beaumont's grandfather, John de Brienne, was crowned King of Jerusalem in 1209.

figures are those of Our Lady and SS. Peter and Paul. Mr. Maskell* cites a most interesting English 'Benedictio novi sigilli episcopalis,' which especially mentions these particular saints. It is as follows :—

Benedic, Domine Jesu Christe, istud sigillum, in testimonium veritatis paratum, et concede per intercessionem beatæ Mariæ virginis et matris tuæ, et sanctorum apostolorum tuorum Petri et Pauli, ut et ipse in cujus officium et usum excercebitur, et qui ejus nomine eodem utentur, sic justitiæ et veritatis regulam teneant, et turpis lucri nemini respuant, ut pro temporali labore perpetuam a te mercedem consequi mereantur. Qui vivis, &c.

Thorpe, also, in his *Registrum Roffense*, p. 129, has printed a document which contains a contemporary description of a medieval episcopal seal, with the same saints, with such fulness that the arrangement of the design can be easily made out, although no impression of the seal has yet been found. The deed bears date 1394, and recites the exhibition of a document of William de Bottlesham, bishop of Rochester, 1389-1400, 'et ipsius patris sigillo in cera rubra sigillatum, in quo sigillo . . . sculptæ fuerunt tres ymages, videlicet, ymago sancti Andreae in medio dicti sigilli, et ex una parte dictæ ymagine ymago sancti Petri, et ex parte altera ymago sancti Pauli in quodam tabernaculo sculpta, et in ipsius tabernaculi parte superiori ymago gloriosæ virginis et matris domini nostri, et sub pede tabernaculi predicti ymago episcopi genuflectentis, et ex una parte dictæ ymagine scutum habens in se figuram crucis sanctæ Andreae apostoli prædicti, et ex altera parte scutum armorum dicti episcopi ut apparuit, et in dicti sigillo circumferencialiter scripta erant hæc verba

SIGILLVM FRATRIS WILLIELMI DEI GRACIA ROFFEN. EPISCOPI '

Owing to the size of the seals of dignity, ranging as they do from 2½ to 3½ inches only in length—the majority being but 3 inches long—the figure of the bishop, even on those seals where it forms the main device, is necessarily small, and we do not therefore find the same attention paid to the details of the dress as on a monumental effigy. The albe is invariably shown without apparels. The tunicle is always omitted, and the fanon sometimes so; and only occasionally do the ends of the stole appear. If any enrichment at all is used it is confined to the amice and dalmatic, but by far the greater number have even these perfectly plain. The dalmatic appears to have been enriched in two ways; (1) by embroidering it all over with a kind of fretty diaper; (2) by embroidered apparels sewn round the

* *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, 2d ed. ii. 328.

bottom and the cuffs. The first method appears on the seal of Robert Bloett (Lincoln, 1094), and as late as that of Antony Bek (Norwich, 1337). The second occurs first on the seal of Richard Toelive (Winchester, 1174), and is found on many later examples. Richard de Marisco (Durham, 1217) combines both methods. After the beginning of the fourteenth century some of the dalmatics appear to have the apparel confined to an oblong panel sewn on the front, but the small size of the figures renders this uncertain.

The dalmatic is well shown on one very interesting seal, that of Aymer de Valence, elected bishop of Winchester 1250, but not consecrated until 1260. The seal is that made on his election, and represents him in albe, amice, fanon, and dalmatic, and holding a book on his breast. The lower part of the figure is unfortunately broken away, but enough remains to show that the sleeves have embroidered cuffs, and that the dalmatic was open up the sides nearly as high as the elbow.

In spite of the greater scope for enrichment afforded by the chasuble the seal engravers generally preferred to represent it plain, and very frequently without orphreys. The earliest figures are vested in a chasuble very short and pointed in front but square behind, and so ample as to reach to the ankles. After 1180 the chasuble assumes the normal shape. There appears to have been no rule or fashion as to whether the chasuble should be pointed or rounded in front, and both forms occur throughout. The idea suggested itself that the bishops of secular foundations used the former, and the bishops of monastic foundations the latter, but this is not the case, and we find a bishop with a pointed chasuble succeeded by another in a rounded one.

With regard to orphreys, from the earliest of the series the 'pillar' or vertical strip is contemporary with the Y-shape. William de Sancta Barbara (Durham, 1143) has, however, a tall tau-cross.

Robert Bloett (Lincoln, 1094) has a kind of scroll ornament radiating from the top of his Y orphrey, which is placed very high up. Ralph Flambard (Durham, 1099) has no orphreys, but a rich breadth of embroidery round the upper part of the vestment.

After 1200 orphreys are only occasionally met with, and after Richard le Poore (Durham, 1229) they altogether disappear.

The singular brooch known as the *rationale* is first found on seals towards the close of the twelfth century. The earliest instance is that of William Longchamp (Ely, 1189); the latest that of Thomas Bek (St. Davids, 1280), so that it continued in use for about a century. An ornament of some kind appears in the same position on the seal of Robert Bloett (Lincoln, 1094),

but it can hardly be the *rationale*. The brooch is also found on a seal ascribed in the Way Collection to Henry de Burghersh (Lincoln, 1320), but it is more probably that of Henry de Lexington (1254), and therefore well within the limits when the *rationale* was worn.

The *pallium* or pall worn by archbishops over the chasuble must be noticed. It was a long strip of lamb's wool put on in such a way as to encircle the shoulders and hang down before



SEAL OF STEPHEN LANGTON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1207-28.

and behind, and was kept in its place by pins fastening it to the chasuble. The usual number of pins seems to have been four, one on each shoulder, one in front, and another behind. The pins almost always have cruciform heads, hence the common error of speaking of the pall as bearing crosses. The pall is seen on all the seals of the archbishops of Canterbury, from

Anselm downwards, but the pins do not appear until Stephen Langton (1207)—(see cut on preceding page), who has them arranged as above-mentioned. They are similarly placed on the palls of Robert Kilwardby (1273) and John de Peckham (1279). On later seals they are not visible, in many cases probably because the handling of the seal has effaced them. The seals of the archbishops of York show some differences. Thus, Roger de Pont l'Evêque (1154) and Walter de Gray (1215) have no pall at all; Godfrey de Ludham (1258) has the pall fastened with a number of pins; Walter Giffard (1265) shows five pins; while William Wickwain (1279) and his successor, John de Romaine (1286), show three as in the Canterbury seals. No later seal of an archbishop of York shows the pins.

Two more details remain to be noticed, the mitre and the staff.

The earliest seals have the bishop wearing his mitre, as it were, sideways, so that both horns appear in front. That it was actually so worn seemed to be proved by the *infulæ*, or labels, which issue from behind in the usual way.

The custom of wearing the mitre turned round so as to be seen in elevation was introduced, like many other novelties, by a bishop of Durham, Hugh de Puisac or Pudsey (1153), but it was not until the close of the twelfth century that the new fashion became general, and the horned mitre appears side by side with the other for thirty-five years. The latest seal showing the old fashion is that of Hugh Nonant (Coventry and Lichfield, 1188).

Seals do not afford much information as to the staff. Until about 1230 this is a perfectly plain crook with a single coil forming the head, sometimes ending in a dragon or leaf. The seal of Hugh de Northwold (Ely, 1229) has the coil divided, one half continuing the curve inside the head, the other curving down towards the knop from which the crook rises. Both forms are found indiscriminately on later seals, but the treatment is as simple as possible, and it is not until the seal of Adam de Orleton (Hereford, 1317) that we meet with a richly-wrought crook. One very interesting fact, however, which the seals prove is the use of the crook by archbishops. This is a point that has been so often disputed that I give a list of those seals in our collection which attest the fact:*

Anselm (Canterbury, 1093).

Ralph de Turbine (Canterbury, 1114).

William de Corbellio (Canterbury, 1123).

* The seal of Lucas, archbishop of Dublin, 1238, represents him holding a crosier, and not a cross.

Theobald (Canterbury, 1139).
Roger de Pont l'Evêque (York, 1154).
Thomas à Becket (Canterbury, 1162).
Richard (Canterbury, 1174).
Geoffrey Plantagenet (York, 1191).
Hubert Fitzwalter (Canterbury, 1193).
Stephen Langton (Canterbury, 1207).
Walter de Gray (York, 1215).
Richard Wethershed (Canterbury, 1229).
Edmund de Abingdon (Canterbury, 1234).
Boniface of Savoy (Canterbury, 1245).
Simon Islip (Canterbury, 1349).
Henry Chicheley (Canterbury, 1414)
[on his counterseal only].

Islip's counterseal also shows the archbishop holding a crozier. His official seal has this additional peculiarity, that the shield of arms of the archiepiscopal see has a crozier in pale on either side of the cross and pall. I am quite unable to explain this. It is to be noted, too, that although Chicheley carries a crozier on his counterseal, his official seal represents him holding a cross.

After 1250, with the exceptions above noted, the archbishops always hold crosses.

The earliest example is the seal of Godfrey de Ludham (York, 1258). The cross is usually quite plain, but Simon de Meopham (Canterbury, 1328) holds a cross fleury, and his successor, John de Stratford (1333), has a crucifix.

There is no reason to doubt that the English archbishops followed the universal custom of carrying a crozier, while the cross was borne before them by a crossbearer. The fact of their being represented holding a cross is no proof that they actually carried it, but is simply a conventional way of distinguishing them from bishops, which the seals prove only dates from the middle of the thirteenth century.

There is one more point with regard to archbishops which should be particularly noticed, and that is there is not the slightest authority, so far as the seals go—nor, in fact, any other medieval evidence—in support of the commonly received notion that archbishops are entitled to wear a coronet round the mitre. Throughout the whole series of seals and monuments, from the Norman Conquest to the Reformation and beyond, the archiepiscopal mitre in no way differs from that of an ordinary bishop.

I am afraid, too, that the generally received notion that the bishop of Durham was entitled to and actually wore a coronet round his mitre must be given up. The series of seals of the

bishops of Durham is very complete, and they are most of them of great beauty and excellence ; but there is not one example throughout the series where the bishop's mitre is encircled with a coronet. On the palatinate seals of Thomas de Hatfield (1345), of John Fordham (1381), Walter Skirlaw (1388), Thomas Langley (1406), and Robert Nevill (1438), the equestrian figure of the bishop, it is true, has a coronet encircling the base of the mitre, but this is merely the ornamental coronet round the top of the helm, so commonly found on seals with equestrian figures, from which the crest rises, and has nothing to do with the mitre itself, which is here portion of the bishop's crest. I would point to Neville's seals in confirmation of this. The obverse of his palatinate seal has his sitting figure with no coronet round the mitre; the reverse shows him on horseback with a coronet round his helm, on which is his mitre, surmounted by the bull's head. His *secretum*, one of the most beautifully executed seals we have, shows his arms surmounted by a splendid mitre, from which issues the bull's head, but there is no coronet. The other seals tell the same tale, so I need not describe them.

The facts deducible from seals which illustrate changes in the fashion of the vestments, &c., are somewhat disappointing. As has been already pointed out, this is due to the small size of the figure of the bishop. The introduction of canopies and other accessories of course necessitated the figure being reduced still smaller, and the adoption of the later type of seals, where the bishop appears only in a niche in base, left so little room for the figure that the seal engraver often had to be content with a half effigy only to show it at all.

I had not intended to deal with seals later than the Reformation ; but, as they call for some little remark, I have put together a few notes on them. Unfortunately only a very small number have been preserved, so that it is difficult to trace with precision the successive changes in their design, which finally landed us in our present abomination of desolation.

The type of seal having for device a canopied group of saints, with the kneeling figure of the bishop, or a shield, in base, continued in use from 1375 to the Reformation, the latest example being the seal of Nicholas Heath (Worcester, 1543). After 1500 the Gothic treatment of seals gives way to that of the Renaissance. From the Reformation to the end of the sixteenth century the bishops' seals are represented in our collection by ten examples only ; of seventeenth-century seals we have only nine ; of the eighteenth century three ; and of the present century five.

Few as these are they illustrate in a singularly complete

manner the changes in the sentiments and religious feeling of the times ; and some of the subjects are amusing as well as instructive. The following is a short descriptive list of the first twelve :—

1. Robert Ferrar (St. Davids, 1548). This bishop shows the uncertainty of his opinions by placing only the shield of arms of his see on his seal.

2. John Scory (Rochester, 1551). The bishop preaching from a pulpit to a large congregation. In base a shield of arms : per pale, on the dexter the arms of the see ; on the sinister the words NON ASPERNOR GRAMEN.

3. Reginald Pole (Canterbury, 1556). The restoration of the old state of things is shown by the re-appearance of a seal with a figure of the Holy Trinity, between two saints, all under canopies ; with shields of arms, the central one surmounted by a cardinal's hat, in base.

4. John White (Winchester, 1556). A quaint representation of Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh ; the engraver has, however, curiously blundered the 'guiding of his hands wittingly,' for after taking pains to cross Jacob's arms so that the right hand blessed the boy kneeling on his left, he has lettered the dexter boy EPHRAIM ! Shield in base within the garter.

5. Matthew Parker (Canterbury, 1559). A fine and late representation of Our Lord sitting in majesty. Shield in base.

6. Nicholas Bullingham (Lincoln, 1560). Apparently the Giving of the Law on Sinai. Shield in base.

7. John Jewell (Sarum, 1560). Christ as the Good Shepherd carrying a lamb on his shoulders. Shield in base.

8. Robert Horne (Winchester, 1561). The whale casting up Jonah ! Shield in base.

9. Richard Davies (St. Davids, 1561). The bishop preaching. Shield in base.

10. Thomas Cowper (Lincoln, 1571). A copy of his predecessor Bullingham's seal with the Giving of the Law.

11. Thomas Dove (Peterborough, 1601). A man feeding doves or pigeons, and another about to kill a snake with a long pole. In chief the sun appearing beneath a cloud. In base a shield of arms.

12. Richard Montagu (Chichester, 1628). An armed figure holding a shield, charged with a lion. Query, Goliath of Gath, or Richard Cœur de Lion !

After 1630, the only device is the shield of arms, generally surmounted by a mitre. The seal of John Cosin (Durham, 1660) is an exception. It bears a half-length figure of the

bishop under an arch, surmounted by a mitre and in base four shields.

The later seals are not worth describing.

2. The legend,—

The wording of the marginal legend on seals of dignity does not vary much.

The earliest of our series, that of Osbern (Exeter, 1073) has simply,—

+ SIGILLVM OSBERNI EXONIENSIS EPISCOPI

The next, that of Gundulf (Rochester, 1077), is yet shorter,—

+ SIGILLVM GVNDVLFI EPISCOPI

Anselm (Canterbury, 1093) has,—

+ SIGILLVM ANSELMⁱ GRACIA DEI ARCHIEPISCOPI

and his successor, Ralph de Turbine (1114),—

+ RANVLFS ARCHIEPISCOPVS CANTVARIENSIS

All later seals, until the beginning of the fourteenth century, have one or the other of two set formulæ; *e.g.*—

+ HVGO DEI GRACIA DVNELMENSIS EPISCOPVS

or,

+ SIGILLVM WILLELMI DEI GRACIA ELIENSIS EPISCOPI

After 1305 the latter form only is used.

Both archbishops and bishops—with two or three exceptions—use the words DEI GRACIA, until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when they were finally omitted. The last bishops to use them were Thomas Cranmer (Canterbury, 1533) and Nicholas Heath (Worcester, 1543).

Stephen Gardiner (Winchester, 1533) entitles himself bishop PERMISSIONE DIVINA.

There are two medieval variations which should be noticed.

The first is the style of the archbishops. This is precisely similar to that of bishops—with, of course, ARCHIEPISCOPVS for EPISCOPVS,—until Walter Giffard (York, 1266) adds the words ANGLIÆ PRIMAS. The legend on his first seal is unique:

WALTERVS DEI GRACIA EBORACENSIS ECCLESIE
MINISTER.

On the next vacancy Giffard's example was followed by his

brother of Canterbury, Robert de Kilwardby (1273), the legend on whose seal ends with the words, *TOCIVS ANGLIÆ PRIMAS*.

The same title occurs on the seals of Peckham (1279), Meopham (1327), Stratford (1333), and Langham (1366), all of Canterbury; but Islip (1349), Courtenay (1381), and later archbishops omit it. Our collection has very few York seals, but in addition to Giffard archbishops Wickwain (1279), Romaine (1285), Neville (1374), and Kemp (1426) all style themselves *anglic primas*.

The other medieval variation is the introduction of the bishop's surname. This innovation is first found on the seal of William de Wykeham (Winchester, 1367)—

Si : willelmi : de : wykeham : di : gracia : wynton : epi.

It next appears on that of Thomas Fitzalan of Arundel (Canterbury, 1396)—

S : thome : arudell : dei : gra : cantuariensis : archiep̄i.

It is found on nearly all later seals.

The following variations also deserve notice:—

1305. Henry de Merewell (Winchester).

FRAT' : hēnricvs : dī . GRĀ . WINTONIENSIS EPVS

1374. Alexander de Neville (York).

*S' : alexandri : di : gra : archiep̄i : eborac : anglie : primat' : & :
aplice : fedis : legat' :*

1375. Henry de Wakefield (Worcester).

Sigillum : magnū : henrici | dei : grā : Wargornensis : epi :

1414. Henry Chicheley (Canterbury).

Sigillū : henrici : dei : et : aplice | fedis : grā : archiep̄i : cantuar'.

1458. John Hunden (Llandaff).

Sigillum : ioh̄is : episcopi : | landaui' . ordin' . p'dicatorū :

After the Reformation the usual formula is *e.g.*—

† SIGILLVM . NICHOLAI . BVLLINGHAM . EPISCOPI .
LINCOLN . . . 1560.

and so on to the end of the seventeenth century. The earliest seal we have with the legend in English is—

* : THE . SEAL . OF . THOMAS . HAYTER .
BISHOP , OF . NORWICH . 1749 :

- (2.) *Counterseals of dignity ; and*
 (3.) *Private seals or secreta.*

The custom of using the *secreta* as counterseals, and the counterseals as *secreta*, was so common throughout the medieval period, that, in the absence of any help from the legend, it is difficult to lay down any rule by which to separate the two classes. I have therefore taken them as forming one series.

The Society's collection includes about one hundred examples, which divide themselves conveniently into five classes:

I. 1129-1188 (with one of 1266). Antique gems, with or without a medieval setting.

II. 1186-1207 (with one of 1250). Pointed ovals, with figures or subjects.

III. 1206-1414. Pointed ovals, with saints or subjects, and the bishop praying in base.

IV. 1344-1476. Round seals, mostly, if not all, *secreta* proper, with saints or heraldry or both.

V. Signets—mostly of late date.

Of Class I. we have only seven examples. The earliest, that of Henry de Blois (Winchester, 1129), is a small gem with two heads respectant. The second, that of a bishop of Norwich—either Everard (1121), or more probably William Turbus (1146)—has a gem with Apollo in the midst of a number of beasts, with the strangely inappropriate legend—

[+ A]VΘ : M[AR]IA : GRAQ[IA : PLΘNA]

The third and fourth seals of this class are the same, used by two successive archbishops of Canterbury, Theobald (1139) and Thomas à Becket (1162). The subject is a fine head, with the legend—

+ SIGNVM SECRETVM

We have also the cast of another small counterseal used by the same archbishops, with a full-faced head, but the legend is illegible.

The last two seals of this class are—the one, an oval gem with a medieval setting used as a counterseal by Gilbert de Glanville (Rochester, 1185); the other, a rounded oblong gem engraved with the word 'Allah' in Cufic characters, with the legend on the setting—

+ SECRETVM EPISCOPI

This is the *secretum* and counterseal of Hugh Nonant (Coventry and Lichfield, 1188).

With this class should be placed the much later counterseal of Walter Giffard (York, 1266). It has a fine oval gem engraved with two heads, in a medieval pointed oval setting inscribed—

WALTÆRVM DOTANT QVOS DVO SIGNA NOTANT

Of Class II. we have thirteen examples. Three of these have for device the bishop's effigy only; four have the patron saint of his cathedral church; and one—that of Giles de Braose (Hereford, 1200)—has the figure of a priest holding a book, and was probably a seal used by its owner previous to his consecration. The counterseal of Henry Marshall (Exeter, 1194) has an erect figure of a man holding a book in his left hand, and a sceptre in his right, with the legend—

+ SIGILLV̄ HENRICI MARESCALLI

That of William de Longchamp (Ely, 1189), Chancellor under Richard I., has for device a large star surmounting a crescent; above and below the latter is inscribed

W DÆ LONGO
CAMPO

and the marginal legend is—

+ DOMINI RÆGIS ANGLIÆ CANCELL'

The counterseal of Richard (Canterbury, 1174) has a half-



COUNTERSEAL OF RICHARD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1174-84.

effigy of the archbishop rising out of the waves, with the *manus Dei* above, and the marginal legend:

+ RICARDVS DEI GRA TOCIVS ANGLIÆ PRIMAS

The counterseal of Godfrey de Lucy (Winchester, 1189) is one of the most interesting of the whole series. The device is the head and shoulders of a pike or *luc* issuing from the water, and holding a crozier in its jaws. In the upper part of the field is an undecipherable object, and just below it, one on each side, two stars. The legend unfortunately is partly illegible:

+ PRÆSVLIS .. ANÆRIS SIGNO CONSIGNOR VTROQ'

The counterseal of Stephen Langton (Canterbury, 1207) has



COUNTERSEAL OF STEPHEN LANGTON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
1207-28.

that favourite subject of the archbishops of his province, the martyrdom of St. Thomas, with the rhyming hexameter—

+ MORS EXPRESSA FORIS TIBI VITA SIT INTVS AMORIS.

All the seals of this class are pointed ovals. To them should be added the counterseal of Aymer de Valence (Elect of Winchester, 1250), a small pointed oval, with effigy in a dalmatic, and holding a book. The legend is—

+ 9TRAS' A. ELÆCTI WINTONIENSIS.

The seals of Class III. are all pointed ovals, and, as indicated in the account of the seals of dignity, they are far in advance of the latter in elaboration of design. The device usually represents the patron saint or saints of the bishop's cathedral church

—often with the Blessed Virgin and Child introduced—with the half-effigy of the bishop praying beneath an arch in base. Thus the bishops of Durham have St. Cuthbert; of Winchester, SS. Peter and Paul; of Rochester, St. Andrew, and so on. The archbishops of Canterbury, with the exception of Chicheley, all have the familiar representation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas. Six of the seals of this class have this favourite device, which is first found, I believe, on the counterseal of Hubert Fitzwalter (1193), which is not in our collection. The counterseal of Richard Wethershed (1229) is one of those with the martyrdom; but the usual niche in base, instead of the



COUNTERSEAL OF RICHARD WETHERSHED, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,
1229-31.

kneeling archbishop, has two attendants holding the bridles of the horses of the four knights. Chicheley's counterseal (1414) has the Holy Trinity between Our Lady and St. Thomas, all under good canopies; and in base the archbishop with a crozier and not a cross, in a niche between two shields.

Canopies make their appearance in 1224, but do not become general until sixty years later.

Shields first appear on the counter-seal of John de Sendale (Winchester, 1316), but were not generally used.

Several of these seals deserve special mention, not only on account of their devices, but for the interesting legends they bear, which differ greatly from the commonplace ones found on the seals of dignity.

The counterseal of Walter de Cantilupe (Worcester, 1237)

has a very early representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, with the bishop kneeling in base, and the legend—

QVEM TENET HIC TRONVS MICHI SIT CV MATRE PATRONVS

Boniface of Savoy (Canterbury, 1245) has the martyrdom, with the saint's soul ascending in a sheet to a half-effigy of Our Lord above. In base is the usual praying figure, and the marginal legend reads—

+ TRINÆ : DÆVS : PRO : MÆ : MOVÆAT : TÆ : PASSIO : THOMÆ :

The counterseal of Roger de Weseham (Coventry and Lichfield, 1245) bears a three-quarter effigy of St. Chad, standing between the two cathedral churches of Coventry and Lichfield, with the praying bishop in base, and has an upper tier with a canopied half-effigy of Our Lady and Child. The legend is—

ÆDDA ROGA PVÆRV RÆGAT VT CV MATRE ROGÆRV.

The counterseal (here engraved*) of Richard de la Wyche



COUNTERSEAL OF RICHARD DE LA WYCHE, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER,
1245-53.

(Chichester, 1245) has a figure of Our Lord sitting between two upright swords on a canopied throne, with a praying half-effigy of the bishop under an arch in base, and the legend,—

TÆ : RICARDÆ : RÆGO | TRINVS : ET : VNVS : ÆGO

John of Exon (Winchester, 1262) has the heads of SS. Peter

* See also *Archaeologia*, xlv. 445.

and Paul, with the keys and sword in pale between, and in base the half-effigy of the bishop, holding a scroll with the first three letters of his name, IOH'. The legend is—

+ SVM VÆSTÆR NATVS PROVÆCTVS PONTIFICIAT⁹

The counterseal of Robert de Insula (Durham, 1274) exhibits a half-effigy of St. Cuthbert under a canopy, with the crowned head of St. Oswald in his left hand; on either side of the canopy a crescent and star; and in base a praying half-effigy of the bishop. The marginal legend is—


SIGNVM : CVTHBERTI : SIGNAT : SÆCRÆTA : ROBERTI

Thomas Bek (St. Davids, 1280) has the martyrdom of St. Andrew, with the bishop kneeling at the side instead of in base.

Special attention ought to be drawn to the fine counterseal of Antony Bek (Durham, 1284), on account of its great beauty. The subject is the Coronation of the Virgin, under a good double canopy, with the praying bishop below, and the legend,—

ÆCCÆ : EXALTATA : ÆS : SR : C̃HOBOS : ANGL'OR :

An equally fine, but later example, is the counter-seal of Simon de Montacute (Ely, 1337). It has the figures of St. Etheldreda and St. Peter under a fine double canopy, with a super-canopy containing the Blessed Virgin and Child. On the side shafts hang four shields of arms, two of Ely, two of Montacute, and the panelled buttresses each bear a large crowned Æ. In base is the kneeling effigy of bishop Simon under a richly crocketed arch, and between four crowned Æ's. The legend is,—

ÆTHELDREDA . PIA . S' .  Æ . RÆGÆ . PÆTRÆ . MARIA

I have specially mentioned this seal, because it is almost certain, from its style, that the designer of it was connected with the works in progress during Montacute's episcopate on the magnificent Lady Chapel at Ely. This interesting circumstance is more apparent on the bishop's seal of dignity.

The inscriptions I have quoted are only typical examples of the majority of those found on this class of counter-seals. Three have, however, the common formula, beginning SIGILLVM . . . etc.; and two—those of Richard (Bangor, 1237) and Richard de Kellaw (Durham, 1311)—are respectively lettered—

S' P'VAT[VM RICAR]DI EPISCOPI BĀGOREN

and

SĒCRĒTV RICARDI DEI GRĀ EPĪ DVNĒLSM

and are undoubted instances of *secreta* used also as counter-seals.

Of Class IV. or *secreta* proper, we have twenty-one examples. They are all round in form, and range in size from 1 inch to 2½ inches in diameter.

Of these, nine have figures of saints and twelve are heraldic.

Two of this class are evidently instances of that curious form of seal which had the matrix in two parts, sliding one within the other, and so contrived that the central portion could be used separately as a signet. The one is that of William Bate-man (Norwich, 1344), and has the central die engraved with the Trinity. When the seal is complete this forms part of a group with St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Katherine on either side, Our Lady and Child above, and the kneeling bishop below, the whole being richly traceried. The legend is:

SĒCRĒT' WILL'I

The other is the *secretum* assigned to Simon de Sudbury (Canterbury, 1375). The central die has the Trinity between angels in penthouses; the outer, eighteen mitred heads radiating from the centre, and each canopied. The legend, in this seal, was inscribed on the inner circle enclosing the central die, but is provokingly undecipherable.

The seals with saints call for no special remark, except that five of them have shields of arms in base. That of William de Edyngton (Winchester, 1346) has two canopies, the one with St. Katherine, the other with his own kneeling figure. The *secretum* of William de Alnwick (Lincoln, 1436) has his praying figure in base between two shields of arms.

The earliest of the heraldic *secreta* is that of Thomas de Hatfield (Durham, 1345). It has a large shield of the bishop's arms, supported by lions sejant, and surmounted by a half effigy of the Blessed Virgin and Child under a canopy formed by the boughs of two trees. Henry Despencer (Norwich, 1370) has his shield hanging from a helm surmounted by a mitre, from which rises an enormous crest, and places two other shields one on either side of the helm. William Courtenay (Canterbury, 1381) has his shield, helm, and crest only, on a diapered field, with tracery at the sides. John Fordham, as bishop of Durham (1382), has a richly-diapered shield of arms,

supported by two tiny angels, and superscribed *Da gloriam Deo*. On his translation to Ely, in 1388, he adopted a similar seal, but surrounded his shield with a number of crowns allusive of the arms of his new see.

An excellent example of an heraldic secretum, although not in the Society's collection, has already been engraved in *Proceedings*,* and is here reproduced. It is that of Robert Bray-



SECRETUM OF ROBERT BRAYBROKE, BISHOP OF LONDON, 1382-1404.

broke (London, 1382), and exhibits a shield of the bishop's arms, within elegant tracery, and the legend—

Secretum : roberti : braybrok : epi : londiniensis.

The *sigillum armorum*, as it describes itself, of Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester (1405) and cardinal, has a fine shield of the Beaufort arms, differenced by a crescent, and surmounted by a great cardinal's hat, the tassels of which fill up the side spaces. The very beautiful though unfortunately mutilated seal of Robert Neville (Durham, 1438) has his shield of arms hanging from a most splendid mitre, with its *infulæ* extended on either side, from which rises the Neville bull's head, with a ribbon behind it inscribed : *en : grace | affir*. The mitre has no coronet round it. On either side of the shield is a monogram in black letter, which I cannot decipher. The last seal of this class—that of William Dudley (Durham, 1478), I would particularly draw attention to, because it is the only one of a bishop of Durham which apparently has a coronet round the mitre which surmounts the shield of arms. Taking into consideration the late date of this example, I am inclined to think that the coronet may be satisfactorily accounted for by regarding it as the commonly found support for a crest like those surmounting the Beaufort shields on the magnificent

* 2d S. vol. iv. 394.

heraldry of the gatehouses of St. John's and Christ's colleges, at Cambridge. Those who would have us believe that the two archbishops, and their suffragan of Durham, wore, or were entitled to wear, coronets round their mitres, seem to overlook the fact that the mitre was usually made to shut flat (after the fashion of a crush-hat) for portability, which the presence of a rigid metal circlet would effectually prevent being done.

The legends on seals of this class, with one exception—so far as they are decipherable—are of the usual form, beginning either *secretum* . . ., or *sigillum* . . ., or *sigillum priuatum*.

Of our last class of this series, the episcopal signets, we have only four pre-Reformation examples, and about a dozen later ones.

The earliest is clearly an impression from the ring of William de Wykeham (Winchester, 1367), the sapphire of which was apparently an intaglio with a griffin preying upon a cat or other small beast. The next, that of Philip Morgan (Ely, 1426), is also from a ring. It has a good half-effigy of St. Etheldreda with an inscription not quite legible. The third signet, that of William de Waynflete (Winchester, 1447), has a prettily engraved representation of Our Lord holding a banner and St. Mary Magdalene with her pot of ointment. The fourth is that of Richard Fitzjames (Chichester, 1503), and has a small three-masted ship and the letter R.

The post-Reformation signets have shields of arms only and call for no remark.

(4.) *Seals ad causas.*

Of seals *ad causas* we have only twenty examples in our collection, ranging from 1296 to 1577. In shape they are all pointed ovals. The earliest, that of David Martyn (St. Davids, 1296), has the figure of St. Andrew on the cross, with a star on each side and a shield of arms in base. The remainder, with three exceptions, consist of a subject, or one or more saints, all under canopies and with the bishop's praying figure or a shield of arms in base. The three exceptions are (1) the seal of John Trevor (St. Asaph, 1395), which has a richly canopied figure of the bishop, with the arms of the see in base; (2) that of William Warham (Canterbury, 1503), which has the archbishop's effigy (without the pall) under a rich canopy, and a seated figure of Our Lady and Child above, and in base a shield of arms—Canterbury impaling Warham; and (3) that of Richard Barnes (Durham, 1577), which has in the upper half

on an elaborate throne the figure apparently of the bishop, bearded, and wearing a long gown and square cap, holding in his right hand a bunch of leaves, and in his left an open book inscribed VERBUM DOMINI. The lower half has a large shield of his arms.

The subjects and figures on the other sixteen are so varied as to defy any regular classification. I therefore append a detailed description of each; I have also included the four already mentioned, so as to complete the list. It will be seen that the inscriptions, with the exception of the pretty couplet on the seal of Thomas Arundel (Ely, 1374), do not present much variation.

1296. David Martyn, St. Davids.

Crucifixion of St. Andrew between two large stars.
Shield in base. (Used as counter-seal.)

Legend:

..... MÆNÆVENS EPISCOPI AD CAVSAS

1299. John Salmon, Norwich.

Our Lord sitting on a throne, beneath a canopy. Kneeling half-effigy of bishop in base. (Much mutilated.)

1333. Richard de Bury, Durham.

Our Lady and Child and St. Cuthbert under good rich canopies with panelled backs. In chief, a lion of England. In base, kneeling bishop under arch.

Legend:

SIGILLVM RICARDI DVNÆLMÆNSIS EPI AD CAVSAS.

1370. Henry Despencer, Norwich.

Holy Trinity under rich canopy (much mutilated). In base, kneeling bishop under an arch, between two shields. Inscription lost, all but an illegible fragment.

1370. Thomas de Brantingham, Exeter.

St. Peter and St. Paul beneath rich canopies. In base, a shield of the bishop's arms—a fess embattled counter-embattled between three Katherine wheels.

Legend:

[S: th]ome : xponie : epi : ad : caufas.

1374. Thomas Fitzalan of Arundel, Ely.

St. Etheldreda between SS. Paul and Peter, under rich canopies. In base, three-quarter effigy of bishop praying, between two shields.

Legend:

Dum caufas audis absit collusio fraudis.

1375. Simon de Sudbury, Canterbury.

Martyrdom of St. Thomas, with two figures in side niches—all under canopies. In super-canopy, the Holy Trinity, between two angels in penthouses. In base, three-quarter effigy of archbishop praying, between two shields.

Legend:

§' simonis de sudbīria archiepi cantuarien ad causas.

1395. John Trevor, St. Asaph.

Effigy of bishop under rich canopy. In base, a shield bearing a key and crozier in saltire.

Legend:

§ : ad : causas ioh̄is dei gracia epi affabentis.

1395. Richard Mitford, Sarum.

Our Lady and Child, with Holy Trinity above, and three-quarter effigy of bishop praying below, with rich canopies. On each side a shield; dexter, France ancient and England quarterly; sinister, a fesse and a chief dancetté.

Legend:

§' : ad : causas : Ricardi : dei : gra : saru : episcopi :

1398. Henry Beaufort, Lincoln.

The Assumption of Our Lady, supported by four angels (two on each side) in penthouses. In base, a shield of Beaufort.

Legend:

§igillum : henrici : epi | lincoln : ad : offi

circa 1400. Louis de Bifort, Bangor.

A somewhat rude seal, probably foreign, with Our Lady and Child standing between two saints, all under canopies. In base, half-effigy of bishop kneeling.

Legend:

+ S + LYDOVVICI + EPI + BANGOREN + AD + CAUSAS +

1406. Thomas Langley, Durham.

Sitting figure of Our Lady and Child, beneath a good canopy, with a double-storied penthouse with angels at the sides. Below, three-quarter effigy of bishop praying in a niche, between two shields.

Legend:

§'. thome : dei : gracia : epi : dunolmenfis : ad : causas.

1414. Henry Chicheley, Canterbury.

Our Lord sitting between a bishop and another saint (mutilated) under good canopies, with Our Lady and Child sitting between angels in penthouses, at top. In base, three-quarter praying effigy of archbishop between two shields.

Legend :

Œ' : ad : caufas : h[enrici : pmissiōe] dīvīna cantuarien : archiep̄ :

1420. Thomas Polton, or } Hereford.

1422. Thomas Spofford, }

St. Anne with the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas of Hereford, all under one fine triple canopy. In base, a shield—three leopards' heads jessant de lis.

Legend :

Œ' thome dei ⁊ aplice sedis gra ep̄i herfordn ad caufas.

1438. Robert Neville, Durham.

Our Lady and Child sitting, with Holy Trinity above, between St. Oswald and St. Cuthbert. In base, in a niche, an angel holding a shield—a saltire charged with a double ring—between two shields; dexter, a chevron between three lions rampant; sinister, a cross between four lions rampant.

Legend :

Œigillū : ad . caufas . roberti | nebile . ep̄i dunelmensis.

1443. John Stafford, Canterbury.

Holy Trinity, with Our Lady and Child sitting between angels in penthouses above, between St. Thomas and St. Augustine. In base, praying effigy in niche set in masonry between two shields: dexter, Canterbury; sinister, on a chevron a mitre, within a bordure engrailed.

Legend :

Œ' ad : caufas : ioh̄is pmissiōe : dīvīna : cantuarien : archiep̄.

1444. John Lowe, Rochester.

Fine standing figure of Our Lady and Child between St. Andrew and another saint, with upper subject, and probably bishop and shields in base. A fine seal, but much injured.

Legend :

. d : caufas.

1503. William Warham, Canterbury.

Erect figure on a diapered field, of an archbishop (with-

out the pallium). Above, Blessed Virgin Mary and Child sitting on throne; below, shield of Canterbury, impaling Warham.

Legend all broken away.

1560. Gilbert Berkeley, Bath and Wells.

St. Andrew sitting on a rich seat with gabled back, between foliage. In base, a shield with a chevron between ten crosses charged with a rose.

Legend:

+ SIGILLVM · GILLBERTI · BARCKLEY · BATHON
ET WELLEN · EPI · AD · CAVSAS.

1577. Richard Barnes, Durham.

Sitting figure with bunch of hyssop in right hand, an open

book inscribed

VER	OM
BV	IN
MD	I

in left, on chair of state. Below,

a large shield.

(5.) *Episcopal Seals made for special purposes.*

The last sub-division of episcopal seals, those made for special purposes, does not contain many examples.

The most important are the fine series of large round seals used by the bishops of Durham as princes-palatine. Of these we have eight examples. They are all double seals and of the same general character, the obverse having a figure of the bishop sitting on a throne; the reverse, his armed figure on horseback. The idea of these palatine seals seems to have been suggested by the great seals of the kings of England, and naturally, since these are the great seals of the prince-bishops of Durham. The earliest of the series, that of Thomas de Hatfield (1345), has on the obverse the bishop in his robes, holding a crozier and book, and sitting on a throne of state with a triple canopy. The legend, which is uniquely placed on two vertical strips at the sides, and so that it may be read without turning the seal round, is—

Sigillu : thome : dei : gracia : dunolm : epi :

The reverse has the bishop in complete armour with his sword and shield, and on his head a large coronetted helm, surmounted by a mitre, from which issues a panache or plume of feathers. The horse is covered with a gorgeous trapper, embroidered with the same arms as those on the bishop's shield, —(azure), a chevron between three lions rampant (or).

The marginal legend is simply an extension of that on the obverse of the seal.

The next three bishops—John Fordham (1381), Walter Skirlaw (1388), and Thomas Langley (1406)—appear to have successively used an obverse cast from the same mould, and varying only in the first word of the legend and the arms on the shields. This is a more elaborate one than Hatfield's; the bishop holds up his right hand in benediction instead of carrying a book, and the canopy is richly pinnaced, and has niches at the sides with figures of St. Michael and St. George, and outer penthouses, from which hang shields of the bishop's arms. In base are two small lions sejant. The legend is the same on the obverse and reverse, and reads on Fordham's seal—

iohannes : dei : gracia : epus dunolmenfis.

The reverse has the fourth word in full—*episcopus*.

The equestrian figures on these three seals all face to the sinister, not as in Hatfield's to the dexter. The horse is covered with an armorial trapper, and the bishop carries his sword drawn in his right hand. Fordham surmounts his coronetted helm with a mitre, on which is perched a bird; but Skirlaw and Langley place on the coronet their crests only without the mitre; in one case a demi-angel, in the other a panache. The horses' heads are also surmounted by a plume. Fordham's seal differs from the others in having a rich cusped border round the inner margin. The field is semée of small roundels. Skirlaw and Langley used a reverse adapted with slight variations from one model. The heraldry, of course, is different, and the first word of the legend; the one also has the field semée of roses, while Langley strews it with mullets of five points like that in his arms.

The palatine seal of Robert Neville (1438) is equally fine, but with some modifications in the treatment of details. The canopied throne has a super-canopy with the Holy Trinity, and the side-shields are represented by one in base. The reverse has the field covered with a beautiful floral diaper, and the bishop's coronetted helm is surmounted by his mitre, from which issues the bull's head.

The only other pre-Reformation seal of this series in our collection, that of Cuthbert Tunstall (1530), has the same general features. The bishop is sitting between erect figures of the Blessed Virgin and Child and St. Cuthbert, with shields at the sides and in base. The reverse has his armed equestrian figure with a mitre for crest and the arms of the see on the shield and trapper.

Of the later seals we have two examples. That of Thomas Morton (1632) has on the obverse a large shield of the arms of the see impaling Morton, surmounted by an uncoroneted mitre. The reverse has an armed equestrian figure.

The obverse of the seal of John Cosin (1660) has his bust under an arch, with a classical arcade behind, and in base four shields of arms. In chief is an uncoroneted mitre. The reverse has the armed equestrian figure.

The only other special seals are that of Robert de Waldeby, archbishop of York (1390), for the lordship of Hexham, and the great seal of Antony Bek as patriarch of Jerusalem.

Waldeby's seal is a double round one, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and purely heraldic. The obverse has a shield with the old arms of the see of York, a pall surmounting a cross-staff, impaling Waldeby's arms—a lion rampant guttée and crowned within a bordure componée. The reverse has a splendidly diapered shield of the arms of the see—two keys in saltire, and in chief a crown. Both sides have the spaces filled with rich tracery, and bear the same legend, with variations in the contractions, which, when extended, reads—

Sigillum : roberti : eboracensis : archiepiscopi :

anglic : primatis : et : Domini : de : hexthelham :

The truly splendid patriarchal seal of Antony Bek forms a fitting ending to our series of episcopal seals.

It is a circular one of the unusual diameter of $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It contains three large niches, of which the middle one is divided into three tiers and is surmounted by a patriarchal cross as a finial to the canopy. The upper tier contains the rood, with St. Mary and St. John; the second tier has the visit of the three Marias to the Sepulchre, which has an angel sitting at one end pointing to the linen cloths, and the sleeping soldiers, or knights, as our fore-elders preferred to call them, below. The lowest tier has a trefoiled arch, under which kneels bishop Antony, who wears a pall, between two upright patriarchal crosses. The two great side niches contain fine figures of Our Lady (crowned) and Child, and St. Cuthbert holding the head of St. Oswald. Below on either side is a roundel containing the fer-de-moline of the bishop's arms.

The marginal legend is:—

S' : ANTONII : DEI : GRA : SAC : IHEROSOLOMIT' : ECCLESIAE :
Patriarchæ : ET : EPI : DVNÆLM[AN']

It is interesting to find *unam Crucem Patriarchalem argenteam*

et deauratam among the goods belonging to Antony Bek handed over after his decease to the cathedral church of Durham.*

The great value of episcopal seals for dating purposes is especially shown in the lettering. Of this there are no less than five (perhaps six) types. They have the advantage, too, of being so sharply defined that sometimes the change can be ascribed to a particular year. Whether this is the case with other classes of seals I have not yet been able to ascertain, as their dates are not so easily fixed as in the case of episcopal seals.

The types of lettering are as follows :—

1. From Osbern (Exeter, 1072) to Thomas à Becket (Canterbury, 1174):

Roman capitals, which almost insensibly change into

2. From Richard (Canterbury, 1174) to Walter de Gray (York, 1215):

A kind of rude Lombardic.

3. From Josceline (Bath, 1206) to Thomas de l'Isle (Ely, 1345):†

Good Lombardic.

4. From Thomas de Hatfield (Durham, 1345) to *circa* 1425:

Bold black-letter.

5. From *circa* 1425 to 1500:

Fine close black-letter.

6. After 1500:

Roman capitals.

The following summary of the leading features of pre-Reformation episcopal seals may be found useful :—

CLASS I. Effigy predominant—

- (a) Effigy only, 1072 to 1327.
- (b) Effigy, with accessories in low relief. From *circa* 1175.
- (c) Effigy, between panels containing heads, in somewhat high relief. From *circa* 1229.
- (d) Effigy, between panels containing half effigies of saints. From *circa* 1262.
- (e) Effigy, between full-length canopied figures of saints. From *circa* 1266.

* *Wills and Inventories* (Surtees Society, 2), 12.

† Also on the counterseal of Simon de Langham (Ely, 1362).

CLASS II. Effigy subdominant and kneeling in base—

First introduced in 1345. In general use from 1375 to 1548.

Canopies begin 1241, but were not generally adopted till 1327. Shafts to canopies occur in 1250, 1290, and 1308, but are not generally found till 1333.

Bishop and saints were combined in one group from 1311 to 1375.

The foregoing remarks, it should be remembered, have been founded almost entirely upon an examination of the examples of episcopal seals in the Way collection, which, though probably fairly representative, is far from complete. From Osbern (Exeter, 1072) to Stephen Gardiner (Winchester, 1531), inclusive, there ought to be at least six hundred and seventy-two seals, but we only possess casts of one-fourth of that number.

Some additional light would doubtless be thrown on the subject if the inquiry were extended over a larger field.”*

Mr. HOPE also presented casts of the seals of dignity of the following bishops:—

Hugh Nonant, Coventry, 1188.

Henry Marshall, Exeter, 1194.

Herbert le Poore, Sarum, 1194.

John de Coutances, Worcester, 1196.

Richard FitzNeal, London, 1198.

Joscelin, Bath, 1206.

Fulk Basset, London, 1244.

Thomas de Brinton, Rochester, 1373.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and to Mr. Hope for his addition to the Society's collection of casts of seals.

Thursday, February 10th, 1887.

Hon. H. A. DILLON, Secretary, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—Famous Kentish Houses; their history and architecture. By S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1880.

* The Society is indebted to the Kent Archæological Society for the loan of the illustrations of the seals and counterseals of archbishops Richard, Langton, Wethershed, and Boniface.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, in the name of its Vice-President, the Author:—Bornholms Oldtidsminder og Oldsager. Af Amtmand E. Vedel. 4to. Copenhagen, 1886.

From the Royal College of Physicians:—List of the Fellows, Members, Extra-Licentiates, and Licentiates. 8vo. London, 1887.

* From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—A View of the present state of Derbyshire; with an account of its most remarkable Antiquities; illustrated by an accurate map and plates. In two volumes. By James Pilkington. 8vo. Derby, 1789.

A. G. HILL, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three richly-wrought Apostle spoons, seemingly German and of sixteenth century date, despite the year '1690' engraved on the bowls. The stems bear the figures of St. Matthias, St. Thomas, and St. James-the-Less. The hall-marks are two—(1) A script capital D; (2) The figure 13 in a square.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a photograph of a carved beam or panel upon the front of a house at Halesworth, Suffolk, on which he read the following notes:—

"During a short residence in Suffolk I obtained detailed photographs of a curiously carved panel upon the front of a house, situate in the High Street of the town of Halesworth, in that county. The panel extends across the entire front of the building, over the doorway and lower windows. The decoration consists, in the centre, of a plain shield, with heraldic lions on either side as supporters. On the left is a griffin with outspread wings, represented between the legs of the reclining figure of a man or woman, its right claw clasping the left arm of the latter. The right arm of the person is uplifted, as if in the act of striking the griffin in the breast with a block of wood. On the right hand side of the lions are three quaint creatures—one representing a dog sitting upon its haunches, with the fore paws resting upon a basket; a second is an animal with a duck's head, or, perhaps, a hare, standing erect on one leg. While it balances a block upon its right fore-arm or leg, the left hand or paw holds up the left leg at right angles. The third figure is that of a cat, in the familiar attitude of biting its hind quarters, with the hind legs erect on each side of its head. My chief object in bringing this matter before the Society is to get the date fixed of the carving, and to ascertain if the figures have any symbolical meaning. My friend Mr. Henry Taylor, author of *Old Halls of Lancashire and Cheshire*, inclines to the opinion (so far as he can judge from photographs) that the carving is *circa* 1500. He informs me that similar grotesque carvings may be seen at the base of

an oriel window in Stour Street, Sudbury; also at the Swan Inn and Post Office at Clare, both places being in Suffolk."

HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., through George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of an iron casting, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"In the spring of last year I discovered in a blacksmith's shop, at Lower Green, near Rusthall Common, Kent, a curious specimen of old cast-iron work, of which I have since obtained possession. I have made the accompanying full-sized drawing of one end of it, which is ornamented with female nude figures in bas-relief; the rest of the casting is quite plain.

The semi-octagonal shape and the chamfer on the edge of it might indicate a date prior to the Renaissance, but the character of the figures shows clearly that the casting was made long after the expiration of the Gothic period.

The casting is 2 feet long, 19 inches wide, and 13 inches high; it is hollow, the metal being about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, and the smith from whom I bought it said that it had been used from 'time immemorial,' filled with water for cooling irons, in the Lower Green smithy.

What its original uses were it is difficult to surmise, unless it was intended for the lid of a box containing valuables, but I see no traces of hinges or lock. I have also failed in getting any clue as to the subjects represented.

It is necessarily of considerable weight, taking two men to lift it."

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., also read the following notes on a Roman leaden coffin recently found at Plumstead, and exhibited drawings of it and a cast of the ornament:—

"I have the honour to report the discovery, on January 21st, of a Roman leaden coffin at Plumstead, in Kent, in a field belonging to Mr. W. G. Dawson, which is bounded on the south by a road called the King's Highway, which runs from Woolwich over Bexley Heath, and on the east by Wickham Lane. The site of the interment is thirty yards from the north side of the former road, and due north of East Wickham church. The coffin contained the skeleton of a female, and measures 6 feet in length and 15 inches in width, the lead varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ th to $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch. The lid, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches longer than the body of the coffin, is decorated with a bead and double ring moulding, which runs round the lid near the edge; a similar moulding occurs on a coffin found at Milton next Sittingbourne, figured in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ix., and upon a leaden

ossuarium preserved in the Rouen Museum, and engraved in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. The Plumstead coffin was buried north and south, head to the north, at a depth of two feet eight inches from the surface. Three feet from the coffin a second interment was met with, the skull and two vases only being found. The latter are of the following dimensions: (1) vase of red clay, handle broken, height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, base $\frac{5}{8}$ th of an inch in diameter, neck imperfect; (2) vase of black Upchurch ware, height 7 inches, width $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, base $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, mouth 1 inch.

All the circumstances connected with the removal of the Plumstead coffin are so ludicrous that they are worth recording. On the discovery being made known, the police authorities were communicated with, and a constable was sent down to take possession of the coffin; the coroner was also summoned, likewise Dr. R. D. Macgregor, the divisional surgeon to the police. In order that the coffin should be removed with befitting ceremonial, an undertaker's services were engaged, and the ancient coffer was conveyed to the mortuary in Plumstead cemetery, where it remained on view for several days. Mr. Dawson, being anxious that the coffin should be preserved, presented it to Mr. Flaxman Spurrell, F.G.S., who subsequently arranged with Mr. Dawson that it should be sent to Maidstone. While these negotiations were pending, the vicar (Rev. John McAllister) ordered the remains to be re-interred in the cemetery, at eight o'clock at night, on Tuesday, 1st February. The collision between the authorities is fully set forth in the following article from the *Kentish Independent*:—

'On Monday, Mr. Dawson, having given the coffin to the Maidstone Museum and the bones to Dr. Boulter, sent an undertaker to remove them from the mortuary. He was then amazed at learning that the vicar had given orders that they were not to be taken away, and that he considered it his duty to bury them in the churchyard. The same day the vicar communicated this to Mr. Dawson as his intention, and Mr. Dawson at once asserted his ownership of the relics found upon his freehold, and protested against their confiscation. However, as we have reported, the vicar carried out his threat on the following day.

We are informed that both Mr. Dawson and Dr. Spurrell saw the vicar and protested against the burial, Mr. Dawson also sending his protest in writing, and claiming the relics. The vicar stated that he was acting under the advice of a clerk at the Home Office, and that any one dissatisfied could write to the bishop of the diocese.

We are authorised to state that the coroner gave no orders for the interment. He decided only on Wednesday morning

that the case was not one for his interference, and he sent on that day to his local representative an instruction to return the remains to the custody from which they were taken. He then learnt that they had been buried. This proceeding he regards as an unauthorised interference with his duties, and he has called for an explanation.’ ”

After some discussion on the high-handed action taken by the vicar of Plumstead in the matter, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Micklethwaite, and seconded by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, and unanimously carried :—

“ That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that the Roman coffin found at Plumstead should be preserved in some place in which it will be open to the inspection of antiquaries, and they hope that some means may be found for its recovery.”

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, read the second part of his paper on the seals of English bishops. This is printed, along with the first part, in the Proceedings of February 3rd (*see* p. 271).

Mr. HOPE also presented casts of the private seals of the following bishops:—

Gilbert de Glanville, Rochester, 1185.

Hugh Nonant, Coventry, 1188.

Richard FitzNeal, London, 1189.

Henry Marshall, Exeter, 1194.

Herbert le Poore, Sarum, 1194.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and to Mr. Hope for his gift of casts.

Thursday, February 17th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—Impression of the private seal of Timothy Hall, bishop of Oxford, 1688—1699.

From C. H. L. Woodd, Esq.:—Genealogical, Heraldic, and other Records, with tables of Founder's kin, of the Family of Woodd. Privately printed. Folio. London, 1886.

From Harvard College:—Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer. 1885—86. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1887.

From the writer, C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.:—Letter to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. [Subject: the Coinage.] 4to. Strood, Kent, 1887.

From the Author:—Local Government in Canada: an historical study. By J. G. Bourinot. [*From the Trans. of the Roy. Soc. of Canada*, vol. iv.] 4to. Montreal, 1886.

From Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A.:—

1. Syrian Stone-Lore; or, the monumental History of Palestine. By C. R. Conder, R.E. 8vo. London, 1886.

2. Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society. Of the Buildings of Justinian. By Procopius (*circa* 560 A.D.) Translated by Aubrey Stewart; and annotated by Col. Sir C. W. Wilson and Prof. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A.

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A., exhibited a singular figure of carved bone and a small alabaster vessel, both found in Bedfordshire, accompanied by the following remarks:

"In exhibiting these two interesting objects, I regret that I am unable to give a more detailed account of their discovery.

I have known them for very many years, having seen them at the house of the late George Pearse, Esq., at Harlington, Beds. They were presented to me in August, 1885, by Miss Pearse, daughter of the late Mr. Pearse, who was then leaving Harlington. In her letter to me at the same time, she writes: 'The figure and vase were both found, with other curious remains, at a considerable depth, when digging sand in Bury Orchard, the field next the churchyard at Harlington. The little figure has been examined by several antiquaries, and was supposed to be a Norse chessman.'

This figure is rudely carved out of bone. It is 4 inches high; the base is rhomboidal, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches. The hair of the head is confined within a circle or diadem, ornamented with a zig-zag or vandyke pattern. The ears are remarkable, and there is a curious indenture at the back of the neck.

The alabaster vase is classic in shape, but roughly made; it is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high and 1 inch in diameter. The sand-pit has been extensively worked and much sand removed, but this is the only find I can hear of at this spot.

Some fine specimens of Anglo-Saxon urns were found, many years ago, in a field called Wickhern, belonging to the late Mr. Pearse; they were given to the late Mr. James Wyatt. I do not know what has become of them, or if any memoranda relating to their discovery exist. Wickhern adjoins Sheepwalk Hill, in Toddington parish, from which several Anglo-Saxon objects have been exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries."

W. RANSOME, Esq., exhibited the following miscellaneous antiquities:—

1. The stem and foot of a pewter coffin chalice of thirteenth century date, found a few weeks ago with an interment on the site of a preceptory of the Knights Templars at Temple Dinsley, near Hitchin.

2. A small ivory panel, measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, carved with a representation of the Rood with SS. Mary and John. Above Our Lord's head is the *manus Dei* and on either side two adoring figures, perhaps SS. Peter and Paul.

This panel appears to have formed the cover of a small book, or it may have been used as a pax. It was found in the vicinity of London Wall about four years ago, and is evidently of early eleventh or possibly tenth century date.

3. A papal *bulła* of lead of John XXII., 1410-1417. On the obverse is—

IOHA
NNES
PP: XXII

within a dotted circle; and on the reverse—

.S.PA.S.PE

with the heads of SS. Paul and Peter. Found in London about three years ago.

4. A small circular reliquary of thin brass or latten, resembling the top for a glass bottle, with a lid to it. The latter is engraved with a half effigy of a saint, perhaps St. Paul, and was secured to the case by two small pins passing through eyes at each side. The case has a cable moulding round it, and is furnished with two small rings for suspension, one on each side. The bottom is lost, but seems to have been a crystal or stone through which the contents of the case might be seen. This object was also found in London some five years ago.

G. H. WALLIS, Esq., exhibited a large number of objects in glass, terra-cotta and bronze, many of considerable beauty, a portion of those found on the site of the Artemisium, near Lake Nemi, by Sir John Savile Lumley, G.C.B., who has presented them to the Nottingham Art Museum. A paper relating the circumstances of their discovery was read before the Society by Mr. R. P. Pullan, F.S.A., at the ordinary meeting on June 25, 1885, and is printed in the *Archaeologia*.*

* Vol. I. p. 58.

A. E. HUDD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on a Roman interment recently discovered near Farmborough, Somerset :

“ In October last, some men were ploughing a field at a place called Hobb’s Wall, near Farmborough, Somerset, when the progress of the plough was interrupted by a block of stone ; this on examination proved to be the lid of a large stone coffin, which contained a second coffin of lead. A resident in the neighbourhood, on hearing of the discovery, invited a friend and myself to visit the locality, which we did in the following week, when the farmer told us that after his men had opened the coffins and found nothing of value contained in them, they had re-buried the remains ; he, however, consented to have them uncovered for our inspection, which, with the help of three men, was soon accomplished. The removal of about six inches of soil exposed a large stone coffin-lid, now broken into several fragments, but which, when discovered in the previous week, had consisted of a single block of freestone (oolite) 8 feet in length by about 3 feet in breadth at the widest part. On removing these fragments of stone the interior of the stone coffin beneath was found to be entirely filled by a lead coffin, which the men informed us had contained a nearly perfect human skeleton, partially imbedded in a stiff, yellowish deposit, consisting probably of lias clay, which had penetrated the interstices of the covers from the surrounding soil. In their search for valuables the men had, though they found nothing, completely smashed the skull and most of the larger bones, and had then replaced the remains in the leaden coffin, which they filled up with earth from the ploughed field and re-buried.

The coffins were placed exactly north and south, the heads to the north. Though no trace of inscription or marking of any kind could be found either on the lead or stone, and nothing whatever was found inside to throw any light on the nature of the interment, there can be little doubt that the remains belong either to late Roman or early post-Roman times.

The stone coffin consists of an oblong block of oolite, roughly hollowed out to form a cist, the bottom of which probably rested on the lias rock, the top of its cover being about a foot under the original surface of the soil. There is no cavity or step for the head, as in medieval stone coffins, but the cist is wider at the shoulders and smaller at the foot than at the head. The lid or covering-stone had a flange all round from four to five inches wide, which fitted over the cist, as in the case of a Roman lid found at Caerleon, figured in *Isca Silurum*. The shape of the lid is unusual, being ridged or coped, roughly rounded off at the head and bevelled at the foot, leaving a triangular sloping

end. About three feet from the smaller end were two iron clamps or handles, very little rusted, and which may possibly have been added at a later date.

Like Roman lead coffins found elsewhere, this seems to have been cast in thick sheets by pouring molten lead on a level floor. The sheet of lead thus formed measured about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and weighed about 2 cwt. The coffin was then formed by cutting four pieces, each about a foot square, from the corners, turning up the edges and fusing the ends to the sides, probably with a hot iron, leaving the top sheet or lid to be fastened to the upper edges of the sides and ends after the body had been placed within. When we first saw it we were under the impression that the leaden cover 'fitted on like the lid of a pill-box,' as it had been described to us, but on closer examination we now feel certain that the lead has been cut completely through all round, about an inch below the joint, by some former explorer, who may also have inserted the iron clamps for the purpose of removing and replacing the heavy stone cover without injury.

As the residence of the late Rev. John Skinner, of Camerton—whose antiquarian explorations in the neighbourhood are well known—was only a few miles from the spot, it is quite possible that these remains may have been examined by that antiquary. I have, however, been unable to find any record of the discovery of Roman remains at Hobb's Wall, though many have been found in the neighbourhood. The place is about four miles west of the great Roman road from Ilchester to Bath and Lincoln (the Foss), and less than four miles from Camerton, where numerous Roman remains, including upward of one thousand eight hundred Roman coins (most of which are in the Bristol Museum) were discovered by Mr. Skinner.

I may add, in conclusion, that as there was some doubt as to the probable date of the interment, I wrote to Dr. Collingwood Bruce, Mr. C. Roach Smith, and the Rev. Prebendary Scarth on the subject, and that all of these gentlemen have expressed the opinion that the remains are either of late-Roman or very early post-Roman date.

Stone coffins of undoubted Roman date, similar to this in shape, size, and character, have been found at Bath, Caerleon, and elsewhere, but large leaden coffins contained in Roman stone sarcophagi are very unusual, though a few have been recorded in the *Archaeologia*, the *Archaeological Journal*, and other antiquarian publications."

Rev. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A., communicated a paper on (1) a Kalendar or Directory of Lincoln Use, and (2) a "Kalendarium e Consuetudinario monasterii de Burgo sancti

Petri," to which Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE added some explanatory notes.

Mr. Wordsworth's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 24th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :--

From the Corporation of the City of London:—Bronze Medal commemorative of the Reception of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales on the occasion of his taking upon himself the Freedom of the City, June 29th, 1885.

From Messrs. Giacomini and Capobianchi:—Catalogo della Collezione Pandola. 8vo. Rome, 1887.

From J. Brooking Rowe, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Devonshire Domesday. Part iii. (Extra vol. of Trans. of the Devon Association.) 4to. Plymouth, 1886.

From C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.:—Merchant Taylors' Hall anterior to 1666. 8vo. London, 1886.

The PRESIDENT called the attention of the Society to the loss they had sustained by the death of Mr. William Michael Wylie, who for nearly thirty-six years had been a valued member of their body, and who had so frequently brought subjects of great interest under the notice of the Society.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 3rd, 1887, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

The following Resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Council on Tuesday, February 22nd, 1887, were read from the chair:—

(1.) That the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries, considering the manner in which the Roman remains at Bath have been treated, think it right to recommend the Society to revoke the appointment of Major C. E. Davis as one of their Local Secretaries, in pursuance of the Statutes, Ch. XVII. § 2.

(2.) That a copy of the Resolution be sent to Major Davis, and that the subject be brought up at the ordinary meeting of the Society on Thursday, March 3rd.

Professor J. H. MIDDLETON, F.S.A., exhibited an oak figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child, forming a reliquary (see accompanying illustration), which he thus described :—

“The figure is 16 inches long by about 5 inches wide. The Virgin is represented reclining at full length in a box-like bed, covered with drapery, probably meant to suggest a manger. She gives suck to the Infant Christ. Over her head she wears a hood, from which her hair escapes in long wavy tresses. The treatment of the carving is graceful, and at the same time very broad and sculpturesque in effect. It appears to be English work of about the end of the fourteenth century.

At the back the figure is hollowed out; in the centre there is a sinking $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches by 1 inch deep, evidently meant to receive a relic. A metal plate once closed this cavity, fixed with closely set rows of iron nails, the stumps of which still remain. Some sort of wooden plinth or feet appear once to have been attached to the figure, and a large nail-hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, to fasten it, exists at each end of the under-side. This curious figure was found in a church in Yorkshire, walled up in an aumbry near the high altar, about forty years ago, when it came into the possession of the exhibitor's father.

Part of the back seems to be worn away and polished, either by kisses, or by touching with the hand.”

Professor MIDDLETON also exhibited half of a circular walrus-ivory draughtsman of the twelfth century, recently found in a garden in Leicestershire, accompanied by the following descriptive notes :

“The walrus-ivory draughtsman which I exhibit was recently found in a garden in Leicestershire. It appears to be a work of the twelfth century. It has a simple incised border with a chevron pattern enclosing a subject carved in high relief. Two men dressed in long-sleeved tunic and belt seem to be throwing a third figure head foremost down a well, or some other opening. They grasp him both by the arms and legs. The victim has caught hold of the long neck-cloth of a fourth smaller figure on the left.

The opening into which the man is falling is of a curious form, with branches, as if it were a hollow tree; its sides are covered with a sort of basketwork pattern.

On the edge is an inscription in fine, well-cut letters * :

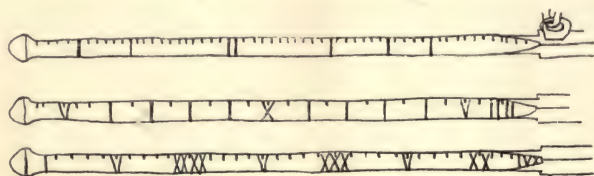
‡ HI[C POSITVS EST IN CA]RCERE PER
PERCEPTVM (*sic*) REGIS.

In the British Museum is another draughtsman of the same

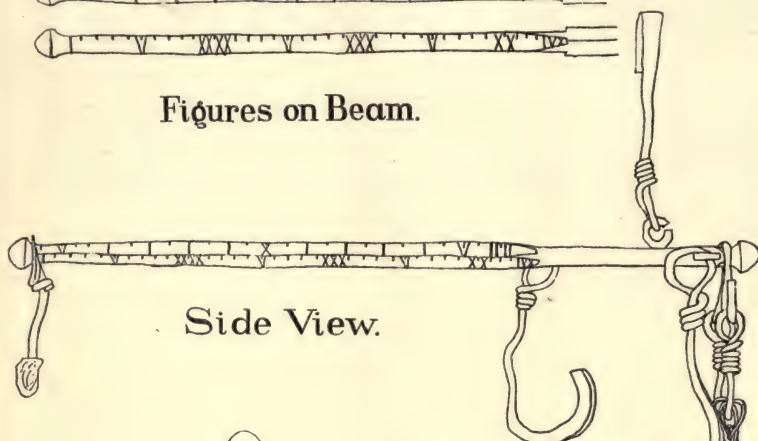
* The words in brackets are only conjectural.



FIGURE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN AND CHILD
FORMING A RELIQUARY.
(Front and Back View).
 $\frac{1}{3}$ full size.



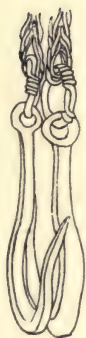
Figures on Beam.



Side View.



Part of
Front View.



Front View
of Hooks.



set (apparently). On it is a scene from the life of St. David—the consecration of his cathedral church.”

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE suggested, in the absence of any other interpretation being put forward, that the carving represented Jeremiah being put into the pit, though he thought it equally likely that the scene was taken from one of the romances.

Rev. J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A., Local Secretary for the county of Durham, exhibited a drawing of a Roman steelyard of bronze, discovered at Catterick, Yorkshire. (See accompanying illustration.)

The circumstances of the discovery are given in the *North Star* of February 14th, 1887, as follows:—

“An exceedingly perfect, skilfully constructed, and beautifully-finished balance, of the Roman period, has been recently found at Bainesse, near Catterick. There have lately been some new buildings and other improvements carried out at Bainesse by Messrs. Clark and Moscrop, architects, of Darlington, and it is through them this beautiful relic has been brought to our notice. While the improvements were going on, Mr. Cooper, who lives at Bainesse, determined to place a sunk fence around the garden, and it was by the men excavating for this purpose that the balance was found. We should call it a steelyard, but that it is made entirely of bronze and not of steel. By far the greater part of it seems entirely untouched by the hand of time, being as perfect and as little corroded as when it left the hands of the maker.

The details of the balance are exactly similar to those of several which have been found at Pompeii. It is a particularly complete example, however, having three suspending hooks, and gradations on three sides of the bar, and being able to weigh any object from one to fifty times the weight of the counterpoise. This latter part of the apparatus is all that is missing. The Romans used to make the counterpoise of lead, and this has totally disappeared, leaving a little mass of oxidation at the point where it was connected with its suspending hook.

At the same time that the balance was found a silver denarius (the ‘penny’ of the Gospels) was found. It bears ‘the image and superscription’ of Vespasian as Cæsar, who reigned from A.D. 69 to A.D. 79. Two other Roman coins were also found. They are of bronze and of a later date. The foundations of walls were also discovered, and fragments of Roman pottery. No doubt Mr. Cooper’s house at Bainesse stands on, or very near, the site of a handsome Roman villa of those far-off days.

The villa was probably pillaged and destroyed by rebellious or marauding Britons, the vessels of earthenware smashed, and the balance thrown aside as useless, while gold and silver articles, and other objects of which the enemy could appreciate the value, were carried off."

ALFRED HIGGINS, Esq. exhibited an interesting though imperfect example of an ivory box, or pyx, originally covered with painting and gilding, and probably of thirteenth-century date, purchased by him in Sicily. The exhibition was accompanied by the following remarks :—

"1. Description of pyx. — Having been allowed the privilege of examining the ivory coffer, presumably of Sicilian work of the thirteenth century, which was exhibited by the dean of York at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, I am induced to offer for exhibition an ivory pyx or cylindrical box, acquired by myself personally in Sicily, on a visit to that island in October, 1882. The York coffer must, in view of its general characteristics, be classed with a group of more or less similar caskets or boxes of early date and unknown origin, variously ascribed by different authorities to Byzantine, Persian, Siculo-Arabian, or Hispano-Moresque sources; and I shall perhaps not be wrong in supposing that the main reason for assigning to that particular coffer, with some confidence, a Sicilian origin, is the apparent identity of its peculiar incised markings with the ornamentation found on the early chessmen from Catania, in the British Museum. I therefore venture to assume that my box may be considered worthy of careful examination—firstly, on account of its being, so far as I know, the only work of its kind obtained direct from Sicily; secondly, because it differs rather widely from other specimens of the class to which it belongs; and thirdly, because it may throw light upon an object of art, of beauty, and interest exhibited here some years ago, and of which the Society possesses good drawings. I allude to a casket which is the property of the corporation of Bodmin, and said to have come from the priory of St. Mary and St. Petroc.

It is, of course, easy to attribute a false importance to the recent place of derivation of a portable object of considerable antiquity, and I am fully sensible of the fact that the value to be attached to such derivation must depend upon the question whether the character of the work corresponds with the known characteristics of the art of the locality at the time to which the origin of the object may reasonably be ascribed. Upon this point

I propose to offer some remarks further on, although I must freely confess that my treatment of the subject will necessarily be superficial, as its adequate discussion would require an intimate acquaintance with the early medieval arts of design amongst the Mahomedan, as well as the Christian nations, such as is rarely to be found, and to which I can make no pretence. I may here remark upon the excellent prospects we now have of arriving at accurate conclusions with regard to the history of those minor arts of the Mussulmans that exercised so important an influence upon the arts of Europe. The labours of oriental scholars in deciphering the inscriptions upon the textiles, metal-work, and pottery, already in numerous cases allow of Saracenic works being dated beyond question, and will, I doubt not, ultimately clear up the difficulties connected with the subject of Sicilian art in the Middle Ages.

The box now exhibited was purchased by me from the sacristan or custodian of the church of the Eremiti at Palermo, the church from whose belfry the signal is said to have sounded for the Sicilian Vespers, in 1282. However appropriate this mosque-like building may have been as a finding-place for the oriental-looking pyx, the connection between church and pyx is probably only of recent date, although there is little doubt that the preservation of the box is due to its having been used for ecclesiastical purposes either in Palermo or elsewhere. Upon questioning the sacristan, who had a few valueless pieces of pottery, etc., to sell to passing travellers, he informed me that he obtained the box from Girgenti, a town which in 1882 had not long been brought into direct railway communication with Palermo, and which, up till then, must have been little visited by foreigners, except the adventurous scholar or student of ancient art who risked the danger of brigandage for the sake of seeing the splendid monuments of Akragas. Girgenti appeared to me to be a very likely place for the discovery of small objects of art of medieval time, and I see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information given me.

In order that my subsequent observations may be intelligible, I must trouble the meeting with a detailed description of the box. The form, as already indicated, is cylindrical, and has been given by means of a lathe, as is evident from the thinness to which the ivory has been worked. The diameter of the cylinder is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Of the latter dimension $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches belong to the lower part or body, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to the upper part or cover. The discs or plates, which closed the top and bottom, are unfortunately wanting. I infer, from the fact that there are no signs whatever of any mode of fastening on the upper edge, except a slight rebate on the

inner side, that the top must have been a simple disc of ivory, retained in its place by the two metal clamps, of which evident traces are seen in the discoloration of the ivory at the back. The bottom was probably of wood, as in the Bodmin casket, and it was certainly held in place by wooden pegs, fitting into holes drilled from the outside downwards and inwards. Two or three of these pegs were *in situ* when the box came into my possession, and a fragment of one still remains in its hole.

In front is a lock-plate of bronze or brass, oblong in shape, with projecting pieces from the centre and corners of the upper edge. The plate has been richly gilded, and is fastened to the ivory with copper rivets. A single metal clamp from the top of the box passed down between or over two loops of copper projecting from the lock-plate. The form of the two hinged clamps, which passed from behind over the top, is perfectly shown by outlines marked on the ivory.

The design, as it appears upon the box in its present state, would at first sight be supposed to have been sketched in freely with a brush, charged with some liquid having the property of marking ivory with a delicate brown stain. I am indebted to Mr. Franks for pointing out to me the real nature of this staining, and I have verified his explanation by examining a number of medieval ivories. It is more especially in works of the fourteenth century, many of which still retain a considerable amount of their original gilding, that brown markings, similar in character to those here in question, are found in the gilded parts. On the borders of a robe, for example, one edge will be gilded, whilst the corresponding border on the other side of the garment will be marked with a stain only. There can be no doubt, whatever, that such stains result from gilding which has been rubbed off in the course of time. Some one has suggested that the discolouration may be due simply to the protection of the surface of the ivory from the effect of daylight, but, as the lines of the scroll-work can be traced by a darker stain where they pass across the figures, it seems more probable that the size or glue, used as a medium for affixing the gold leaf, is the real cause of the markings. It would therefore appear that the whole of the design on my box—the design being complete in itself—was originally in gold; and if the surface of the gold had, as we may suppose, inner lines marked with a bone or agate point—such as are common on gold backgrounds in manuscripts—a very beautiful effect must have been produced. That the design was relieved upon a painted ground is evident from a careful examination of the parts of the ivory where the brown markings are absent. Traces of colouring matter, or rather of neutral tint, for I can detect no distinct colour, will

be observed ; and the pigment will be seen to have a sharp edge where it adjoins the brown stains, showing that it was carefully laid on with a brush.* Painted ivory coffers, with brilliant colours, are not uncommon, and one in a fine state of preservation, said to be French work of the thirteenth century, is in the South Kensington Museum. The traces left by the rubbed-off gilding on that specimen are distinctly seen, but are not so evident as on others, *e.g.* on a box which is called 'Siculo-Arabian of the twelfth century,' in the same collection.

I come, however, to the important point, the description of the designs, of which the record is preserved on my box. The upper part of the cylinder, or that belonging to the lid, is ornamented with a simple plait or strap pattern. The main portion, or body of the box, is decorated with two oblong panels, occupying the space on each side of the lock-plate, and below the plate is a simple running leaf pattern. Taking the panel to our right, we find that it has been filled in first with two elaborate foliated scrolls, and then upon the scrolls have been superposed two groups, the one distinctly of European style, the other strikingly oriental, the first representing an eagle with its prey, and the other a camel ridden by a man wearing a conical cap, and carrying a stick or short sword, which he holds aloft with his arm bent at an angle, such an action as may be observed in mounted figures on Mōsil metal-work of the thirteenth century. The panel to the left of the lock-plate has, first, a group of a man struggling with a small feline animal, and then a recumbent deer being devoured by a beast of prey, no doubt a lion, although the figure has become almost entirely obliterated. These groups on the left of the lock-plate are superposed upon foliated scroll-work, like those of the corresponding panel on the right-hand side.

Looking to the general style of the drawing, the marked freedom of handling and vigour of conception, we could not, I think, if we were judging of a work of purely European origin, assign to the work an earlier date than the close of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. The extreme thinness to which the ivory has been worked, and the general character of refinement and elegance, contrasting so strongly with the solid coffer lent by the dean of York, would seem to confirm the conclusion. Plain ivory boxes of similar shape from France and Germany are generally allowed to be of the fourteenth century. But the fact is, that, as regards the mere shape and proportions, as well as the mode of affixing clamps and locks, we

* Instructions for laying gold upon ivory are given in the well-known book of Theophilus or Roger, dating from the eleventh century. See Hendrie's edition, published by Murray in 1847.

have specimens as early in date as the sixth century ; and it is well known in the case of architecture, where historical data are available, that it would be a great mistake to attempt to date works in countries which were open to direct Mussulman influence by what has been observed either in Italy generally, or in the north and west of Europe.

2. Comparison with Saracenic work of the thirteenth century. —We must bear in mind the dominant oriental character of the specimen under discussion, and for the purpose of study we should in the first place, I think, compare it with purely Asiatic work, ascertained by indubitable evidence to be of the thirteenth century, and if possible of the earlier half of the century. Here I may be allowed a word of comment upon the astounding outburst of art in that great century. A wonderful manifestation of artistic energy and originality was shown, which extended through the Mahommedan as well as the Christian world, and was as notable in Persia at the far East as it was in England at the far West. Is there not some risk that the attention which is now given to the purely historical methods in the study of archaeology may lead the student to neglect the historical geography of art? In civilised countries men had perhaps, even in early times, much more in common with their foreign contemporaries than is generally allowed for by the historian.

Of the Arabian and Persian works of art which have come down to us from medieval times, the inlaid work in brass and bronze is probably the most remarkable. Exquisite specimens of it, long hidden away in the British Museum, have of late been set out in the new medieval gallery ; and there are a few very beautiful examples at South Kensington. The earliest dated specimens, which are also usually the finest and most elaborate, were made in Mesopotamia in the first half of the thirteenth century. Mr. Lane Poole has clearly defined the characteristics of the Mesopotamian, or, as he calls it, the Mōsil style. I cannot quote his definition at full length. It will suffice to say, that the chief mark of this style is the free introduction of figures of men and animals into the design. These figures are generally in silver relieved upon a ground of bronze or brass, with bold arabesques or scroll-work of silver, whilst bands of scroll-work or twist-pattern divide the different zones of the ornamentation. It will be admitted that this description applies almost exactly to the character of the designs on my box ; but, as thus barely stated, it would equally apply to modern Persian metal-work. Actual comparison would, however, show in a moment the vast difference between the ancient and modern specimens. Allowing for the difference between inlaying and

painting, the correspondence between the Mōsil scroll-work and that on my box is very close indeed. In the Mōsil work the figures are of solid broad plates of silver, slightly chased upon the surface, whilst the relieving back-ground, where it is not made up of deeply and elaborately chased silver or brass scroll-work, etc., is filled in with a black bituminous composition.

It appears to me to be highly probable that the peculiar mode of decoration employed upon my box, which has been shown to consist in the use of broad and more or less plain surfaces of gold, in the shape of blank figures of men and animals, relieved against gold scroll-work with interspaces filled in with pigment of neutral tint, may have been actually suggested by the metal-boxes or coffers of Mōsil work, such for example as the cylindrical box at South Kensington made for El-'Adil, grand-nephew of Saladin (1238-40), or that in the British Museum made for Bedr-ed-din Lulu, Prince of Mōsil, who reigned from 1233 to 1259. One of the British Museum caskets (Henderson bequest, No. 675) has scroll-work bearing the closest resemblance to that on my box. Even the loop on the lock-plate and the form of the metal clamps correspond. I am inclined to regard the remarkable degree of thinness to which the working of the ivory has been carried as a confirmation of my conjecture that the peculiar mode of decoration employed has been suggested by and adopted from a metal box.

Although it is true, generally speaking, that the magnificent remains of Saracen art in Egypt conform to the strict Sunnite rule as to the exclusion of the representation in art of men and animals, this by no means holds true so far as the thirteenth century is concerned. Numerous examples are quoted by Mr. Lane-Poole. As an illustration I would particularly refer to the exquisite carved wood panels from the Maristan of Kalaun, dated towards the end of the thirteenth century, and containing admirable representations of birds and animals as well as men. These panels are figured not only by Prisse d'Avennes but also by Mr. Lane-Poole (*Art of the Saracens in Egypt*, p. 124), whose remarks with regard to them I must quote. He observes 'There is but one source to which these remarkable carvings can be traced. The artists who engraved the hunting-scenes, the water-fowl, the drinking-bouts of the bowls and other vessels of bronze and brass, made at Mōsil or in the neighbouring cities—the artists, in short, who had inherited the tradition of animal design from the workmen of the Sassanians, the Parthians, and the Assyrians—these were the men who inspired, if they did not actually execute, the carved panels of Kalaun.' Wonderfully lifelike as are the men and animals on these panels, it will be noticed that conventional attitudes are still observed as regards

the men, and I would call particular attention to the figures with wine-cups and jugs. The peculiar attitude of the lower limbs, stretched as in the act of running, or like those of a fencer about to deliver a thrust, should be particularly noted, as it is characteristic not only of the wrestler with the leopard on my box, but also of the two figures of men shooting stags in the interesting mosaic which decorates the so-called stanza of Roger in the royal palace of Palermo. The same attitude is found in an Apulian sculptured representation of a Saracen of the eleventh or twelfth century, which I shall discuss later on. The good knowledge shown of the form of a camel's limbs by the artist who decorated my box may be compared with the splendid action of the animals on one of the Kalaun panels.

The inference which would be drawn from these conclusions by some students would be that the ivory box, like the pottery from Sicily which they do not allow to be Sicilian, was imported into that island from the East. Against such an inference I would point with confidence to the clear traces of northern influence in the character of the scroll-work, to the free style of the drawing of the figure, notwithstanding the conventional attitude, in the man struggling with the leopard, and especially to the form and character of the finely designed eagle, which has so evident a stamp of the style of the imperial eagle in German medieval art. The long-drawn form, with the body of the bird in profile and both wings in full front view, is widely different from the spread-eagle of oriental style, such as it appears, for example, in a Persian illuminated MS. of the thirteenth century reproduced by Prisse d'Avennes in *L'Art Arabe* (vol. iii. p. 177). This oriental form of compact shape, with both body and wings in full front view, was not unknown in Sicily in the twelfth century, as may be seen in the marble candelabrum standing in the Palatine chapel at Palermo, and figured and described in Didron's *Annales Archéologiques*, vol. xxvii. p. 257.

At the risk of being wearisome, I must add a few remarks upon the gold-lusted Persian pottery, the resemblance of which to the Siculo-Arabian vases of Mr. Falkener has led some authorities to ascribe those pieces to a Persian potter. We cannot trace any dated piece of lusted ware of earlier time than the thirteenth century. The earliest known dated specimen is, I believe, the one in my possession which bears the date A.H. 614=1217 A.D., and is decorated with two rampant long-eared leopards, reserved in white upon a lusted ground.

I do not propose to dwell at any length upon the resemblance between the ornamentation of my Sicilian box and the mode of decoration upon the lusted Persian vessels of glazed earthenware, usually ascribed to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,

with animals, birds, etc., designed in what I may call a gold silhouette upon a dark-blue ground. I do not imagine that this resemblance, any more than the similar resemblance to Mr. Falkener's vases, is the result of any direct imitation of lusted pottery by the ivory painter. I venture to suggest that it must be referred to the fact that both the decoration of the box and that of the pottery are derived from an earlier art of metal-working. We have seen that the finest and most elaborate silver-inlaying is to be found on the Mōsil bowls and caskets of the earlier part of the thirteenth century. In contrast with this we find that the dated lustre-work of the earlier part of the century is rude and rough in drawing, though vigorous in conception. The finest lustre is of the latter half of the century. If we may judge by a solitary specimen, forty-five years older than the next dated piece of which I have a note, the art of producing the gold reflet was still only half understood when the earlier piece was produced. Upon the whole, then, there is fair evidence that the workers in metal had a good start of their fellow-craftsmen who painted the lusted pottery. We might indeed conjecture, *a priori*, that the use of gold lustre was suggested by metal-work; but I think the best evidence of this is found in a technical point to which I beg special attention. In the lusted tiles of the earlier time (*i.e.* speaking broadly, of the thirteenth century), instead of the design being painted, as it were, in liquid metal, upon the white enamelled earthenware ground—which is the obviously natural method and the one actually followed in the later work—the surface of the tile was covered with a continuous coating of lustre paint, except where the design was 'reserved' or left blank. The result was, therefore, a design in white on a gold background, corresponding with the inlayer's design in silver upon brass or bronze; but the background of the tile was not left to look like plain metal. Just as the inlayer, with infinite labour, chased or ploughed the metal surface of his background with minute scroll-work, so did the tile-painter score his imitation-metal background with minute scrolls, which he scratched out of the lustre-paint with a wooden or bone point while the pigment was still soft. This seems to me a remarkable imitation of the technique of one art by another art fundamentally different in its ordinary methods of work.

3. Comparison with other specimens called Siculo-Arabian. —It naturally occurs to the student that an object found in Sicily of quasi-oriental type should be brought to the test of comparison with works of art preserved in Sicily, or known to have come from thence. Unfortunately, setting aside for the

moment architectural monuments, such works of art are of extreme rarity; and even when, as is the case with some half-dozen pieces of pottery, the specimens can be traced to Sicily, doubts have been raised as to whether they are not of Eastern manufacture. In the museum at Palermo there are a couple of rooms called *stanze degli oggetti Arabi*, but it is allowed, even by the official guide, that the objects exhibited are not of Sicilian origin. We must except, for this statement, a soffit of wood with many ornaments—stags, birds, etc. Amongst the birds there is a two-headed eagle, and, on the strength of that emblem, the specimen is ascribed to the period of the Hohenstaufen dynasty (1194 to 1266). If the work, which was found in the royal palace at Palermo, is really Sicilian, its date cannot be made to depend upon the occurrence of the double-headed eagle, as that emblem—which has, I believe, been traced back to Assyria—occurs on Mahommedan coins and purely Saracenic work of the thirteenth century, as, for example, upon a perfume-burner made for the Amir Beysary, one of the retainers of the last-ruling king of Egypt of the house of Saladin.

It is probable that there are many works of Sicilian origin distributed in various parts of Europe, although they cannot be recognised with certainty until Siculo-Arabian art has been more systematically studied. I do not intend to enter upon any critical discussion with regard to Siculo-Arabian silicious-glazed pottery, a thorny subject which has been touched upon in a masterly manner by Mr. Fortnum, in his book on Majolica, etc.

By far the most important of these as works of art, and also for my present purpose, are the two large jars at the South Kensington Museum on loan from Mr. Falkener. Dark-blue in colour, and covered with a brilliant silicious glaze, they are decorated in rather faint lustre pigment (somewhat different in appearance from the Persian lustre) with waterfowl upon a background of boldly-drawn floriated scroll-work. The resemblance to the scheme of decoration on my box is extraordinarily close; and I have no hesitation in saying that if these vases are not Sicilian then certainly my casket cannot be so. It is possible that these noble vases are not contemporary with the casket, but a little later; yet a strong point in favour of their early date, if they are Sicilian, is, as Mr. Fortnum has pointed out, the fact that they bear a legible Arabic inscription. They were brought by Mr. Falkener himself from Sicily.

I regret that the length to which this paper has run will not admit of my discussing the most important but exceedingly difficult questions which arise in connection with early Sicilian silks, perhaps the most beautiful products of the loom the world

has ever seen. In the general nature of the designs on these textiles there is nothing opposed to the Sicilian origin of my box—so far as I can see—but I can point to no striking resemblance of detail between the silks and the ivory. One of the characteristics of the silks generally allowed to be Sicilian, namely, the natural action of the animals so frequently represented on them, marks also the representations on my casket.

I have already alluded to the ivory coffer from Bodmin, which was exhibited here some years since. It would have been a great advantage if it could have been produced for exhibition to-night in order that the technical character of the decoration might be compared with that in my own specimen. The drawing belonging to the Society cannot unfortunately replace the original for that purpose, but it enables me to call attention to the style of the scroll-work in the corner of the top of the coffer, which has a singular resemblance to the scroll-work on my box. I understand that the Bodmin coffer, and two similar but much inferior specimens at South Kensington, are considered by Mr. Franks to be Byzantine. They are certainly specimens of a very debased style, but with all deference to so high an authority as Mr. Franks I must incline to the opinion that the style is Saracen imitated by European hands; the feeble character of the imitation arabesques in the medallions seems to show this. With regard to the Bodmin coffer, I learn, from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, that the Siculo-Arab style of the decoration was noted when the object was exhibited; yet for some unexplained reason the opinion is given that the work was probably Hispano-Moresque. All the evidence seems to show that it is Sicilian.

4. Monumental evidence of Sicilian style.—In my opinion it is necessary to have recourse to monumental evidence if we would gain any certain idea of Siculo-Arabian style in the lesser arts; and, of course, we must not confine our attention to the Island of Sicily, but must include Naples and Apulia, which formed part of one and the same kingdom under the Norman and Suabian kings. It should, however, be borne in mind that a mode of art which has died out or become modified in architecture and monumental sculpture may be continued in the lesser arts, as is well exemplified in the case of carved ivories of early Christian times, which retain so much of classical feeling and style. My remarks upon the monumental evidence must be very brief. All the purely Saracenic buildings of Sicily anterior to the conquest by the Normans have disappeared. 'With the Norman sway' (says Fergusson's

Handbook of Architecture, vol. ii. p. 270) 'a style arose, Greek in essence, Roman in form, and Saracenic in decoration. Nowhere do we find the square forms covered by domes of the Greek Church, nor one suited to the Greek ritual. These have given place to the Roman basilica . . . but all the work was performed by Greek artists, and the Roman outline was filled up and decorated to suit the taste and conciliate the feelings of the worshippers, who were conquered Greeks or converted Moors.' The great monuments of medieval Sicily, the Capella Palatina (1132), the Mortorana (1113 to 1139), and the cathedral of Monreale (begun in 1174), are adorned with grand mosaics in the Byzantine mode. The style of drawing the human form and the type of features adopted are not affected by Saracenic feeling, and it is, as might be expected, in the purely decorative ornamentation of the mosaic work that the influence of the Saracens is chiefly felt. Even here no close resemblance to oriental forms is commonly found; at all events, at Monreale, where the pointed arches, though of stilted oriental shape, give a singular impression of Gothic feeling to the eye of an Englishman. At Palermo are two domestic buildings, 'La Siza' and 'La Cuba,' formerly supposed to be of pre-Norman time, but now known to be, like the churches mentioned above, of the twelfth century. The inscription which surmounts La Cuba has been deciphered of late years, and it turns out that the Norman King William II. is mentioned in it by name, and the date given (1180). In these domestic buildings, as also in the so-called Stanza of Roger, of similar date, the Saracenic influence shows more strongly than in the churches. The cathedral of Palermo, which contains the fine porphyry tombs of the early kings, is chiefly of the fourteenth century, and I only refer to it here to note how thoroughly it differs in its style of ornamentation—which yet shows evident traces of Oriental influence—from the scroll- or strap-work on my little box. The latter, even when compared with the most Saracenic portion of the Mosaic work of the twelfth century, is distinctly more oriental, more like the Mussulman work of Egypt and Mesopotamia in the thirteenth century, than any Sicilian architectural ornament of the fourteenth century.

We must next inquire whether there is anything in the sculptured work of Sicily or Southern Italy to explain the types and treatment of the groups of animals and men on my coffer. Of the thirteenth century there is nothing, so far as I am aware; but if we go back to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, we shall, I think, find some few facts of value, although, naturally, we must look, not for identity of style, but for similarity of types or motives. Down to the end of the twelfth cen-

ture, nearly all the subjects represented in art were more or less stereotyped, following the Byzantine or Greek rules. In the famous bronze gates of Trani and Monreale by Barisanus the figures are in the Byzantine manner, and even in the most beautiful of the gates ascribed to Barisanus, those of Ravello cathedral, bearing date 1179, the Greek ecclesiological types are followed, although there is some freedom of style, more especially in the lower panels, which deal with subjects not ecclesiastical, but taken from real life, viz. an archer shooting and two warriors fighting. The last-mentioned subject represents a combat between two Saracens, who fight with knobbed sticks or fine metal maces and round shields. Here the Byzantine or Greek manner is completely abandoned, and these panels may be fairly set side by side with those of the noble bronze doors of the Baptistery of Florence by Andrea Pisano, made one hundred and fifty years later. It is a point of great interest that this freedom of style is shown in dealing with an oriental subject, on the doors of a building close by the eastern-looking ruins of the castle of Ravello. One of the tombs of the cathedral of Palermo, the plain ark-shaped sarcophagus of Roger I., is supported by two men kneeling, between whom is a sculptured ornament in relief. The turban and—as it seems to me—well-marked oriental cast of countenance of the left-hand figure at once attract attention; the bare-headed man on the right is probably intended for a Norman. In style these sculptures, which, if not so early as Roger's own time, are earlier than the Ravello gates, have much more of naturalism and expression than the typical Byzantine carving of the period. They stand alone in their character, so far as Sicily is concerned; but if we return to Apulia we find at Bari an instructive, and for my purpose important, parallel. In the church of St. Nicholas, built at the close of the eleventh century, there is a marble cathedra or throne, which Perkins (*Italian Sculptors*, 1868, p. 16) describes as supported by three wild, grotesque-looking Arab prisoners, kneeling on one knee, and by a short standing figure of a man with a staff in his hand and a conical cap upon his head. He wears a tunic reaching to the knees, with close-fitting sleeves. The other supporters of the throne are naked except for a loin cloth; the left-hand figure wears a turban, and has the face of an Asiatic. You will observe the parallelism between the supporters of this throne and those of king Roger's tomb. There is every probability that these figures represent Saracen subjects of the Norman king. The peculiar position of the lower limbs, in the case of the central supporter who wears the conical cap, is the conventional one mentioned in connection with the woodwork for the

Maristan of Kalaun in Cairo. We may infer that he also is a Saracen, especially as he carries a club or knobbed stick precisely like the weapons wielded by the fighting men on the Ravello gates of 1179. It will be remembered that the man represented on my box as riding on a camel wears a conical cap. Now, as far as my limited observation goes, there are no representations in purely Saracenic art of men wearing such head-dresses; and it may possibly turn out that the correspondence in this small particular between the marble throne at Bari of the eleventh or twelfth century and the ivory box of the thirteenth century, may be of capital importance as confirming the Siculo-Arabian origin of the latter. I should be glad of any information from oriental archaeologists which may bear upon this point.

In conclusion, I submit that the assumed origin of the box exhibited has been satisfactorily proved, and that the proposed date of the thirteenth century may certainly be accepted, also, with less certainty, the conjecture that the work dates from the earlier part of that century."

Professor J. H. MIDDLETON, F.S.A., read a paper on the methods of construction used in ancient Rome, illustrated by a series of sections and diagrams.

Professor Middleton's paper will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 3rd, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—*Immodesty in Art: a Letter to Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A.*
By F. G. Lee, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Editors, R. S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A., and W. Nanson, B.A., F.S.A.:—
Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle. 8vo. Carlisle, 1887.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—

Lionel H. Cust, Esq.

R. Herbert Carpenter, Esq.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

ALFRED T. EVERITT, Esq., through the Treasurer, exhibited a number of miscellaneous Egyptian and other antiquities, recently acquired by him.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition.

In accordance with the notice given at the previous meeting, the Resolution of the President and Council, recommending the Society to revoke the appointment of Major C. E. Davis as a Local Secretary, was submitted to the meeting.

A lengthy discussion followed, in which the President, Messrs. Davis, Micklethwaite, Elton, Edis, Wyke-Baylis, and Colonel Colomb took part. Eventually the matter was adjourned to the meeting of March 10th; it being agreed that copies of Messrs. Middleton's and Hope's reports to the Council of the Society, and of Mr. Hope's letter to the President, should meanwhile be sent to every Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Davis undertook to supply the Fellows with copies of Messrs. Penrose's and Waterhouse's reports to the corporation of Bath.

The ballot opened at a quarter to nine, and closed at half-past nine, when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

Professor Alfred Goodwin.
George Henry Overend, Esq.
Edward George Bruton, Esq.
Edward John Tarver, Esq.
Gery Milner Gibson Cullum, Esq.
Samuel Joseph Chadwick, Esq.
Alfred James Copeland, Esq.
George Harry Wallis, Esq.
Rev. John Charles Cox, LL.D.
Rev. Canon Church.

Thursday, March 10th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

- From the Author:—The Romans in Westmorland, a Historical Ballad. By Cornelius Nicholson, F.S.A. Ventnor, 1887. (Broadside.)
- From the Author:—History of the Sarsens. By Professor T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S. 8vo.
- From the Author:—A Lancashire Pedigree Case; or a history of the Trials for the Harrison Estates. By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Warrington, 1887.
- From H.M. Government of Madras:—Administration Report of the Government Central Museum for the year 1885-86. By Edgar Thurston, Superintendent. Folio. Madras, 1886.
- From G. Lambert, Esq., F.S.A.:—Congressional Directory, compiled for the use of Congress. By Benj. Perley Poore. 1st Edition. 8vo. Washington, 1886.
- From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—Résultats d'une Mission Scientifique du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique. Les Ages Pré-historiques de l'Espagne et du Portugal. Par M. Émile Cartailhac. 8vo. Paris, 1886.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

Professor Alfred Goodwin.
Samuel Joseph Chadwick, Esq.
Edward John Tarver, Esq.
George Henry Overend, Esq.
Alfred James Copeland, Esq.

J. W. TRIST, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze statuette from Egypt of the god Phtah, accompanied by the following note :—

“I forward herewith a small bronze statue of the ancient Egyptian god ‘Phtah,’ thinking it may be interesting for exhibition.

The figure is now in my collection, and was purchased some few years since from a dealer.

I have endeavoured to find where it was excavated but without success.

You will observe that the hair and beard are inlaid with niello work, and the sacred collar has been decorated with gold and enamel, and has a very high percentage of copper in its

composition, which makes me believe it to be a specimen of extreme rarity.

The style of the work seems to be that of the best period of Egyptian art, viz., about the time of the eighteenth dynasty (1600 B.C.), but doubtless some member of the Society will be able to speak with more authority on this point."

Professor MIDDLETON, F.S.A., communicated the following remarks on this exhibition :—

"This remarkable statuette represents the Egyptian god Ptah or Phtah, who symbolised the creative power of the Deity: his usual epithet is 'Lord of Truth.' Ptah is one of the oldest gods in the Egyptian hierarchy, and occurs on monuments of the fourth dynasty, c. 4000 B.C. From his creative or constructive power the Greeks confused him with Hephaistos.

Ptah is represented as a mummy, and, like the other deities, holds the staff of purity and the *crux ansata*, or symbol of life; together with, in many cases, the pillar symbol of stability. Except in very rare instances, Ptah differs from the other gods in not having the crook and the flagellum. Inscriptions of the eighteenth dynasty and later describe Ptah as the primeval creator, the father both of gods and men, and the constructor of the sun-egg and the moon-egg.

Usually, in his mummy form, Ptah only wears a close-fitting cap, but in other cases he has the elaborate striped head-dress with side-pieces, surmounted by the disc and the ostrich feathers of Osiris.

In early times the worship of Ptah seems to have been specially cultivated at Memphis; and in the list of the Memphite kings he is named as the first king of primeval Egypt, with the title 'The Southern Rampart.'

This little bronze figure, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, represents Ptah in the usual way, as a mummy with closely-fitting cap and long wavy beard attached by straps to the cap. In the right hand is the *crux ansata* (symbol of life), and in the left the staff or sceptre of purity. Round the neck is a deep necklace; on the wrists are bracelets, and on the back of the figure is another long sort of pendent ornament. The staff has prongs at its foot, and is tipped with the head of some jackal or greyhound treated in the usual conventional way.

The *crux ansata* is unusually elaborate, and seems to be formed by double-crossed thongs, the central part of the cross-piece being tightly bound round by other smaller thongs. The handle of the cross, as is usual in Egypt, is oval, not circular, in form. It should be noticed that this form of the *crux ansata* is only found in Egypt. The somewhat similar object which occurs on

Assyrian and Phoenician works of art, such as the reverse of silver coins of Cyprus, struck by the Teukrid king of Salamis, Euelthon, is distinctly different in shape. The handle is circular, there is an interval between the handle and the cross-piece, and the ends of the cross do not grow wider; and in many non-Egyptian examples the centre of the handle, which is circular not oval, is filled in by a raised boss. This makes it seem probable that this other symbol is of Asiatic origin, and may have no connection with the *cruæ ansata* of Egypt.

In its technical execution this statuette is one of very rare beauty and interest. The modelling of the face, and especially of the ear, is of very remarkable beauty and realistic vigour.

Perhaps the modelling of the animal's head on the staff is even more surprising for its extreme delicate minuteness, the great beauty of which can only be appreciated with the aid of a microscope.

From its style I should suggest that the statuette is the work of a Greek artist under one of the early Ptolemaic kings; probably not much later than c. 300 B.C. In the details of its ornament this figure is no less remarkable.

It appears to be a very fine 'cire perdue' casting, hardly touched by the artist after the casting. Its state of preservation is very fine, except that most of the gold inlay has been extracted by violent blows from some sharp-pointed tool, evidently in ancient times, from the patinated state of the cuts made by this tool on each side of the necklace. The whole is covered by a fine green patina, over which in some parts is an upper patina of red colour. Unfortunately the figure has slightly suffered from over-cleaning.

A very rare process, that of darkening the bronze, has been applied to parts of the statuette—such as the eyes and eyebrows, the head-dress, the staff and cross, and as a ground-work to increase the effect of the gleaming gold inlay: the latter was specially useful, as the figure is cast in a fine gold-coloured bronze, which when new would differ but little in colour from the real gold of the inlay.

The method employed to colour the bronze was probably much the same as that used by modern Japanese bronze-workers, who darken their metal by creating an artificial patina, not by applying any surface lacquer or enamel. This is done in Japan by applying sulphur in some form in a pasty state, laid carefully on the parts where the dark patina is wanted. The metal is then heated, its surface chemically absorbs some of the sulphur, and thus a thin coating of a dark sulphuret of copper is produced on the places where the sulphurous paste had been applied. It will be found that, though this dark patina is hard and durable, yet a

slight scratch on it will expose the same gold-coloured bronze as that of the uncoloured part of the figure.

The gold inlay in the statuette is applied with marvellous skill. It is a sort of damascene work—lines and leaf-shaped hollows were cut with a sharp graver into the bronze surface, and then wires or other bits of pure gold were beaten into the hollows, and the surface then polished. The extreme minuteness with which this is done is very wonderful.

For example, the fine incised lines which separate the dark coloured head-dress and strap from the bare flesh were once filled with a gold thread. The microscope will show one particle of this gold line still existing by the left cheek.

The bracelets also are ornamented with fine lines of gold.

Broader bands and rows of leaf-shaped gold ornaments are used for the necklace and the ornament on the back.

The cornea of the eyes was also inlaid with gold, the pupil and iris being coloured with the dark patina.

The beard is worked over with delicately incised wavy lines, done with the graver before the dark patina was applied.

I should, perhaps, note that the staff was cast separately in three pieces, so as to fit in, above and below the hands. In short, this statuette is one of very exceptional interest, both for the beauty of its modelling and for the rare technical skill displayed in its execution.

It would be interesting to hear some account of its *provenance*."

Mr. FRANKS objected to the use of the word "enamel" as applied by Mr. Trist to this object; the Egyptians used enamel on pottery and stone, but never on metal.

W. H. H. ROGERS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small iron key, probably of twelfth or thirteenth century date, found at Colyford, Devon.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The discussion on the resolution of the Council, recommending the Society to revoke the appointment of Major C. E. Davis, as a Local Secretary, was continued.

Major Davis was not present, but the following letter of the 8th instant, from him to the Director, was read, and his printed statements accompanying the copies of the reports of Messrs. Penrose and Waterhouse were before the meeting:—

“ 55, Great Pulteney Street, Bath,
March 8th, 1887.

DEAR SIR,

Will you allow me to say, with reference to the motion now before the Antiquaries, that during my connection with the Society, now extending over more than thirty years, I have endeavoured in all respects to do my best in the preservation and discovery of antiquities, more especially in the discovery of the Roman Baths at Bath, that has almost occupied a lifetime. The reports of Mr. Penrose and Mr. Waterhouse are, I feel, particularly complimentary, and do not merely barely approve what I have done in Bath, and in my opinion show that I have done my duty to the Society.

I hope that, on full consideration of these reports, the Council will consider this to be the case, allowing for the inevitable differences of opinion about the details of a difficult professional work not easily to be estimated.

By the apparent neglect in answering the letters no offence was intended, I being on the Continent when one letter was sent till after the occasion to which it referred was past; and as to the other letter, being much disappointed with the turn things were taking, and not being sure of the proper course to pursue.

Under these circumstances, I hope that the Council will feel that it would be well that the proposed resolution should be withdrawn or postponed for due consideration, or, at any rate, not be put to the vote on Thursday, as proposed.

I have the honour to remain,

Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES E. DAVIS.

The Director,
The Society of Antiquaries.”

The following reports of Professor Middleton and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and letter of Mr. Hope to the President, were also before the meeting :—

“ Westholme, Cheltenham,
July, 1886.

GENTLEMEN,

I have, as directed by the Council, inspected the work now being done under the supervision of Mr. Davis, the city architect, at the newly-discovered portion of the Roman baths at Bath.

The accompanying sketch shows roughly what now exists of the original Roman work; the chief feature is a room nearly square, with a series of pilasters along the walls. Merely the bases of these pilasters remain, and the rubble wall, covered

with fine hard 'opus signinum' behind them, is at present only about four feet high.

New walls and pilasters carrying arches are now being built on this Roman work; and the whole will be roofed in.

This is much to be regretted, but the problem was no doubt a very difficult one.

The remains would, of course, have been far more interesting and instructive if the whole had been roofed in with some light iron structure supported on iron columns, arranged in such a way as to span the whole place without raising any new structure on the ancient walls; but this method would probably have been more troublesome than the present scheme of 'restoration' which is being carried out.

The present somewhat objectionable scheme is, however, being carried out (so far) with care, and with as little damage as is possible to the Roman remains.

There appears to have been some suggestion that the circular bath should be again used for bathers, but this is very undesirable, and would necessitate so much restoration of its walls, steps, and cement lining, that it would practically be destroyed as a piece of genuine Roman construction.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. HENRY MIDDLETON,

Local Sec. for Gloucestershire.

The President and Council of the
Society of Antiquaries, London.

P.S.—Since writing the above, further facts have come to my knowledge.

Major Davis's scheme includes building new rooms *over* the hypocaust indicated on my sketch-plan, the walls of which would cut through and practically destroy it.

A drawing made by Mr. Irvine some time ago shows this hypocaust to have been one of very exceptional interest, being constructed as it is with a partially hollow floor, in this way—(sketch given)—apparently with the object of forming a lighter floor than usual.

Some of the arches are also formed of hollow bricks thus—(sketch given)—shaped like true voussoirs. In fact the whole place is full of very exceptional interest, and deserves very different treatment to that which it has received. About two years ago the lead plates, which wholly lined one of the rectangular tanks, were stripped off and sold for old lead by the Corporation.

These plates were 10 feet \times 5 feet, and weighed more than 30 lbs. to the foot.

I fear it is too late now to stop the mischief which is being done.

J. H. M."

"To the President and Council of the
Society of Antiquaries of London.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions I went to Bath on the 24th inst., and delivered the Secretary's letter to the mayor, by whom I was courteously received. He expressed his entire sympathy with our anxiety to preserve all the remains of the Roman baths, and informed me that, in accordance with the desire of the Corporation that an antiquary of eminence should be invited to inspect any remains which might be found on the site before the projected buildings were proceeded with,* the works had that morning been visited by Mr. F. C. Penrose, who had expressed himself satisfied that no destruction was taking place.

The mayor then drove me to Mr. Davis's residence, and instructed him to afford me every facility for seeing the Roman remains, and to show me any plans I might wish to see. Mr. Davis thereupon produced a tracing showing what had been discovered in the area west of the circular bath, and how he proposed to build his walls *on* the Roman ones. In answer to my question as to the respective levels of the Roman floor and that proposed to be laid down, he replied that the two levels would be identical.

We then went to the site of the new buildings, where the mayor left us. I found that since Mr. Middleton's visit the site had been cleared, and Roman walls laid bare in various directions of a height varying from one or two to five or six feet. They in parts retained their original plastering, and appeared in good preservation. Owing to their unequal heights these walls were being levelled up by the workmen with Roman masonry from the *débris*, and then slate slabs were laid as a damp course, and the work carried up in brick. I pointed out to Mr. Davis that if it was necessary to level up the Roman masonry it had better have been done in brick, and so have distinctly marked the junction of the old and new work, but he said that the rough character of the new stonework with its black mortar was sufficient. Apart from this mode of utilising the Roman walls as the lower portion of the new work, the

* See Town Clerk's letter of June 18th, 1886.

expediency of which is open to question, there did not appear to be any destruction of the Roman work going on.

In the large apartment next to the circular bath there is a piece of the hypocaust, some eight or nine feet square apparently in fair preservation, which when I was there was covered up with planks to keep it from injury. This large piece is in the south-east corner. In the north-west corner of the same room is a door leading into a corridor running due west. Immediately to the south of this door is another piece of the hypocaust, perhaps three feet or so square, but unprotected; while the whole of the corridor nearly as far as the street retains its hypocaust, which is there partly covered with planks for protection. Mr. Davis pointed out a portion of a newly-discovered bath on the north of this corridor which he had instructions to explore, but he said he should give himself no trouble in the matter if interfered with.

We then went to the circular bath, where I found that the works reported on by Mr. Middleton had been carried up to the original height by 'restoring' the Roman piers and pilasters and building on them an arcade all round the bath. Apart from the 'restoration' no harm seems to have been done, and the difference between the old and new work is shown by setting back the latter about an inch everywhere, so that the faces of the two works are not in the same plane.

With regard to the great rectangular bath nothing has been done, but Mr. Davis informed me that the Poor Law Offices, which so awkwardly hang over the area of the bath, were at length about to be removed, when the whole of the bath would be laid open.

The large Roman octagonal tank beneath the King's bath I was not able to see, owing to its being full of water. Mr. Davis, however, informed me that since its discovery the whole of its original lead lining has been stripped off and sold for 70*l.* as old metal.

On our return to the site of the new works, one of the workmen, in digging a hole for a foundation of a short length of wall to be built against the south wall* of the large room already described, came to the original floor on which the hypocaust stands; and although Mr. Davis had assured me that, with the exception of the portions I have described, the whole of the hypocaust had perished, it now became clear from what the workman laid bare that the *pilæ* at any rate remained more or less perfect over the whole area of the room. A few feet further west the workmen were clearing away the superficial *débris* in order to lay the foundation of a cross wall, and here, too, a

* This wall has two doorways in it which were blocked in Roman times.

crowbar showed that the lower floor remained perfect. Mr. Davis thereupon instructed his assistant, Mr. Long, instead of a continuous foundation, to build two supporting piers, each two feet square, upon which the wall could be carried on girders.

The remainder of my visit was spent in a discussion with Mr. Davis as to the new levels, and here there is much ground for anxiety, for it depends entirely on the level of the new basement floor whether the Roman walls and remains of the hypocaust will be effectually concealed under concrete and plaster, or made accessible for examination by those interested in them.

According to Mr. Davis's *present* plans, the site of the large room will be almost entirely filled with a staircase down to the basement. This will open into a corridor running north and south, taken out of the area of the large room, of which the west wall will be built *upon* and partly consist of Roman work, and the east wall is that to be carried on the piers and girders mentioned above. The floor of this corridor is to be laid at the level of the floor above the hypocaust. The Roman corridor, with its hypocaust, is to be made use of as a corridor opening out of the north end of the new corridor, and its floor will be laid *upon* that supported by *pilæ*. The south end of the new corridor will rise by steps to clear the Roman wall there, at the top of which steps a trapdoor will be constructed to permit access to a small square Roman chamber beneath, which Mr. Davis calls the *labrum*. A similar trapdoor is to be made to show the remains of the hypocaust in the south-east angle of the large room.

The corridors lead into six new bath-rooms, which will occupy the remainder of the area now laid open. If these corridors are laid at the levels proposed the whole of the remains of the hypocaust will be effectually concealed and practically destroyed beneath a bed of concrete. The Roman walls will meet with a similar fate, because Mr. Davis says they cannot be left exposed to view in the state they now appear, and he intends to 'plaster them as they were originally,' marking on the plaster the height of the old work and inscribing it 'ROMAN'!!

On my pointing out how this would effectually prevent any of the old work being seen, Mr. Davis declined to discuss the question, and stated that the levels of the floors were not settled, and need not even be thought of *till the roof was on*. I, however, returned to the subject, and suggested that the levels should be raised so that the Roman work would be accessible, but his only reply was the Corporation would not go to the expense. To my suggestion that as architect to the Corporation he was at liberty to place his levels where he thought fit,

Mr. Davis had nothing to say. The practicability of raising the levels he has all along admitted.*

In conclusion, I am of opinion—

- (1) that there was no necessity to utilize the old Roman walls in the manner described, as the new basement floor could have been just as easily carried on piers and girders at such a height above the old work as to allow of its being accessible to students in the condition in which it was found;
- (2) that the new work has been commenced for some reason without a proper examination of the site having first been made;
- (3) that, though in accordance with Mr. Davis's pledged word to the Society of Antiquaries the Roman work will not *actually* be destroyed, yet a strong personal feeling that has unfortunately been aroused, through the persistent opposition to the proposed plans on account of their destructive character by some of the Roman antiquaries in Bath, will most certainly end in the whole of the ancient work being effectually concealed beneath plaster and concrete, and the few trap-doors to be provided will be of no use whatever, and only a concession made to those who desire that the Roman work should be made accessible for examination.

Mr. Davis complains of the Society having acted on reports of what was going on at Bath without consulting him first as Local Secretary, but he assigns no reason for not having in the first place as Local Secretary reported to the Society the discoveries made.

I append a rough plan, not measured or drawn to scale, of the remains exposed. The red lines show where Mr. Davis's main walls come.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE,
Assistant-Secretary.

August 26, 1886.

"Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.,
November 23, 1886.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

I went to Bath yesterday morning in company with Mr. Micklethwaite. We were met by Mr. Winwood, who guided us direct to the site of the Roman baths, where we found the mayor and a number of town councillors occupied in examining

* See his Report of May 7th, 1886, to the Hot Mineral Baths Committee,

the place. The mayor introduced us to Mr. Wilkinson, the chairman of the Baths Committee, and he kindly showed us over the Roman remains.

Since my visit on August 24th last, the walls mentioned in my report to the Council have been built up to a considerable height; a hollow-tile and iron girder roof, of 35 feet span, has also been erected over the circular bath.

There seems to be an idea in the minds of some of the Baths Committee of eventually restoring the circular bath to use, but for the reasons stated in Mr. Middleton's report it is much to be hoped that nothing will be attempted in the way of 'restoration' or utilization.

Nothing is to be done until next year with regard to the removal of the Poor Law Offices overhanging the great bath. When this building is removed, the bath ought in some way to be roofed over, as the old masonry and carving are suffering from exposure.

The intersecting walls described in my report as encumbering the chambers west of the circular bath, and which Mr. Middleton speaks of in his report, have been carried up, and very seriously obscure the arrangements of the Roman work. The wall I mentioned as that Mr. Davis ordered to be carried on piers is built instead with a continuous foundation right across the area, on concrete thrown in over and around the *pila* which stood in its line. Parallel with it, at a distance of a few feet, is another brick wall also on a continuous concrete foundation, and in addition there is a projecting pier of some size which supports one side of an arch thrown over the east end of the large chamber.

These walls, therefore, divide this apartment into three sections, and they abut against the Roman masonry at their south ends and conceal it. Their concrete foundations also practically destroy, and certainly conceal, the portions of the hypocaust embedded in them. The lower portions of Mr. Davis's cross-walls are, most unfortunately, in several places constructed of rough stone masonry. This, in the cellar-like state of the place now, is very difficult to distinguish from the old Roman walls, and I had to recall to mind the state of things three months ago to remember which walls were actually Roman. It is also now very difficult to distinguish the modern masonry used to level up the old work from the Roman masonry, despite its black mortar.

Further research has brought to light some more interesting Roman work on the north and south sides of the new works.

After examining the place, we were asked to go to the Guildhall, where we found the mayor, Mr. Davis, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Shum, F.S.A., and two other members of the Baths Com-

mittee. Having explained the private nature of the reports, I handed them to the mayor, who read them to those present, it being understood that they were of a confidential nature, and not able to be made public. Exception was taken by Messrs. Davis and Wilkinson to the postscript of Mr. Middleton's report, being based on hearsay evidence only, but Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out that the work itself which they had just seen testified to the truth of what Mr. Middleton had said. To my report no objection was made, except that Mr. Davis stated I had misunderstood him on the subject of the levels, and he emphatically disclaimed having told me that his level would be identical with the Roman one.

After some discussion it was explicitly promised, both by Mr. Davis and Mr. Wilkinson, that the new basement floor should be placed at such a height above the hypocaust floor as to allow easy access to the Roman work—except over the eastern portion of the hypocaust, which Mr. Davis proposes to put under a glass floor. It was also promised that the two objectionable brick walls should be so pierced as to allow of uninterrupted access from one end of the large chamber to the other end.

The promised alteration of the levels is, of course, satisfactory; but the intersecting brickwork will still be a concealment of old work, which even piercing will not undo. Its presence is the more to be regretted since it was quite unnecessary; for the superincumbent works could have been carried on piers and arches of brickwork spanning the whole of the area west of the circular bath. The case is not a more difficult one than the roofing over of the circular bath itself, which Mr. Davis has successfully accomplished.

I should have stated that Mr. Davis, in answer to a question by Mr. Micklethwaite, said he had allowed a height of 17 feet from the hypocaust floor to the crown of his lowest vault, so that the division of this into two stories will be easy.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President."

A lengthy discussion followed, and ultimately, on the proposal of Mr. Franks, seconded by Mr. J. C. Robinson, it was agreed—

"That the consideration of this matter be postponed until the Council has had an opportunity of considering Major Davis's letter to the Director now read."

Thursday, March 17th, 1887.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society:—Proceedings. New Series. Nos. i.-xii. and xviii.-xxix. 8vo. Oxford, 1861-83.

From J. W. Carillon, Esq., F.S.A.:—English Dialect Society. Thirteenth Report. For 1885 and 1886. 8vo. 1887.

George Harry Wallis, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, would be held on Saturday, April 23rd,—being St. George's Day—at the hour of 2 p.m.

The following Resolution, passed by the Council at their meeting on Wednesday, March 16th, was communicated to the Society:—

“The President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries have, in compliance with the Resolution of the meeting of the Society on Thursday, March 10th, considered a letter dated March 8th, addressed by Major C. E. Davis to the Director, and other documents received since their last meeting.

After making every allowance for the difficult position in which Major Davis is placed, they still feel that he has failed to extend to the Roman antiquities at Bath that protecting care which is looked for in a Local Secretary of the Society, and to ensure which is the primary object of the office; but, after the discussion which has taken place, they will not renew their recommendation, hoping that Major Davis will henceforth bear more closely in mind the responsibility which the post of Local Secretary entails on those who fill it.

The President and Council think it right to add, that nothing that has come before them has lessened their trust in the accuracy of the reports made at their request by Professor Middleton and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.”

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., V.P., exhibited a medieval chalice and paten of Italian workmanship.

The chalice is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and of copper gilt, with the exception of the bowl, which is silver-gilt. The bowl is deep

and conical, and rises from a calix forming the top of the stem. Four of the six petals of the calix are engraved with leafwork; the fifth has a cherub's head, and the sixth a demi-figure of a man holding in his right hand a scourge, in his left a palm-branch. The stem is hexagonal, adorned above and below the knot with eagles on a dark-blue enamel ground, under trefoil canopies with the spandrels enamelled red. The knot is globular in form, with six circular medallions round it, with leafwork above and below. The medallions are of silver, engraved with half-figures of a bishop holding a crosier and book, a saint with a cross and book, and a bishop giving the benediction, all once with enamelled grounds. The figures alternate with the letters :

S I RI LA

in Lombardic characters, on a field of blue enamel. The foot is sexfoil, with points between the lobes, engraved with cusping, etc. On one compartment is fixed a late-looking shield of silver, per fess argent and azure.

The paten is a very flat one of copper gilt, $7\frac{7}{16}$ inches in diameter. The centre has two slight depressions, one circular the other sexfoil. The central device is a circular medallion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, with a figure of Our Lord rising from the tomb, between the spear and the sponge and reed, the whole being covered with translucent enamel. The lowest field of the paten and the spandrels of the sexfoil have a dotted ornament.

Nothing is known of the history of these vessels. They were purchased in Florence many years ago.

Mr. Franks suggested that the letters on the knot of the chalice had been misplaced, and should really read

S I LA RI

for St. Hilary. The date of the vessels he thought was *circa* 1430.

The PRESIDENT exhibited the matrix of a medieval seal of latten.

It is of the usual form and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter. The device is a shield, barry of six, guttée and ermine, in chief a mullet for difference, with the marginal legend :

* sigillū mathēi bōwre

The stops are sprigs.

Nothing can be learnt of the Matthew Bower who owned this seal, nor are the arms given by Papworth or any other autho-

rity. The only similar shield is the much earlier one assigned to Thomas Bradwardine, archbishop of Canterbury, 1349, viz., barry of six, ermine and sable, guttée d'eau.

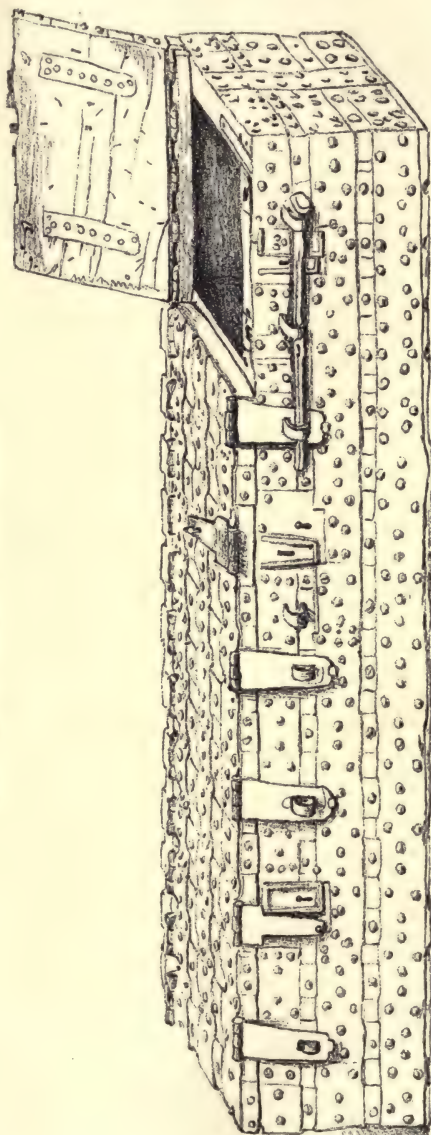
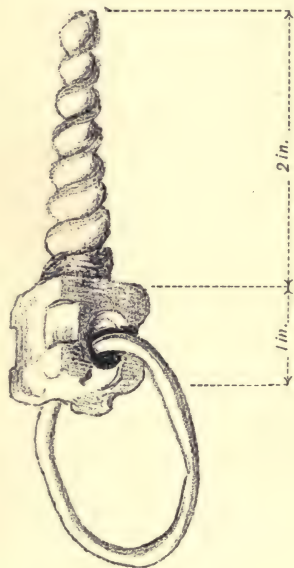
The date of this seal appears to be *circa* 1460.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berkshire, communicated the following Report :—

“ I regret that I have not been able of late to give much attention to my duties as Local Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. At the same time there have been no recent discoveries of sufficient moment to form the subject of a communication, but I may mention that a few weeks since I explored a group of burials at Brightwalton, about nine miles north of Newbury, consisting of ten or a dozen skeletons, lying confusedly together, and all evidently deposited at the same time. They were buried at the foot of a sloping bank, above which the higher ground rises to the height of some 4 or 5 feet, at a depth of about 1 foot 6 inches below the natural surface of the lower level. One of the skeletons was that of a large and strongly-built man, fully 6 feet 1 inch in height, computing the stature by multiplying the united length of the femur and tibia by two, and adding 1 inch to represent the plantar integument and the scalp. The head had been sharply severed from the neck, and no trace could be found of the decapitated skull. A second skeleton was also headless. All undoubted evidences of identification were wanting, and the soil was absolutely deficient in those minor relics which usually afford a clue in such investigations; but, after a careful examination of the matter, I am satisfied that these bodies are those of assailants and assailed, who fell in one of the many local skirmishes during the Civil War of the seventeenth century. Raids, either defensive or in the way of reprisal, were very frequent in this neighbourhood, and the subjoined letter from Lord Crawford to Prince Rupert may probably refer to one of these expeditions against a party of Roundhead horse, quartered at Brightwalton, which is the most direct route between Newbury and Faringdon, and exactly corresponds with the distance mentioned in the letter :—

‘ May it please your Highness,

I have certain intelligence of a party of the enemy that are within some fifteen miles of my quarters towards Newbury, and they plunder all, and take away horse and men; they are, as I hear, not above one hundred and fifty. If your Highness please to give me leave, I will give you an account of them. If some dragoons might be spared to go with my horse, I should be glad, but if it may not be with convenience I shall go with those



ANCIENT CHEST IN ALDENHAM CHURCH, HERTS; WITH SCREW-KEY (full size).

horse I have. I crave pardon of your highness for this boldness. I am your highness's most humble servant,

CRAWFURD.

Faringdon, this 5th May, 1643.

P.S.—I received this intelligence from one who was prisoner with them.'

The absence of accoutrements or weapons does not, I consider, affect the conclusion arrived at, as all through the Civil War there was a great scarcity of weapons, arms, and accoutrements, which were, when circumstances permitted, carefully collected and preserved after a conflict.

It was my intention to make a report on the discovery of a supposed sepulchral chamber near Lamborne, but as the excavations have been inspected by Mr. A. J. Evans and Mr. James Parker, and pronounced to be nothing more than a natural formation, it is not necessary to do so."

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited drawings of, and read the following notes on, an oak chest in the parish church of Aldenham, Herts. :—

"Some time ago I was informed that there was a remarkably fine oak chest in the church of Aldenham, Hertfordshire, and that it would well repay a visit.

Having obtained an introduction to the vicar, the Reverend Kenneth F. Gibbs, I took an early opportunity of going to visit him and inspect the chest.

The church itself is dedicated to St. John Baptist. It is principally Early English, having a lofty square embattled tower at the west end with a shingled spire and a stair turret at the north-east angle.

The only record of this chest that I have been able to discover is to be found in Cussans' *History of Hertfordshire*.* 'In front of the large double monument is the finest parish chest I ever saw. It is 9 feet 8 inches in length, carved out of a solid piece of oak. It is strengthened with thick bands of iron, crossing each other at frequent intervals. The lid has seventeen massive hinges, and is secured by eight hasps, besides locks and an iron bolt.' I was greatly pleased with this chest, as it is certainly the finest I have seen; and, thinking it was worth describing and illustrating, I was induced to request Mr. Gibbs to permit an artist to make drawings of it; this he kindly agreed to, and now I have the pleasure of placing before you the drawing (see accompanying illustration), with measurements and details as done by Mr. J. P. Emslie. The following are the particulars:

* Vol. iii. p. 261.

the chest is of solid oak, 9 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, 1 foot 10 inches high, 2 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. There are two compartments, one 7 feet $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the other 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the thickness of the wood is 3 inches. The lid, which is very heavy and massive, is fastened to the chest with seventeen large hinges of wrought-iron. It is encased with bands of iron 5 inches in width, crossing each other, and fastened to the woodwork with large flat-headed nails or studs. There are three locks in front, and eight massive hasps, varying in size from 1 foot by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The chest was additionally secured by long iron bolts, one for securing the cover of each compartment, which passed through the eyes over which the hasps were drawn. One of the bolts was removed by a most curious key, in the form of a large square-headed screw with a ring handle attached to it (see illustration); this was screwed into the end of the bolt in order to withdraw it from its position. The key is 3 inches in length, that is to say, the square flat-sided head is 1 inch long, and the screw 2 inches in length.

The vicar sends me the following note about the chest:

‘I found in the chest when I first opened it, in the small compartment, a lot of churchwarden’s account books, in one of which I found some missing entries of burials, the entries for eleven years at the end of the seventeenth century (our registers date from 1559, but twenty years’ burials are still missing). In the long compartment I found much rubbish, and the remains of an old barrel-organ with its list of twelve tunes, such as Manchester, Old Hundredth, Winchester, Nayland, &c.; a nice old tile, which I believe I submitted to you; and a ‘tally,’ dated 1711, for a rate on the inhabitants of this parish. Last year I moved the chest with the help of several men, and raised it on blocks of wood, so that the air might pass under it. As it was rotting underneath, I had the bottom painted with linseed oil.’”

Colonel COLOMB, R.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on a letter from Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge, New England, to Hugh Peters:

“Among the Clarendon State Papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is the following letter (No. 2060), addressed:

To the reverend his deare brother M^r Peters, minister of
Christ every where, be these dđ.

MY GOOD BROTHER PETERS,

I hartily thank you for yo^r letter; we do greatly rejoyce to heare how greatly instrumentall god makes you; and that he keepes you spotles & blameles in your course, notwithstanding

the reproaches of some. I have ever thought that it was a divine hand that sent you from us for a time, & therefore till yo^r woorke be done in England I would not have you to returne to New; tho I am one of those many who earnestly long to see you once agayne: be very watchfull for I fear nothinge but some sudden stab, or some Jesuit neare you in some honest mans forme. Yo^r child is very well with us what ever reports may come to you to the contrary & her education is not neglected. you seeme to thinke a letter I writ (but never thought it would have been made publicke) to be too sharpe, & that honest men who are for Christ should be suffred tho they run out into opinions: I desire to shew the utmost forbearance to godly men if for a time deluded; but otherwise I see no more reason to beare with good men in their opinions then in their morall transgressions, for they commonly are coupled together: you have had experience of the gangrene in New England & how soone it spread in a little time, and how God hath borne witnesse agaynst that generalie. I feare greater sorrowes attend England if they do not seasonably suppress and beare publike witnesse agaynst such delusions which fill the land like Locusts without any King, & will certainly (if suffred) eat up the green grasse of the land: I know there may be some connivance for a time while 'tis tumultuous & while the wars call all spirits thither, *but Toleration of all upon pretence of conscience I thanke God my soul abhors it:** the godly in former times never sought for the Liberty of their consciences by pleading for Liberty for all, but they bare witnesse to the Truth with glorious *παρρησία* & boldnes & if they would not receive their testimony they desired to kisse the flames & fill the prisons, & suffer to the utmost, as knowing that sufferings for the Truth were more advantagious to the promoting of it then their own peace & safety with Liberty for all errour; I know the case may be such as a state may tolerate all, because of Necessity they must, the numbers are so many & the hazard more; but its one thing to be under such a misery, another thing what is mens duty out of such a desperate case: let me be bold (my deare brother) to pswade you to be watchfull over yo^r selfe, least yo^r hart herein out of love to some men growes cold to God's truth: there is but one truth (you know), & is it not yo^r dayly prayer to God to blot out all errours beside from off this earthe & from under these heavens, & can yo^r spirit then close with such or beare with such evills in yo^r ministry or judgement, w^c yo^r hart in secret prayer is dayly agaynst; is it not high time for all god's ministers to awaken and purge god's floure of such chaff w^c lies uppermost & is growen so active & witty to deceive

* The italics are mine.

in these evill times : I know the honesty of the hart of brother Peters cannot beare with it but he will take to him the zeale of his God, & do woorthily herein : excuse me if I transgresse my errour is of love, I write nothinge to greeve you, my desire is the God of all grace may fill you with a spirit of might light and glory & still preserve & every way enlardge you for the good of Sion.

You should do very well to helpe o^r Colledge with a more compleat Library, we have very good witts among us & they grow up mightily, but we want bookes ; be intreated earnestly to helpe us herein speedily, God will certainly recompence that part of yo^r care into yo^r bosom : we want Schoolmen especially, helpe therein, devise some way to furnish us : we were thinking to desire the A:Bishop's Library, & that the Parlament would recompence yo^r labours for publike good with somewhat more usefull for your selfe ; if you could bring about some such thing, or any other way help us, you could not but be remembered of us ; forget us not we intreat you ; & doe something in speciall for the 2 children of D^r Ames* who are now fatherles & motherles, William (who is now S^r Ames) a fruit of yo^r ministry, is one of the hopefulest yong men that I know, & of a very gracious spirit. I beseech you send over some cloth or some such thing to them for their fathers sake, you know the wants of the cuntry otherwise ; but I hold you too long from yo^r worke by these lines: let me be had oft in yo^r remembrance & prayers. We shall never forget you: in hast w^h many harty remembrances to you I rest

Yo^r unwoorthy brother,

THO. SHEPARD.

Cambridge, Dec. 27, 1645.

Indorsed:—
To Hugh Peters,
Dec. 27, 1645.

It is of course very well known who Hugh Peters was. But in order to throw light upon Mr. Shepard's quaint and singular letter it will be necessary to review the career of Cromwell's chaplain, and note his curious connection with the early history of Massachusetts.

Hugh Peters was born at Fowey, in Cornwall,† in 1599. His father was a merchant. His mother was a Treffry, a family still represented in the county. Hugh Peters went to Cambridge, where he seems to have obtained the degree of B.A. in 1617, and that of M.A. in 1622. Several accounts say he was

* Dr. Ames was a friend and fellow-labourer of Peters at Rotterdam.

† Spelt "Foy" in the seventeenth century.

dismissed from Cambridge for misconduct. Peters had a brother named Thomas, who was evidently a Calvinist preacher, and was driven out of Cornwall by the Royalists in 1643, but afterwards returned there. The American writers generally dispute the statement that Peters went on to the stage after leaving Cambridge, but the decided assertion of a biographer who appeared against him at his trial as a witness, also supported by constant allusion in Civil War tracts, seems conclusive. It is also stated that he was afterwards promoted to be 'a jester, or rather a fool,' in Shakespeare's company of players. But he is said to have been affected by a sermon he heard at St. Faith's from Dr. Dee; after which, on his renouncing the stage, some gentleman procured him the place of a schoolmaster in Essex, at 24*l.* per annum. Yonge, who is the sole authority for these two statements, next relates how he secured possession of a widow, 'one Mistress Read,* with 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year.'

After apparently practising for some time as a voluntary preacher, Peters was shortly afterwards ordained deacon and priest by Mountain, bishop of London, taking, of course, the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and canonical obedience. He became a lecturer at St. Sepulchre's, and preached against episcopal government, and was very popular with the female part of his congregation. Being accused of improper conduct, Peters went to Rotterdam, where, according to Yonge, he repeated his misconduct at the house of a man called Franklyn, whose hospitality he abused.

Yonge describes Peters as 'falling distracted, and continuing so for three years,' after which friends provided him with 500*l.*, and he went to New England. It will be seen later on that the New Englanders admit that the climate of Holland did not agree with Peters.† While in Holland Peters seems to have been in active communication with the great Puritan leaders, the Lords Say and Brooke and Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, also with the Winthrop, and he was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Company. It is noteworthy that Peters (and Davenport) in Holland hired one Lyon Gardiner, a soldier engineer under the Prince

* Mrs. Read was the widow of Edmund Read of Wickford, Essex, and mother of Colonel Thomas Read, afterwards governor of Stirling, and a partisan of Monk at the Restoration.

† There are frequent remarks in the writings of Americans against the criticisms of the English Dryasdusts, who in viewing the career of Peters are prone to echo more or less such strictures as the following, which I extract from *Kennett's Register*, p. 284 :—'Peters was known to be infamous for more than one kind of wickedness, a fact which Milton himself . . . did not dare to deny when he wrote his apology to this very end, to defend, even by name, as far as was possible, the very blackest of the conspirators.'

of Orange, at 100*l.* per annum, as Professor of Fortification for the New England settlement, on behalf of the Company. This circumstance shows the influence of Peters.

Peters' arrival in New England, and who were his companions, is noted in the early records of the colony. 'This year,' says one account, 'came over that famous servant of Christ, Mr. Hugh Peters. . . . He was called to office by the church of Christ at Salem, their former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Higginson, having ended his labours resting in the Lord.'

In a *Journal of the Colony* we note:—

'1635, Sir Harry Vane, jun., arrived in New England . . . and Hugh Peters chosen pastor of Salem.'

In a book called *Life and Letters of J. Winthrop*, by a descendant, the author says Peters 'arrived in the *Abigail* with young J. Winthrop' (afterwards Governor of Connecticut) 'and Thomas Shepard—soon to be known, and ever afterwards to be remembered, as the eminent minister of Cambridge.'

Mr. Winthrop further says:—

'Mr. Peter,* pastor of the English Church at Rotterdam, being persecuted by the English Ambassador and *not having had his health there many years*,† consulted with the ministers about his removal.'

Another account says: 'Peters was one of the earliest members of the Massachusetts Company, and one of the signers of the instructions to Endicott' (the first Governor) 'in 1628.'

'The other new comer in the *Abigail*,' says Winthrop, continuing and quoting early accounts, 'was one Mr. Harry Vane, son and heir to Sir Harry Vane, Comptroller of the King's Household' (Charles I.) 'Being called to the obedience of the Gospel,' says the earliest chronicler Winthrop, 'he forsook the honours and preferments of the Court‡ to enjoy the ordinances of Christ in their purity here.'

Upon Sir Harry Vane, senior—who, as Winthrop takes care to specify, was far from being 'godly'—explaining to Charles I. the whole state of the case, the king 'commanded him to send him hither, and gave him license for three years to stay.'§

Thomas Shepard (the writer of the letter attached to this

* Peters generally omitted the final 's' in signing his name.

† See *ante*. In one of Mr. Winthrop's notes—alluding, no doubt, amongst other things to the Franklyn legend—he designates Yonge's book as 'scandalous.'

‡ It is plain from documents in the *Colonial State Papers* that Sir Harry Vane, senior, highly disapproved of his son's proceedings.

§ Mr. Percy Grey in his very recent *History of the United States* comments upon the extraordinary provisions of the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

paper) came over in the *Defence*; he succeeded Thomas Hooke as minister of Cambridge, New England. 'Shepard was born at Towcester (in England) on the day of the Gunpowder Plot,' and was educated at Cambridge.

In *Massts. Hist. Coll.* we find, in a list of ministers in New England, 'at Cambridge, Master Shepard, pastor; Master Dunster,* schoolmaster, with about twenty scholars under him'—evidently the nucleus of Harvard University.

The following extract must not be omitted: '25th May, 1636. The Governor Vane, Deputy-Governor J. Winthrop, Thos. Dudley, John Haynes Mr. Peters and Mr. Shepard are instructed to make a draught of laws agreeable to the Word of God, which may be the fundamentals of the Commonwealth.'†

Thomas Shepard had been ordained deacon and priest in England. He himself describes at some length his inhibition by Laud, bishop of London, and the manifest anger of that prelate, who, no doubt, gauged the intolerant spirit‡ of the Calvinist and conceived a prejudice against him. The inhibition took place on 16th Dec. 1630.

'You prating coxcomb,' says Laud to Shepard, 'do you think all the learning is in your brain? I charge you that you neither preach, read, marry, bury, nor exercise any ministration or function in any part of my diocese.'§

When we come to accounts of Peters as a merchant and trader in the new colony, nothing can exceed the commendations of his chroniclers—they quite equal their approvals of his conduct as a teacher of religion, and as a framer and administrator of laws. 'The father of our commerce and the founder of our trade' is only one of the many terse expressions of favour lavished upon the memory of one whom Hume designated, in allusion to his later career, as 'Cromwell's mad chaplain.' 'While preaching at Boston and Salem he moved the country to raise a stock for fishing as the only probable means to free us from that oppression which the seamen and others held us under.'|| . . . 'Being frequently absent' (from Salem) 'Mr. John Fiske assisted him in his pulpit.'¶

The following letter of Hugh Peters combines business and religion somewhat smartly:—

'SIR,—Mr. Endicott and myself salute you in the Lord Jesus,

* Shepard died in 1649. Dunster was afterwards (1650) the first president of Harvard University.

† *Massts. Hist. Coll.* 3rd series, vol. viii. p. 204.

‡ See the passage in Shepard's letter to Peters, which I have italicised.

§ *Massts. Hist. Coll.* 2nd series, vol. viii. p. 46.

|| *Ibid.* 1st series, vol. vi. p. 250, *et seq.*

¶ Possibly some ancestral connection of the more famous Jim Fisk of modern days,

&c. We have heard of a divisioning of women and children in the bay,* and would be glad of a share, viz., a young woman or girl, and a boy if you think good. I wrote to you for some boys to Bermuda. . . .

HUGH PETERS.'

Peters here is of course writing about slaves. Thus early may have been originated that rooted objection of American girls to enter domestic service. Peters, who found out the good use to which young natives might be put, himself had a share in precipitating a war with the Pequot Indians. 'Arriving with three other ministers, or councillors, at Fort Saybrook'—(a name recalling those aristocratic members of the Massachusetts Company, the Lords Say and Brooke)—'it was in vain that Lyon Gardiner' (professor of fortification, &c.) 'remonstrated against the ardour of these gentlemen.'

Peters was not friendly, in later times, to Indian 'missions.' In the *Hutchinson Papers* it is recorded that 'he opposed the preaching to the Indians, though one of the committee of the army for the advance of it.' †

Both Peters and Vane were, at one time, in favour of severe laws. Finding 'distractions' about the late Governor Dudley and the present Governor Winthrop, they seem to have sided strongly with Dudley—a tyrannical Archon, afterwards the deadly foe of Quakers. The elder Winthrop was considered too mild—though, indeed, he by no means favoured the liberty of the subject. He, however, ate humble pie, and promised amendment 'by God's grace,' the result being that Roger Williams was driven from the colony of Massachusetts for non-conformity, to live how he could in the wild forests of New England—receiving, it is true, the wretched hospitality of the savages. He afterwards, however, became the founder of Rhode Island colony.

It was about this time, 1637, that 'a Church Covenant'—perhaps the precursor of the famous Solemn League and Covenant—was invented. ‡

* He means captive Pequot Indians.

† The following from *Colonial State Papers (Saintsbury), America and West Indies*, 1661-8, p. 26, is remarkable:—'Through the motion of Parson Hugh Peters, England contributed 900*l.* per annum to Christianise the Indians in New England; which money found its way into private men's purses, and was a cheat of Hugh Peters.'—*Letter of (? Jno. Giffard) to Secretary Nicholas*. Endorsed by Secretary Nicholas: 'Concerning Massatts. Bay in N.E. and Hugh Peters cheats.'

‡ A subject worthy of investigation. There seems to have been much correspondence with the old country on the subject of Doctrine and Discipline. *Vide*, for instance, the long pamphlet printed in London, 1643, called *Church Government and Church Covenant*.

Vane, probably in consequence of his being the eldest son of the comptroller of the king's household, was elected governor, and Winthrop and Dudley were made councillors for life. This last arrangement was supported by five texts from Holy Writ. Presently, following, came the ferocious persecution of Anne Hutchinson and others—Peters being, apparently, more moderate than the other rulers. But Peters afterwards changed his tone, and opposed Vane, who once more began to talk of that liberty of conscience, of which he became in England, later on, the strong champion; though, while sitting in the governmental chair at Boston, he did but little to secure it.

In 1637 Peters severely blamed Vane to his face for his laxity of principle, saying that 'it sadded the ministers' spirits that he should seem to restrain their liberties, and that he should consider his youth and short experience in the things of God.'

It may not be amiss to close these remarks upon Hugh Peters' career in New England by a quotation from the work* of the most recent English historian relating to the singular kind of government set up by the founders of these northern colonies: 'The disenfranchisement of Churchmen, the prohibition of Anglican worship, would have sufficed to forfeit the charter of Massachusetts; as they suffice to show the utter absurdity of the still received idea that the expatriated Puritans left unstained what there they found—freedom to worship God. Exclusion, persecution, inquisitorial and civil despotism, were the very essence of their system, the first principles of their theory and practice.'

Hugh Peters, afterwards, to make such a figure in the Great Rebellion, left for the old country, according to one account, on a most appropriate day—the 3rd of September†—a day afterwards noted as Cromwell's day, sacred as it was to the memory of Drogheda's siege, Dunbar and Worcester 'fights,' as well as of the dramatic exit of the successful usurper in a furious storm.

Before Peters left he had married his second wife—another widow, hight Mrs. Deliverance Sheffield. His second marriage was in 1639; his first wife, formerly widow Read, having died.‡

The object of Peters in returning to England was twofold—

* *Hist. of the United States*, vol. i. By Percy Grey. 1887.

† 1641.

‡ At what date I cannot find out. She appears to have been living in 1637. I find no certain information of her having gone to New England at all. A charitable pamphlet at the Restoration says Hugh Peters sold her as a slave to the West Indies—a highly improbable tale. Peters brought a maid-servant with him to New England.

one aim being commercial, the other political. He was to look after the interests of the colony at home. His political object is best illustrated by extracts from American records.

Governor Winthrop, on January 2, 1641-2, writes:—

‘The Parliament of England, sitting upon a General Reformation of Church and State, and the Earl of Strafford, and the archbishop (Laud) our great enemy, and many others imprisoned and called to account; this caused men to stay in England in expectation of a New World The General Court (*i.e.* in Massachusetts) thought fit to send some chosen men to England to congratulate the happy success there, and to make use of any opportunity God should offer for the good of the country here; as also to give any advice, as it should be required, for the settling of the right form of Church discipline there. . . . The men chosen were Hugh Peters, pastor of the church in Salem; Mr. Thomas Weld, pastor of the church in Roxburg; and Mr. William Hibbins, of Boston. They departed hence *3rd of the 6th month, 1641.** With them went John Winthrop, junior.’†

Vane the younger, afterwards the troubler of Cromwell, who apostrophised him in those famous words, ‘The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!’ left at the same time as Peters with the young Lord Ley, son of the Earl of Marlborough. Just before they went they both refused to dine with Governor Winthrop ‘for conscience sake.’ Ley appears to have been disgusted with all he saw in New England, and commented upon the treason against the king that he had heard there.

Peters left his wife ‘Deliverance’ behind; also a young daughter.

It is as well to fortify the record left by Winthrop about Peters’ political objects in crossing the Atlantic.

‘Peters went to England,’‡ says another account, ‘upon the supposals that great revolutions were now at hand.’

Again, in *Sion’s Saviours in New England* it is stated that ‘the Rev. Hugh Peters and his fellow helper in Christ, Mr. Wells’ (Weld) ‘steered their course for England so soon as they heard of the chaining up of those biting beasts who went under the name of Spiritual Lords.’§

After he left, Peters continued to trade with Salem; and in 1642 he had a joint stock of 500*l.*, on which he made eighty per cent. profit. He also settled the affairs of the Plymouth colony as well as those of Massachusetts.

* See *ante*, p. 355.

† *Life and Letters of Winthrop*, p. 297. J. Winthrop, junior, afterwards married the step-daughter of Peters, *née* Read.

‡ *Mass. Hist. Coll.* 2nd series, vol. vi. p. 371.

§ *Id.* vol. viii. p. 27.

It would exceed the limits of this paper to quote the various opinions of recognised historians on the acts and conduct of Peters in the Great Rebellion. Burnet (an unfavourable critic of Charles I.), no less than Clarendon, condemns him utterly. I have quoted Yonge because he is a scarce author, and because he stated at the trial of Peters, as well as in his *Life*, that he was in close acquaintanceship with him for ten weeks; also because I find many statements of Yonge corroborated by other authorities.

We find various mentions of Hugh Peters in New England documents during the Usurpation. Roger Williams, the formerly persecuted Baptist, saw him at Whitehall in 1654, and states that 'Peters preacheth* the same doctrine, but not so zealous as some years since; and cries out against New England rigidities and persecutions . . . their injustice to himself, and their un-Christian dealings with him in excommunicating his wife. All this he told me in his lodgings in Whitehall, which I was told was Canterburies; but he himself told me that that library where we came together was Canterburies, and given him by Parliament.'

This library, by the way, which was given to Peters by Parliament after archbishop Laud's murder, was retained by Peters till the Restoration.†

The excommunication of Peters' wife, Deliverance Peters, is curious; for she had gone mad, as we learn from several New England accounts, and Peters repented of having married her.

A letter of Peters shows that his property in New England was sold off at a loss, apparently without authority. His 'distracted' wife joined him in England against his wishes.

At the fall of Richard Cromwell—called 'Tumble-down-Dick'—fears began to fall upon the 'Godly' party. Mr. Davenport—a former Rotterdam associate of Peters—writes, at Newhaven, that he hears intelligence from England that 'Mr. Hugh Peters is distracted, and under some horror of conscience, crying out of himself as damned, and confessing hainous (*sic*) crimes.'

This somewhat agrees with Yonge's statement that Peters about this time announced himself to be 'Antichrist,' and stated that he 'must shortly be destroyed.' At the Restoration he was exempted from the Act of Indemnity, as was very natural; as, no doubt—from what is recorded about his sermons against Charles I. as well as his having been the privy councillor of

* Peters was preacher at Whitehall, and received 200*l.* per annum, paid quarterly. Vide *State Papers Cal.* 1657-8, p. 556.

† When his papers and books as well as those of Thurloe were ordered by the House of Commons to be seized.

Cromwell and Ireton—he was a very material agent in the king's destruction. The accounts of his behaviour at Charing Cross, where he was hanged, are a little conflicting; but the weight of testimony tends to show that he did not exhibit the audacity of some others. One tract affirms that Cooke, the mock solicitor-general, who was the only regicide that repented, tried in vain to encourage Hugh Peters.*

Peters' wife seems to have remained insane, and supported by charity. Appeals were made in her behalf to New England. What became of his daughter does not appear. It is possible she may have returned to New England.

Peters was a jester, and, like Sir Thomas More, probably jested, if not on the scaffold, a little time previously, notwithstanding his low-spirited state at the time of his death, which some supposed was caused by his having been drugged.

There is little doubt that he was what Pepys† hinted, 'a most comical man.' Probably he had had some little experience at the theatre at Blackfriars in histrionics.

It would be interesting to learn what parts of clown or 'fool' he actually took in Shakespeare's plays.

In his last advice to his daughter, called a *Father's Dying Legacy*, he seems to be parodying the broadside‡ containing the last words of the Royal Martyr to the Princess Elizabeth. King Charles advised his daughter to study Hooker. Peters recommended his child to study Hooker. But the king's Hooker was the author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, whose fifth book, in defence of the Anglican Liturgy, was the charter and palladium of the Anglican army of martyrs. The Hooker of Peters was the obscure Calvinistic pastor of New England.

For the particulars in this slight sketch of Hugh Peters—as far as his connection with New England is concerned—I am chiefly indebted to the valuable collections of printed American records which are to be found in the library of this Society, and have therefore not thought it necessary to give many references."

Col. FITZROY SOMERSET, R.E., exhibited a supposed portrait of Hugh Peters, on which Col. Colomb submitted the following remarks:—

"This portrait is an heirloom in the Somerset family, which

* 'Despairing Hugh Peters' is the expression applied to him in a mention of his execution. Vide *Hist. Com.* (Appendix), 5th Report, p. 175. This agrees with Yonge's account.

† *Diary*, any edition, under reference to Peters.

‡ Preserved in Collection, British Museum Library.

traces its descent from Henry, first marquess of Worcester, the defender of Raglan castle.

There are about fifteen portraits of Peters—prints or drawings—in the Sutherland collection in the Bodleian library, the largest known collection. Some of them bear a resemblance to this oil painting.

Col. Fitzroy Somerset had in his possession a written description of the career of Peters of a very old date, which has unfortunately been lost or mislaid. It touched upon the suspicions entertained that Hugh Peters might have been the executioner* of Charles I.

As the marchioness of Worcester kindly wrote a letter to Peters saying a good word for him—a letter which Peters produced at his trial—it seems not unlikely that Peters may have presented her with this very portrait in the autumn of 1660. It was probably executed at least ten years' previously."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 24th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P.S.A.:—

1. A Discourse on some unpublished Records of the City of London. By E. Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P.S.A.
2. Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. vii., No. 2. 2 vols. Text 8vo. and Plates Folio. London, 1886.

From S. J. Chadwick, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Kirklees Nunnery. By S. J. Chadwick. 8vo.
2. Dewsbury Parish Church and its Endowments. By S. J. Chadwick. 8vo. Dewsbury, 1886.
3. Kirkstall Abbey: a descriptive Guide to the Abbey Buildings. By J. Wreghitt Cannon. 8vo. Leeds, 1886.

From the Author:—Gyfla. The Scír or Pagus of the Ivel Valley, Somerset. By Thomas Kerslake. 8vo. 1887.

From the Royal Society:—

1. Ammianus Marcellinus. Folio. 1681.
2. Allwood. Literary Antiquities of Greece. 4to. 1799.

* Yonge seems to believe in the *alibi* set up by Peters at his trial in 1660.

3. Baker, Sir R. A Chronicle of the Kings of England. Folio. 1670.
 4. Bianchina, F. Camera ed Inscrizioni, &c. Folio. 1727.
 5. Boccalini. I Ragguagli di Parnasso, &c. Folio. 1669.
 6. Correa da Serra. Collecção, &c. 3 vols. Folio. 1790-93.
 7. Dante. Folio. 1578.
 8. Sir W. Davenant. Works. Folio. 1673.
 9. Dion Cassius. Historia Romana. Greek and Latin. Folio. 1606.
 10. Dionysius Halicarnassus. Antiquit. Roman. Folio. [1588.]
 11. Epigrammata Graeca. Folio. 1600.
 12. Fabrettus. De Columna Trajani. Folio. 1683.
 13. Georgius, A. A. De Miraculis Sancti Coluthi, &c. 4to. 1793.
 14. Gibson. Chronicon Saxonieum. 4to. 1692.
 15. Gorius, A. F. Monumentum s. Columbarium, &c. Folio. 1727.
 16. Grosson. Recueil des Antiquités, &c. 4to. 1773.
 17. Index Vestigialium, &c. 4to. 1670.
 18. Mascon. History of the Ancient Germans. 2 vols. 4to. 1738.
- From J. Evans, Esq., D.C.L., P.S.A.:—Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Wales. Folio. MS. on paper.

Special votes of thanks were passed to the President, and to the Royal Society, for their gifts to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—

Edward George Bruton, Esq.
Robert Blair, Esq.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day, Saturday, April 23rd, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers for the ensuing year.

JEFFERY WHITEHEAD, Esq., exhibited a mediæval mazer, of the usual late type, with silver-gilt band, and a circular print with an engraving of the Blessed Virgin and Child.

This mazer is fully described, with other examples, in the *Archæologia*.*

HYMAN MONTAGU, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver snuff-box, gilt within, with an engraved portrait on the lid of prince James Stuart, the "elder Pretender." He is represented in armour, with an ermine mantle over his shoulder. Around the base of the bust are flags, drums, swords, etc., and below, a cartouche inscribed:

This is He
Sam: I.
16: 12.

Above is a royal crown supported by two angels, who hold respectively a sceptre and an olive branch.

* Vol. i. p. 175.

On the bottom of the box is engraved a view of Boscobel House, Salop. It coincides, with but slight variations, with one given in Knight's *Old England*.*

The box is apparently of the time of queen Anne, and forms an interesting addition to Stuart relics of that reign. The only mark it bears is a partly-defaced one of the silversmith inside the lid.

J. W. HARRISON, Esq., exhibited a portrait on panel of an Englishwoman, the work of a Dutch or English painter.

From the plain character of the picture the individual depicted was probably a person of no special importance.

The costume points to a date *circa* 1600.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a curious heavy iron padlock of Swedish manufacture, together with a Chinese padlock of similar character, on which he read the following remarks:—



IRON PADLOCK FROM SWEDEN (half size).

“The padlock exhibited this evening was obtained by me last autumn at Stockholm, and was reported to have been that by which the door of the church at Aspö, a village in the neigh-

bourhood, had until lately been secured. As will at once be perceived, it is of large size and of peculiar construction. In general outline it resembles a tankard with a large handle, and it is by no means improbable that the maker's design for the form originated in one of the carved wooden tankards such as were, and indeed are, in frequent use in Sweden. The material of which the lock is formed is wrought-iron dexterously forged.

The cylinder of the lock, which corresponds with the body of the tankard, is formed of a thin sheet of metal that has been bent into shape, but the joint which runs along it is not welded.

This tube is about 5 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in external diameter. At the base is a flat ring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, which embraces the tube. This ring has not been welded, but one end of the metal of which it is formed has been wrought into a piece of ornamental scroll-work, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, which extends about three-quarters of the way round the tube, and consists of two volutes ornamented by punch-work. Between these, and covering the joint of the tube, is a narrow strip of iron ending in spirals. This is at one end held in place by a tongue, welded on the basal ring, being turned back against it. Above these scrolls is a plate of iron with the ends drawn out and curled over, which embraces the tube and extends about three-quarters of the way around it. This plate is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, ornamented at the sides with semicircular indentations punched in, and in the middle with a sunk pattern of a kind of beaded work, also produced by punches, and forming a square between two lozenges, with a median line of the same work running through the whole.

Near the top of the tube a ring, about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, ornamented by a sunk beaded line between semicircles, runs round the greater part of its circumference, but extends in a loop to form a hinge for the hasp of the padlock. The tube is closed by a plate of iron, with an oblong orifice for the key. This plate is not quite at the end of the tube, and a strip of iron, ending in coils, is secured in the part of the tube which projects beyond it.

The hasp of the padlock is very heavy, and has been forged from a bar of iron about 1 inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The hinge part has been formed by the bar having been drawn down, with a sharp set off, until it was only about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square. The end of this has also been drawn down and coiled into a spiral. This reduced part, after being passed through the loop on the cylinder, has been turned back to join the original bar, and thus forms the

hinge. The other part of the hasp has been formed by drawing down the bar to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and curving it into a semicircular form. The end of the hasp, which enters a transverse slot in the tube just above the basal ring, has been flattened out and has a hole in it about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, the bar beyond the hole being contracted and again expanded so as to form a T-shaped end, with the top curved, so as to rest against the inside of the tube when the hasp is closed.

The catch of the lock consists of a circular plate from which originally proceeded three spikes, each with two spring barbs, destined to fit into the square hole and the two sides of the T of the hasp. Of these spikes one is now missing, the other two were about 3 inches long, but from each of them one of the spring-catches has been broken off. There is a notch in the circular plate showing where the third spike was inserted.

The key is about 7 inches long, made of a piece of flat iron about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide. It is turned over at one end to form a loop for suspension. The other end is bent round at right angles to the stem, and has in it four rectangular notches destined to clip and hold back the spring-barbs of the catch, so as to enable it to be pushed out of the lock.

This form of padlock, with spring-catches, has a large range in time and space. Some, of Roman date, have been figured and described by General Pitt-Rivers,* together with others of modern times from Abyssinia, India, China, and Japan. Padlocks, made on this principle, were in use in this country in the seventeenth century, as there are two upon the iron chest of the Royal Society, which was presented to that body in 1665.

The Chinese padlock, now exhibited, is a good example of this form of lock in recent times, and presents many points of analogy with that from Sweden.

It is somewhat difficult to assign a date to this Swedish lock. One more closely resembling the Chinese form was found among the ruins of the fortress of Peksborg, which was destroyed in 1434. This has been figured and described by Dr. Hans Hildebrand.† The form with the cylindrical barrel and the semicircular hasp appears to be of later date, and would seem to have been in use from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. The example now before you may, with fair probability, be assigned to the seventeenth century."

Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., F.S.A., read a paper

* *Primitive Locks and Keys*. 1883.

† *Månads-blad*, 1875, p. 167.

descriptive of two newly-found Inventories of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, for the years 1245 and 1402 respectively.

Dr. Simpson's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Society then adjourned its ordinary meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, April 28th.

ANNIVERSARY,

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The Rev. C. M. Church, sub-dean and canon of Wells, was admitted Fellow.

Joseph Clarke, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., and C. Knight Watson, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

At 2:30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following Address:—

GENTLEMEN,

The period has again arrived when it becomes my duty to address to you a few words at our Anniversary Meeting, and I think that I may at the outset congratulate the Society upon its continued usefulness and upon its harmonious working. Our numbers, although sadly reduced by a somewhat larger proportion of deaths than usual, have been more than replenished by the election of new Fellows, and at the present time the roll of our ordinary Fellows is 619 as against 599 at our last anniversary.

The following list gives the names of our deceased Fellows :—

- Ernest Augustus Charles, Marquess of Ailesbury.
 *Edmund Edward Antrobus, Esq.
 Joseph Tom Burgess, Esq.
 Richard Caulfield, Esq., LL.D.
 Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq., M.D.
 Joshua Fielden, Esq.
 Francis Fry, Esq.
 Edward William Godwin, Esq.
 Ralph Neville Grenville, Esq., M.A.
 Sir William Hardy, Knt.
 *Ven. Benjamin Harrison, M.A., Archdeacon of Maidstone
 and Canon of Canterbury.
 *General John de Havilland, York Herald.
 Rev. John Harwood Hill, B.A.
 William England Howlett, Esq.
 *Richard Charles Hussey, Esq.
 Llewellynn Jewitt, Esq.
 William Long, Esq., M.A.
 *Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.
 Rev. George Ornsby, M.A., Canon of York.
 Richard Kyrke Penson, Esq.
 Ven. Assheton Pownall, M.A., Archdeacon of Leicester
 and Hon. Canon of Peterborough.
 *John Thomas, Earl of Redesdale.
 George Smith, Esq.
 Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, D.D., Master of Trinity
 College, Cambridge.
 Charles Bosworth Thurston, Esq., B.A.
 Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B.
 Charles Warne, Esq.
 *James Whatman, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
 William Michael Wylie, Esq., M.A.

Amongst our Honorary Fellows we have to lament the decease of

Signor Gennaro Riccio.

and to these must be added the names of the following gentlemen who have resigned their Fellowship in our body :—

Bezer Blundell, Esq.
 William Oxenham Hewlett, Esq.

* Denotes compounder.

The following gentlemen have, during the same period, been elected Fellows of the Society :—

- Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Esq., R.A.
 James Theodore Bent, Esq., B.A.
 Edward George Bruton, Esq.
 Richard Herbert Carpenter, Esq.
 Samuel Joseph Chadwick, Esq.
 Rev. Charles Marcus Church, M.A., Sub-Dean and Canon of Wells.
 Edwin Charles Clark, Esq., LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.
 William Henry Cope, Esq.
 Alfred James Copeland, Esq.
 Walter Arthur Copinger, Esq.
 The Baron de Cosson.
 Rev. John Charles Cox, LL.D.
 Gery Milner Gibson Cullum, Esq., M.A.
 Lionel Henry Cust, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. Edmund Farrer.
 Gerald Beresford FitzGerald, Esq.
 Francis William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Baron Fitzhardinge.
 Alfred Goodwin, Esq., M.A., Professor of Greek in University College, London.
 Benjamin Wyatt Greenfield, Esq., M.A.
 Hubert Hall, Esq.
 M. Charles Hettier, Dr. en Droit.
 Alfred Edmund Hudd, Esq.
 Robert James Johnson, Esq.
 Frederick Arthur Heygate Lambert, Esq.
 *Hon. Robert Marsham, M.A.
 Thomas John Mazzinghi, Esq., M.A.
 Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., M.P.
 Hyman Montagu, Esq.
 *Iltyd Bond Nicholl, Esq.
 Philip Norman, Esq.
 Charles William Chadwick Oman, Esq., M.A.
 George Henry Overend, Esq.
 William Page, Esq.
 Rev. Alfred Stephenson Porter, M.A.
 Herbert John Reid, Esq.
 Rev. Ernest Bickersteth Savage, M.A.
 Richard George Lumley, Earl of Scarbrough.
 John Oldrid Scott, Esq.

Arthur Sparrow, Esq., J.P. & D.L.
Edward John Tarver, Esq.
Frank Tayler, Esq.
Rev. Edward James Taylor.
Michael Waistell Taylor, Esq., M.D.
Robert Wright Taylor, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
John William Trist, Esq.
Lewis Edward Upcott, Esq., M.A.
John Green Waller, Esq.
George Harry Wallis, Esq.
Frederick Arthur Walters, Esq.
George Frederick Warner, Esq., M.A.
Rev. Charles Harold Evelyn White.

And as an Honorary Fellow—

Dr. Hans Hildebrand.

Many of our deceased Members had in various ways rendered valuable services to the study of Antiquity, and it becomes a somewhat difficult task to select those among them to whose merits I should first render a passing tribute.

The Fellow who had been for the longest period a member of our body was the Earl of Redesdale, who died in May last, at the age of 81, and who joined this Society in 1833. His career, however, is associated with recent rather than with ancient history, and he will long be remembered as an efficient Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords.

The next in seniority is Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, who was elected a Fellow in May 1834, and whose name stood fourth on our roll. He was descended from an old Huguenot family (Demonte) settled in Kent, and his father, Mr. W. B. Diamond, was at one time a surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service. He was educated at the Grammar School, Norwich, and, after passing through a medical training under Abernethy and others, was established in private practice in Soho Square. In 1832 he distinguished himself by his efforts to grapple with the cholera; but subsequently, becoming more interested in mental than in bodily disease, he was appointed in 1848 Superintendent in the Surrey County Asylum, and 10 years afterwards removed to Twickenham House, where he established a private asylum that remained under his charge until his decease, which took place in June last in the 78th year of his age. His kindly face and genial presence will be well remembered by most of our older Fellows, as for many years he was a constant attendant at our meetings.

He was a devoted lover of art and an ardent collector, and one of his first communications * to the Society related to his remarkable series of early mezzotinto engravings which was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum. In this communication he vindicated the claims of Ludwig von Siegen to be regarded as the inventor of the mezzotinto process, instead of Prince Rupert, whose earliest efforts are long subsequent in date, and who probably learnt the art from von Siegen.

His next important communication related to the works of Maso Finiguerra,† the inventor of the art of taking impressions on paper from engraved plates of metal, in which he showed that what is now known as the art of copper-plate printing was, in all probability, already practised before 1450. In 1847 we find him communicating an account of wells or pits containing Roman remains, discovered at Ewell in Surrey.‡ Among the numerous vases found, he particularly called attention to one which was perfectly glazed, both inside and out, of a green colour, with strips of white or pale yellow laid on it, the glaze, as Dr. Diamond suggested and Professor Faraday determined, being a lead-glaze.

In November, 1849, *Notes and Queries* first appeared under the auspices of the late Mr. Thoms, who was supported by many other Fellows of this Society. In 1850 contributions under the signature of H. W. D. began to appear, and in the following years became numerous and important. The art of photography was then in its infancy, and amongst its most zealous and successful cultivators was Dr. Diamond, whose chemical knowledge stood him in good stead, and specimens of whose work, exhibited at Lord Rosse's *soirée* in 1852, attracted much attention. The application of photography to archæology and its practice in the open air formed the subject of a series of papers by Dr. Diamond in *Notes and Queries*, for the autumn of that year and the spring of 1853, in which he gave detailed instructions for adopting the collodion process and printing positive images on paper. He was, indeed, the first to originate this form of reproduction, and to introduce what are known as *cartes-de-visite*. So acceptable and valuable were the instructions given in these papers by Dr. Diamond that an address of thanks from amateurs of photography in the city of Norwich appeared in the pages of *Notes and Queries*, and a testimonial accompanied by a purse of 300*l.* was also presented to him in recognition of his services. For ten years he was honorary secretary of the Photographic Society. Many of his photo-

* *Archæologia*, xxvii. p. 405.

† *Ibid.* xxxi. p. 404.

‡ *Ibid.* xxx. p. 451.

graphs of objects of antiquity were exhibited and presented to this Society, and early in 1854 he was appointed Honorary Photographer to the Society—a title which he retained till his death. At various times he exhibited objects of interest at our meetings—bronze spearheads and medieval brasses among the number—and at one time he was engaged in the study of Egyptian antiquities in association with the late Dr. Birch. His zeal as a collector never flagged, and his home at Twickenham, which of late he rarely left, was a complete museum of works of ceramic art.

Sir William Hardy died on March 17th last, in his 80th year, having been born in 1807. He was the second son of Major Thomas Bartholomew Price Hardy, and, like his brother, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, he at an early age exhibited a taste for historical research. In 1823 he entered the public service as a clerk in the Record Office at the Tower, and was subsequently appointed clerk of the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the removal of the Duchy Records to the Public Records Office he was appointed an assistant keeper of the Public Records, and on the death of his brother, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, in 1878, he received the appointment of deputy keeper, from which post, owing to failing health and strength, he retired in January, 1886. Among the historical works of which he was the editor may be mentioned the *Croniques de Jehan de Waurin*, and their English translation, in the series of volumes issued by the Master of the Rolls.

Sir William Hardy was also a member of the Historical MSS. Commission.

He became a Fellow of this Society in May, 1837, having already, in the previous year, communicated a note showing that the regnal years of Richard I. were calculated not from his father's death but from his own coronation.* In 1857 he communicated a notice of two important charters of the Empress Maud, but for many years his time was fully occupied with the cares of the important office in the management of which he took so principal a part.

Another of the old and valued Fellows whom we have recently lost is Mr. William Michael Wylie, who died on February 16, 1887.

He was born in London and was educated under the care of the Rev. Dr. Povah, proceeding subsequently to Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated in due course. He married in 1834, and his wife's health being delicate they spent some years in Italy and in travelling on the Continent, where he made many friends. On returning to England he resided at Fair-

* *Archaeologia*, xxvii. p. 109.

ford, in Gloucestershire, a place with which his name will always be associated.

He was elected a Fellow of this Society in June, 1851, but had previously, through the hands of Mr. Roach Smith, and also on his own account, exhibited numerous objects from the Saxon cemetery at Fairford, of which he gave a detailed account in his *Fairford Graves*, published in 1852. This interesting work gives a history of discoveries and excavations extending from July, 1850, until November, 1851, and embodies the Plates and the greater part of Mr. Roach Smith's Paper which appeared in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxiv. Some previous discoveries in the same cemetery were made in 1847, but the record of them is meagre; while Mr. Wylie gives full details of his work, and the plates for the most part were drawn by his own hands. After 1852 Mr. Wylie was again a frequent visitor to the Continent, and the volumes of the *Archaeologia* were constantly enriched by his communications relating to the discoveries of the Abbé Cochet, and other foreign archaeologists. His accounts of presumed Teutonic remains near Dieppe, of the graves of the Alemanni at Oberflacht, in Suabia, and his essays on the Angon, on certain sepulchral usages in early times, and on the burning and burial of the dead, all of which were published before 1860, show a vast amount of scholarship and industrious application.

In 1859 and 1860 he was among the first, after M. Troyon, to call the attention of the Society to the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, explored by Dr. Keller and others, which have thrown such a flood of light upon primeval history. From 1860 to 1880 his Papers read before the Society were numerous, and he seemed to form a medium of communication between the antiquaries of France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy and those of our own country. Whether the subject were Roman phaleræ, archaic bronze chariots, medieval painted windows, or the worship of the Deæ matres, Mr. Wylie seemed equally at home, and whether his information were derived from French, German, or Italian sources his linguistic powers were never at fault. During a part of this period he resided at Blackwater, in Hants, for which county he was our Local Secretary, and on the antiquities of which he from time to time communicated notices to us. Of late years his failing health prevented active exertion, though in 1884 he called our attention to a pre-historic road near Brigg. A few years ago he came to reside near his old *alma mater* at Oxford, where the Ashmolean Museum bears many marks of his liberality in the shape of Saxon antiquities from Fairford and a remarkable archaic bronze chariot from Lucera, in Southern Italy.

Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt died in June last in his seventy-sixth

year, having been a Fellow of our Society since January, 1853. He was the seventeenth child of Mr. Arthur Jewitt, author of various topographical works, principally connected with Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, who during his son Llewellynn's youth resided at Duffield, in Derbyshire. It was here that young Jewitt formed the acquaintance of the late Mr. Fairholt, with whom he had many kindred tastes, and with whom he was for thirty years on terms of intimate friendship. In 1838 Mr. Jewitt came to London, where for many years he exercised his artistic powers as a draughtsman and wood-engraver. Many of the illustrations to the *Pictorial History of England, Old England*, and other publications of Charles Knight, were the product of his graver. From London he moved to Headington Hall, near Oxford, where he worked, with his brother, Orlando Jewitt, at the illustrations to Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*. He subsequently became chief librarian to the Plymouth Public Library—one of the results of his sojourn there being his *History of Plymouth*. In 1853, however, he returned to Derby, where for fifteen years he edited the *Derby Telegraph*, retiring from his post of editor on his removing to Winster Hall, in the Peak. He subsequently took up his abode at the Hollies, Duffield, where his decease took place three months after that of his wife, to whom he was deeply attached.

Mr. Jewitt was a man of unbounded industry, and any attempt to enumerate his works would occupy more space than would be fitting in this address. I may, however, mention his *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, *The Wedgwoods*, *The Life of William Hutton*, and *The Reliquary*, a quarterly journal which he first brought out in 1860, to which both his pen and pencil largely contributed. This useful periodical has now commenced a new series under the editorship of another of our Fellows, the Rev. Dr. Cox, and in its first number will be found an appreciative and full memoir of Mr. Jewitt, to which I am indebted for the facts here briefly stated.

The Venerable Archdeacon Harrison was another of those links between the past and the present that it is always so painful to lose. He was ordained in 1832, and in 1838 was appointed one of the chaplains of Archbishop Howley, becoming, in 1845, Archdeacon of Maidstone and Canon of Canterbury. In these official capacities he witnessed the enthronement of four successors to Archbishop Howley. Archdeacon Harrison was the author of some theological and liturgical works, and was eminent as a Hebrew scholar, so much so that he was selected as one of the revisers of the Old Testament, whose work resulted in the revised version published by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge a few years ago. He died on the 25th

of March last, at the age of 79, having been a Fellow of this Society since 1854.

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt came of an ancient Scottish family long established in Ireland, and was distinguished in many branches of archæology. His first attention seems to have been directed to Gothic architecture, especially in connection with the domestic buildings of which but scanty remains exist in this country. With his pen and pencil he assisted our late Fellow, Mr. John Henry Parker, in his well-known work on *Domestic Architecture*, and he also contributed the important articles "Baptistery," "Church," and others to Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*.

In May, 1859, he was elected a Fellow of this Society, his communications to which were numerous and important. Of those published in the *Archæologia*, I may cite *On the Brick Architecture of the North of Germany*, *On the Churches at Rome earlier than the year 1150*, *On a Box of Carved Ivory of the Sixth Century*, and on *Wall Decoration in Sectile Work as used by the Romans*, all of which are of high value and interest. His memoirs on St. Peter's Chair and on the jewelled covers of the *Evangelia Quatuor* belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham appeared in the *Vetusta Monumenta*. His last archæological work was the revision of the proofs of the latter memoir, on which he was engaged during his lingering last illness.

He was also a frequent contributor of papers to the Royal Archæological Institute, and memoirs from his pen will be found in the *Transactions of the Sussex Archæological Society*.

Mr. Nesbitt paid much attention to ancient ivory carvings, and was very skilful in making moulds from them in a composition of his own devising. The moulds thus made formed the main groundwork of the collection of fictile ivories produced by the Arundel Society.

Another object which occupied much of his attention was the history of ancient glass, to illustrate which he formed a considerable collection of fragments which are now in the British Museum.

He wrote the introduction to the splendid Catalogue of the Slade Collection of Glass which was privately printed by our late Fellow, Mr. Felix Slade, and he also prepared for the Department of Science and Art a *catalogue raisonné* of the glass collections in the South Kensington Museum.

His death took place on June 21 of last year.

The name of Charles Warne will ever be associated with the antiquities of Dorset, in which county he for many years resided, although at the time of his election into this Society in 1856, and for some years afterwards, he was a resident in London.

His first present to the Society was indeed a plaster model of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester, which he gave us in 1854. His interest in this relic had been exhibited in 1847, when he was mainly instrumental in preserving it from the destruction threatened by the passage through it of the new railway to Weymouth. An intimate friend of Mr. Roach Smith, we find him making an archaeological tour in France in 1853 and 1854 in company with Mr. Smith and the late Mr. Fairholt. Mr. Warne's notes made during the latter tour are printed in Mr. Roach Smith's *Retrospections*.*

In 1866 Mr. Warne published his work on the *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*, containing an exhaustive record of the researches carried on by himself and others among these interesting remains, of which not less than forty-six were examined personally by Mr. Warne. His extensive collection of sepulchral urns and other relics from the barrows is now in the museum at Dorchester.

His *Illustrated Map of Dorsetshire—its Vestiges, Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish*, had already appeared in 1865, in the preparation of which he spent fully two years in the company of the late Mr. George Hillier in perambulating the county.

Mr. Warne's great work on *Ancient Dorset* was published in 1872, and gives full details as to all the pre-Norman antiquities of the county as well as of the issues of the Dorsetshire mints in Saxon times. Altogether the volume is a model of sound conscientious work.

His communications to this Society were by no means unimportant. In 1861, while residing near Ewell, he examined some of the shafts containing Roman remains of similar character to those which had been explored by Dr. Diamond, and gave reasons for regarding them as places for the deposit of refuse. He also offered some suggestions as to the course of the Stane Street.† His remarks on the Roman station, Ibernium, communicated that same year, are printed in the *Archæologia*,‡ as are also his *Observations on Vespasian's first Campaign in Britain*.§

In 1869 || he gave us an essay on certain ditches in Dorset, called Belgic, and in 1872 he exhibited a photograph of the reconstructed cromlech at Helstone.

Mr. Warne also communicated papers to the Royal Archæological Institute and to the British Archæological Association.

* Vol. ii. p. 261.

† Vol. xxxix. p. 85.

|| *Proc.* 2d S. iv. 246.

† *Proc.* 2d S. i. 309.

§ Vol. xli. p. 387.

Of late years he resided at Brighton, and though in feeble health he never lost his interest either in his archæological pursuits or in his antiquarian friends. He died on the 11th of April, in the 86th year of his age.*

Dr. Richard Caulfield was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1862, but long before his election he had distinguished himself by his antiquarian researches. His *Sigilla Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ illustrata* was published in 1853, and in 1857 he edited for the Camden Society *The Diary of Rowland Davies, D.D., Dean of Cork 1689-90*. In 1859 he published the *Rotulus pipæ Clonensis in Reg. Cath. Clonen. asservatus*, which was followed in 1860 by *The Autobiography of Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1703*, from the original MS., and in 1864 by the *Life of St. Fin Barre, the First Bishop of Cork*, transcribed from a curious MS. that he had discovered in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In later years his industry was exhibited by the *Council Books of Cork, Youghal and Kinsale*, by the *Register of the Parish of Christchurch, Cork*, by the *Annals and the Handbook of St. Fin Barre's Cathedral*, and the *Annals of the Cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne*. He has also left in MS. numerous transcripts of Registers and other Records principally relating to Cork, in which city he occupied the post of Librarian to the Royal Cork Institution since 1864, and of librarian to the Queen's College since 1876.

Residing at a distance, and being principally occupied with Irish antiquities, it was but rarely that he was able to assist the Society, but an engraving of a remarkable cruciform object, discovered within the chapter-house of the cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne, and exhibited by Dr. Caulfield, will be found in the *Archæologia*.†

Dr. Caulfield entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1841, and proceeded to the degree of LL.D. in 1866. For some years he acted as editor of the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, and he was a corresponding member of several foreign Antiquarian Societies. His knowledge of all matters connected with archæological and genealogical research in the south of Ireland was most extensive, and was always at the disposal of those who sought information from him. His loss will be deeply felt by all those who are interested in Irish history.

Mr. Francis Fry, of Bristol, was well known as the possessor of one of the most remarkable collections of Bibles that ever was formed. Of some portions of his treasures he issued reprints in

* For many particulars here stated, I am indebted to Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Retrospections*.

† Vol. xliv. p. 483.

facsimile; among them one of Tyndale's *New Testament* of 1525 or 1526. *The Prophet Jonas* of Tyndale, the *Souldiers' Pocket Bible* of 1643, and the *Souldiers' Penny Bible* of 1693, were among the scarce works he reprinted, and of these he presented copies to our library. The two latter works consist in the main of warlike texts, and the *Souldiers' Pocket Bible* is eminently characteristic of the time when they "bound their stately kings in chains, their lords in iron bands," and when their mouths were filled with praises, while "in their hands they eke did bear a double-edged sword." Mr. Fry became a Fellow in 1863, and died in November last.

In Archdeacon Assheton Pownall we have lost an active and enthusiastic worker, especially in the department of numismatics. He was the third son of James Pownall, Esq., of Liverpool, and was born in the year 1822. After passing through Harrow, under Dr. Wordsworth, he entered Brasenose College, at Oxford, and took his degree in 1845. He was ordained in the same year, and in 1847 was presented to the Rectory of South Kilworth, in Leicestershire, which he held to the day of his death. In 1867 he became Rural Dean of Gartree, and in 1884 Archdeacon of Leicester. His numismatic tastes were developed early in life, and he had for some years been a member of the Numismatic Society before he was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1865. From time to time he brought under our notice discoveries of antiquities principally made in the midland counties, admirably filling the post of Local Secretary for Leicestershire. In nearly all of the later volumes of our *Proceedings* are communications from his pen; the last on a plaque of lead, bearing the arms of pope Paul III., is dated March, 1886. Of late, Archdeacon Pownall's attention had been mainly devoted to the series of papal medals, but he was no mean authority upon the English silver coinage; and his essays, printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, are numerous. He was a man of a most genial nature, and of the highest principles; and many, besides myself, must have mourned the loss of an old and valued friend when he was suddenly removed from among us in November of last year.

Mr. William Long, of Wrington, Somerset, was well known as a local antiquary, and in 1871 became a Fellow of this Society. In 1876, at the urgent request of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, he undertook the exhaustive paper on Stonehenge and its Barrows, which appeared in vol. xvi. of their magazine, and which was afterwards re-issued in a separate form.

Although distance from London prevented the Rev. J. Harwood Hill from being a frequent visitor to our meetings,

he was a diligent antiquary, and did much for topographical archæology. Many of his works are on the shelves of our library and relate principally to Leicestershire, in which county his living of Cranoe was situated, and to the neighbouring districts. I may mention his *Histories of Langton and of Market Harborough*, including the *Gartree Hundred of Leicestershire*, both of which are illustrated by etchings, the work of his own hands. These were published in 1867 and 1875. His *Chronicles of the Christian Ages*, in two volumes, appeared in 1842, and his *Archdeacons of Leicester*, *Bishops of Peterborough*, *Family of Langton*, and *Notes on Rutlandshire*, at intervals between 1862 and 1871, in which latter year he became a Fellow of this Society. His death took place on December 3rd, 1886.

General John de Havilland was born in America, but was descended from an old Guernsey family. His father was settled for some time at Taunton, Somerset, under the name of Haviland, but the name of de Havilland was authorised by royal license in 1869. He was for many years associated with the Herald's College, having been appointed Rouge Croix Pursuivant in 1866, *vice* Mr. J. R. Planché promoted, and in 1872 York Herald, *vice* Mr. T. W. King, deceased. It was in that year that he became a Fellow of this Society. He died on the 18th of September last, in the 60th year of his age.

The Rev. George Ornsby, Canon of York, had been a Fellow of this Society since 1873. Although he never communicated anything to our publications, he was well known as having edited for the Surtees Society *The Remains of Denis Granville, D.D., Dean of Durham*, and *The Correspondence of John Cosin, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham*. He was also author of *Sketches of Durham*. He died in April of last year at the ripe age of 77.

Mr. Joseph Tom Burgess was born at Cheshunt in 1828, but his father afterwards removed to Northampton. While still a young man he became associated with the newspaper press, and edited a paper at Ennis. In 1865 he became the editor of the *Leamington Spa Courier*, and 13 years later editor of *Barrow's Worcester Journal*. His principal independent publications were, *Old English Wild Flowers*, *Historic Warwickshire*, and a *Handbook to Worcester Cathedral*. As an antiquary he took especial interest in the history and archæology of the counties of Warwick and Hereford, and several memoirs relating to these counties will be found in the Journals of the Royal Archæological Institute and the Archæological Association. From time to time he also exhibited objects of interest at the meetings of this Society, of which he became a Fellow in 1876. The most remarkable of these were a number of Anglo-Saxon fibulæ from

Warwickshire, comprising some magnificent examples. He died on the 13th of October last, having been for some months in failing health.

A few more names must still be mentioned. In Mr. Edward William Godwin we have lost an accomplished architect and a great authority on costume; in Sir Charles Trevelyan a distinguished financier and political economist; and in Dr. Thompson, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, an accomplished scholar and a brilliant wit.

I must, however, now turn to the events of the past year in which this Society has been principally interested. I may first mention the Domesday Celebration, in the organisation of which we were represented by our Fellows, Mr. C. Trice Martin and Mr. Stuart Moore. The idea of such a celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the completion of this unique survey originated with the Royal Historical Society, and the success of the undertaking is in great part due to the energy and perseverance of its honorary secretary, Mr. P. E. Dove. That it was a success all who took part in the week's proceedings will readily acknowledge. The exhibition of original documents, both at the Record Office and at the British Museum, was of the highest value and interest, and this Society was able to contribute a not unimportant quota in the Winton Domesday and the Liber Niger of Peterborough, of which the Museum authorities kindly took the charge. The papers read on the occasion were numerous and valuable, and it is to be hoped that when they are published in a connected form they will add a further impetus to the detailed study of the Norman period which the Domesday celebration so well and happily inaugurated.

The importance of the preservation of our ancient monuments has again been brought under our notice by General Pitt Rivers, H.M. Inspector under the Ancient Monuments Act, and the Council has done what lay in its power by appealing to the Local Secretaries of the Society, and the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies and Associations throughout the country, to aid in the preparation of the schedules of the more important remains within their districts. It is much to be desired that some efficient means of intercommunication between these useful and zealous associations throughout the country and the Society of Antiquaries of London, as a central body, could be devised. There are many matters of high archæological importance on which extensive co-operation could not but have the most beneficial influence; and whether for the preservation of ancient monuments, for the record of antiquarian discoveries, or the compilation of archæological maps or charts, I am sure that I am in accordance with the whole body of the

Society in expressing our readiness and desire, so far as our means and appliances will allow, to assist in any such useful undertakings. I may add that some additions to the Schedule have already been made, and been duly sanctioned.

In many instances within the last few years our aid has been invoked to ward off, if possible, the destruction of ancient and historical buildings, and in many cases our efforts have been successful. It is but rarely that acts of really wanton vandalism are perpetrated, though destruction of valuable historical monuments is often contemplated, either through ignorance of the value attached to them by antiquaries and lovers of the past, or from some consideration of modern convenience in which pounds shillings and pence are allowed to outweigh historical and sentimental associations. Under which of these heads the destruction of ancient work in the abbey church of St. Alban, against which we vainly protested, is to be classed, I will leave for others to determine. I must, however, record, with grief at the loss, and with shame at such outrages on good taste being possible, that the front of the south transept with its remarkable Norman turrets has been pulled down, and that a nineteenth century front adorned with lancet windows is being erected in its stead, in which, apparently, none of the ancient features will be reproduced. Moreover, what little remained of the Norman monastic buildings in the shape of the well-known slype has been pulled down, and some of its arches affixed, as it were *in terrorem*, to the south wall on the inside of the church. How far a faculty for the restoration of a church can extend to the destruction of adjacent monastic buildings is a question for the consideration of the bishop and his legal advisers.

Another subject which has been constantly before the Council, and frequently before the Society, is the fate of the newly-discovered Roman baths at Bath. The question came before the Society on the 8th of April last year, when a resolution was passed expressing a hope that the corporation of Bath could so modify their plans as not to involve any destruction or concealment of the Roman work. On May 13, Major Davis, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Somerset and architect to the corporation of Bath, gave to the Society at its evening meeting a full assurance "that no destruction or concealment of any portion of the Roman baths already or to be discovered would take place." On November 25 it was reported to the Society that Prof. Middleton, F.S.A., and our Assistant-Secretary, had visited the baths, and that subsequently they had again been visited by Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. From their reports it appeared that the Roman remains to the west of the circular bath had been incorporated in the basement of some new

baths by building new walls upon them; and, moreover, that the remains of one room (with a hypocaust) had been divided into three by brick partitions. An explicit promise had, however, been given that the Roman remains should be preserved intact, and made accessible beneath a floor placed at a reasonable height above them, and that openings should be made in the intersecting walls. There being doubts about this promise—which has now been repudiated—being fulfilled, the Council, feeling that Major Davis while acting as architect to the Baths Committee was placed in a false position as Local Secretary to the Society, recommended the revocation of his appointment to that post. The matter having been referred back to the Council, they have thought well, in consideration of the lengthened period that Major Davis has been a Fellow of our body, and of the difficulties in which he may have been placed, to withdraw the recommendation, in the hope that his influence at Bath will in future be more effectually employed towards the preservation of antiquities. Wherever the fault may have lain, it is deeply to be regretted that some other site was not chosen for the new baths, and that the corporation of Bath has lost the opportunity of preserving in their entirety the most complete and extensive remains of Roman Baths that existed in Northern Europe, which would have been at once an ornament and an attraction to the city.

A matter of importance to all antiquaries is the administration of the Law of Treasure Trove, which during the past year has, mainly in consequence of representations which I made to the Treasury, undergone a considerable modification. Instead of the finders of objects constituting treasure trove, who give them up to the Government, receiving merely the bullion value of the coins or other articles found, they will in future be paid according to their archaeological value, but subject to certain deductions. These deductions are to be either twenty per cent. of the antiquarian value of the objects retained, or ten per cent. of the value of the whole of the objects discovered. As I have elsewhere pointed out,* what might have been an important step towards the preservation of the antiquities from time to time found in the soil has been practically nullified by this stipulation as to deduction. In order that coins and other valuable objects of the nature of treasure trove should stand a fair chance of being preserved, it appears to me that two conditions are necessary; one, that the finder shall by disclosing his discovery to the authorities have an undivided and indefeasible property in what he has found; and two, that he shall be assured of receiving its full value if retained for the nation. This second condition he is now assured will

* *Num. Chron.* 3d S. vi. 176.

not be fulfilled, as he is told in express terms that the full value will not be given. As the amount of the stoppages would probably in no single year amount to 100*l.*, it does seem both short-sighted and over-parsimonious that an impediment of this kind should be placed in the way of coins and antiquities being offered to our national collections, and I trust that ere long the regulations may be re-considered, and the full antiquarian value, without any deductions, be allowed. There is, perhaps, another point to be borne in mind, viz., promptitude of payment, for if a finder has to wait an indefinite time before receiving any remittance from the Treasury, he will often prefer ready money and the melting-pot to waiting on the mere chance of receiving a better price. In communicating with the Treasury I suggested the machinery of the Post Office as ready and available both for the reception of antiquities and for the remittal of their value or the return to the finder of such objects as might not be required for our national collections. Though it was not adopted, the suggestion still appears to me practical and practicable.

In speaking of undivided ownership vesting in the finder, I am quite aware that I am in opposition to many who are of opinion that some share, great or small, in a "treasure" should go to the owner of the soil. Such a division at first sight seems equitable, and is indeed enforced in some foreign countries, and where a servant is employed in excavations, any discoveries would of course belong to the employers. But where a treasure is casually found, the same law which gives it to the finder, if found on the surface of the ground, ought to apply to a treasure deposited a few inches it may be below the surface. Moreover, it is the dread of various claimants, such as the Crown, the lord of the manor, the owner of the soil, and the tenant, that has in so many cases led finders to conceal their discoveries, and to have objects of great antiquarian value melted down under the seal of secrecy.

I must not, however, detain you longer on this subject, and will only add one word by way of reference to some papers by Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., and Professor E. C. Clark, F.S.A., which have appeared in a recent number of the *Archæological Journal*, in which the law on the subject of Treasure Trove is carefully laid down.* Into this I do not propose to enter, but may remark, that the case of a single coin or ring or similar object found in the soil does not appear to have been considered by the authors. Such an object could not, in the first place, constitute a treasure, and, in the second place, the presumption would be that it was lost and not hidden, so that even under the present interpretation of the law it would belong to the

* No. 172, 1886.

finder, and to no one else. As Blackstone remarks, it seems that it is the hiding and not the abandonment of the object that gives the Crown a property. It is indeed by him made a question of intention, as he observes that what is casually lost and unclaimed, and also such as is designedly abandoned, is the right of the finder.

With regard to our publications, I am happy to congratulate the Society on the important fact of all the arrears in our publications being now worked off, and both the *Archaeologia* and *Proceedings* being in the press up to date. For this desirable consummation of our wishes we are almost entirely indebted to the industry and energy of our Assistant-Secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

The Part of the *Archaeologia* that is now about to appear is, as Fellows are aware, the completion of the fiftieth volume of the series, the first volume of which bears the date of 1770. Looking at the extent of the series, and the great difficulty that exists for recently elected Fellows becoming possessed of it, it will be a question for the Council to consider whether it would not be desirable to begin a new series with our fifty-first volume, while following the example of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by giving a title-page in duplicate both as vol. LI. and vol. I. of the new series, so as to retain continuity with the past while showing some consideration for those who may be elected into our body in the future.

With regard to one matter in connection with the completion of the fifty volumes of the *Archaeologia* no doubtful question arises, for all must agree in the desirability, I might almost say the necessity, of our having a complete index to the whole series, or at all events to the last twenty volumes, as indices of the first and second fifteen volumes have already been published. By the liberality of two of our Vice-Presidents, Dr. Freshfield and Mr. Franks, the main expense of the preparation of an index has been provided for, and I hope that in the course of a very short time the work may be undertaken by fully competent hands.

The Library Catalogue, which has been so long in hand, is now virtually completed. The delay in its issue has been principally caused by the necessity of comparing the volumes in the Library, shelf by shelf, with the catalogue; a work which necessitated a vast amount of labour, and the calling in of some extraneous assistance. The Index of Names and Places is also ready for press, so that Fellows will probably be able to obtain copies by the end of June. A Subject Index would form a desirable addition to the Catalogue, and probably means will be found of preparing one for use in the Library.

In June last we had the pleasure of seeing our apartments

open for the reception of a large and varied company; and I take this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction of Mrs. Evans and myself at so many of the Fellows and the ladies of their family having been able to respond to our invitation; and also of offering our hearty thanks to those kind friends who, like the Earl of Crawford and Mr. Quaritch, sent most valuable and interesting objects for exhibition, and thus so largely conduced to the pleasure of the evening.

In conclusion I need hardly remind our Fellows that in June next our most gracious Patron the Queen will have completed the fiftieth year of her beneficent and illustrious reign, and I am sure that they will concur with the President and Council in offering an address of congratulation on so auspicious an occasion, and will join in a hearty prayer that she may long be spared to reign over a loyal, contented, and prosperous nation.

The following Resolution was moved by H. H. Howorth, Esq., M.P., seconded by C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., and carried unanimously:

“That the best thanks of the meeting be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The President signified his assent.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, laid upon the table a copy of the *Archaeologia*, vol. L. part i. completing the arrears of *Archaeologia*; a copy of the *Archaeologia*, vol. L. part ii. complete with the exception of the Index; and a copy of *Proceedings*, vol. xi. part iii. complete up to date.

The Scrutators having reported that the Members of the Council in List I., and the Officers of the Society in List II., had been duly elected, the President read from the chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year:—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., *President.*

Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L.,
Vice-President.

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., *Vice-President.*

Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., *Vice-President.*

Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A., *Director*.
 The Hon. Harold Arthur Dillon, *Secretary*.
 John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.
 Professor John Henry Middleton, M.A.
 Charles Hercules Read, Esq.
 Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, D.D.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Edward William Brabrook, Esq.
 James Ludovic, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, LL.D.,
 F.R.S.
 James Hilton, Esq.
 Henry Hoyle Howorth, Esq., M.P.
 Stuart Archibald Moore, Esq.
 George John, Earl of Northesk.
 Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq.
 Henry Reeve, Esq., C.B., D.C.L.
 Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G.
 Alfred White, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, April 28th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
 in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

- From the Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate:—The First Volume of the Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. Part 2. Baptisms (*continued*), 1585-1621. Transcribed by A. W. C. Hallen, M.A. 8vo. Alloa, N.B. 1887.
- From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society:—An Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire. By C. S. Taylor. 8vo. Bristol, 1887.
- From the Author, G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A.:—Cartae et alia Munimenta quæ ad Dominium de Glamorgan pertinent. 4to. Dowlais, 1885.
- From Professor A. H. Church:—The Cartulary and historical notes of the Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley. By A. W. Crawley-Boevey, M.A. (Large paper copy.) 4to. Exeter, 1887.
- From the Author of the above volume:—A second copy of the same (small paper).

From the Author, Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.:—Some Remarks upon the Book of Records of St. Stephen, Coleman Street. (From *Archæologia*, vol. 50.) 4to. Westminster, 1887.

From the Author, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.:—

1. English Medieval Chalice and Patens. (In conjunction with T. M. Fallow, M.A.) 8vo. Exeter, 1887.
2. On the Præmonstratensian Abbey of St. Agatha juxta Richmond. 8vo. London, 1887.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.:—Old English Plate. By W. J. Cripps, M.A., F.S.A. Second edition. 8vo. London, 1881.

From the Author, M. Léopold Delisle, Hon. F.S.A.:—

1. Mémoire sur l'École Calligraphique de Tours au IX^e siècle. 4to. Paris, 1885.
2. Testament de Blanche de Navarre. 8vo. Paris, 1885.
3. Nouveau Témoignage relatif à la Mission de Jeanne d'Arc. 8vo. Paris, 1885.
4. Discours prononcé à la Société de l'Histoire de France. 8vo. Paris, 1885.
5. Notice sur des MSS. du Fonds Libri conservés à la Laurentienne, à Florence. 4to. Paris, 1886.
6. Exemplaires Royaux et Princiers du Miroir Historical. 4to. Paris, 1886.
7. Les Miracles de Notre-Dame. Rédaction en prose de Jean Miélot. 8vo. Paris, 1886.
8. La Commémoration du Domesday-Book à Londres, en 1886. Charte Normande de 1088. Folio. Paris, 1886.
9. Mémoire sur d'anciens Sacramentaires. 2 vols. (Text and Plates.) 4to. and Folio. Paris, 1886.
10. Deux MSS. de l'Abbaye de Flavigny au X^e siècle. Folio. Dijon, 1887.

From the Author:—Notice historique sur MM. Burnouf, pere et fils. 8vo. Paris, 1886.

From the Author, P. Charles Robert:—

1. L'Inscription de Voltino et ses interprétations. 8vo. Chartres, 1887.
2. Le Noms de Cologne à propos d'un Denier inédit de Lothaire 1^{er}. 8vo. Paris, 1887.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. An Exposure of the Mismanagement of the Public Record Office. By Pym Yeatman. 8vo. London, 1875.
2. A Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language. By Faris Ash-Studyâq. Third edition. By the Rev. H. G. Williams. 8vo. London, 1883.
3. Records of the Borough of Nottingham. Vol. iii. Hen. VII. to Hen. VIII. 1485-1547. 8vo. London, 1885.
4. Popular County Histories. A History of Berkshire. By Lieut.-Col. Cooper-King. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—Old Clapham. Based on a Lecture delivered in 1885. By J. W. Grover, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, Lord Justice of Appeal, F.R.S., F.S.A.:—Two Photographs taken of pages 33 and 34 of the MS. of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1886 was read. (See page 385.)

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1886, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and We have prepared from the said ACCOUNTS the following ABSTRACT :

1886.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	1886.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance of the last Audited Account up to 31st Decem- ber, 1885		44	0	0	To Printers and Artists, &c. in the Publications of the Society		821	5	3
By 5 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . due 1st January, 1885	10 10 0				For Binding		59	7	9
435 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions at 2 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . whereof 13 are half-Subscrip- tions due 1st January, 1886	899 17 0				Salaries		946	13	0
5 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . due 1st January, 1887, in advance	10 10 0				Stationery		60	8	9
By Admission Fees of 43 Fellows		920	17	0	Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses		407	1	8
Composition received from 1 Fellow		225	15	0	Tea, including attendance		15	19	9
Sale of Published Works		36	15	0	Petty Cash for the year, including Postages		147	16	11
Four three months' Dividends on the Three Per Cent. Metropolitan Stock standing in the name of the Society		116	9	11	Subscriptions to Books, and Books purchased		125	18	2
Stevenson Bequest		380	3	2	Legacy Duty of the Stevenson Bequest		57	17	2
Received by Sale of Metropolitan Stock		594	8	8	Taxes		44	2	11
Sale of Duplicate numbers of Proceedings of the Associated Architectural Societies		881	7	6	Powers of Attorney		1	3	0
		0	12	0	Making Doorway and Door to Tea-Room		89	9	0
					Catalogue of Library, Extra Assistance		20	0	0
					Expenses of bringing the Gravesend Mace		1	1	0
					Insurance		17	1	3
					Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1887		385	2	8
							£3,200	8	3

Witness our hands this 25th day of March, 1887.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.
F. G. HILTON PRICE.
E. W. BRABROOK.

The decrease in the Amount of Stock standing in the name of the Society from £13,583 1*9s*. 7*d*. to £12,683 1*9s*. 7*d*. is due to the sale by orders of Council of £900 Stock to defray extraordinary outlay on publications and furniture.
F. G. H. P.
E. W. B.

Stock in the Three Per Cent. Metropolitan Board of Works, on the 31st day of December, 1886, £12,683 1*9s*. 7*d*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

J. W. TRIST, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze statuette of the Egyptian deity named Chonsu, with hieroglyphics on the base. Nothing is known of its history.

WALTER MYERS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of Etruscan antiquities recently acquired by him in Italy.

The most remarkable of these were a number of large lunar-shaped fibulæ, formed of lumps of amber, with bronze pins. Other noticeable objects were a double-headed bull of bronze, a bronze buckle of unique form, and a number of hollow pippin-shaped ornaments.

P. MARTIN DUNCAN, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., exhibited, through the President, a terra-cotta head of Roman workmanship, found at Colchester.

Major HEALES, F.S.A., read a paper descriptive of the peculiarities and architecture of the churches of the island of Gotland, illustrated by a large number of photographs and rubbings of monumental slabs.

Major Heales' paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 5th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author:—*Un Carreau Vernissé trouvé à Termonde*. Par A. Blomme. 8vo. Antwerp, 1887.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Cooke's Topography of Great Britain; or British Traveller's Pocket Directory*. The following volumes of the series: Beds, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Essex, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Hunts and Ruts, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northants, Notts, Oxford, Salop, Scotland (2 pts.), Surrey, Sussex, South Wales, Westmoreland, Wilts, Worcester, Yorks. 33 vols. 12mo. London.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society:—*Index to the first 20 vols. of the Proceedings (1791-1883)*. 8vo. Boston, 1887.

The appointment by the President of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres as Vice-President was announced.

W. G. B. PAGE, Esq., exhibited a gold ring, said to have been ploughed up at Hatfield, near Hornsea, upon which C. H. Read, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following remarks :—



GOLD RING FOUND AT HATFIELD, NEAR HORNSEA.
(Full size.)

“The ring exhibited by Mr. Page is of a very unusual type. It has five oval projections round the outer side. One of these is a socket in which a stone, now lost, has been set, and as there is a trefoil-shaped opening at the back of the setting it is probable that the stone was a transparent one, perhaps a sapphire or ruby. The other four projections have engraved upon them the following subjects, viz.:—The Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin and Child, St. George, and St. Christopher. These representations are of the design and style commonly found on the bezels of the so-called iconographic rings. Unfortunately, the edges of these oval projections have suffered somewhat from wear, so that but slight traces remain of the enamel with which they were probably once decorated.

Within the hoop is engraved, in black-letter :—

gut + got + hunupu + ananizapta +

This is one of the magical formulæ very frequently found upon rings at this period, sometimes in conjunction with the Tau, as mentioned by Mr. King,* where this figure is joined with the words ANANIZAPTA DEI EMMANVEL as a spell against epilepsy.

The only unusual word in the formula on this ring is the one I read as *hunupu*. I have not met with this upon any amulet or ring, and I do not find it mentioned in such works as I have referred to.

Each of the saints engraved upon the hoop, as well as the stone itself, probably had a special virtue for the benefit of the wearer. Mr. King † gives a distich about St. Christopher, which, as he says, would account for that saint being a favourite :

* *The Gnostics and their Remains*, p. 135.

† *Ibid.* p. 135.

‘Christophori faciem die quocunque tueris
Illo nempe die mala morte non morieris.’

The ring is probably of English work, and the date about 1400.”

Rev. W. D. MACRAY, F.S.A., exhibited the matrix of a medieval seal found at Exeter some time ago while clearing out a drain near the cathedral church.

It is a pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, of latten, with a loop at the back for suspension.

The subject is a half-effigy of the Blessed Virgin, crowned, and holding the Divine Infant in her arms, beneath a trefoiled arch with straight crocket-mold, and panelled and pinnaced buttresses. Under a trefoiled arch in base is a kneeling torted figure.

The marginal legend is—

ALANO . NATV . FAC . VIRGO . PPICIATV .

The date of the seal, which is one of a common type, is *circa* 1250.

ROBERT DAY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a photograph of a communion cup and cover bearing the Youghall town-mark, on which he communicated the following remarks:—

“As one of your Local Secretaries for Ireland, I have the honour to announce that, through the kindness of Mr. R. U. Penrose FitzGerald, M.P., of Corkbeg, Cork Harbour, I have had the privilege of examining a communion cup and cover of silver now used in the parish church of Corkbeg, where it has been transferred from the disused church of Igtermurragh.

After the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland it was found necessary to group certain parishes in some of the sparsely populated districts. One of these junctions was formed in the diocese of Cloyne, where the parishes of Castle Martyr, Igtermurragh, and Kilcredon were united, and now form the parish of Castle Martyr. The parish of Igtermurragh was in the centre of the three, flanked upon the west and south by Castle Martyr, and bordered on the north and east by Kilcredon and the church of that name. It was soon found that the convenience of the parishioners would be consulted by holding divine service in the two last named; and to save the church of Igtermurragh from falling into ruin, and from possible desecration, it was ordered to be taken down. This was accordingly done, and the church plate was taken charge of by the Rev. Canon Bolster, rector of Castle Martyr, after which it was transferred,

by an order of the Dean and Chapter of Cloyne, to its present home at Corkbeg.

I have elsewhere described the town and makers' marks on Cork-made plate of the seventeenth century,* and have cited a chalice in the cathedral church of St. Colman, Cloyne, that was made in Bandon.

I am now enabled to add another of the walled towns in the county of Cork, namely, Youghal, to the list of places in which plate was manufactured during the first decade of the last century, and to identify the maker with the initial stamp that occurs upon the communion cup and cover.

The cup is straight-sided, and is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 4 inches wide at the mouth. Underneath the bowl, and springing from a baluster-shaped stem, is an open rose barbed and seeded, the whole resting upon a circular base $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It bears within a Jacobean scroll-work the inscription :

*The legacy of M^{rs} Mary
Brelsford who died ye 3^d of
Feb^y 1712 To the Church
of Ightermurrough.*

Beneath the lip are four marks, of which I send sealing-wax impressions : two are those of the maker E.G., and two the town-mark of Youghal, a lymphad, or more probably a *yawl*, in allusion to the name of the town.



E.G. is, I have no doubt, the stamp of Edward Gillett, whose name is of frequent occurrence † in 'the council book of the Corporation of Youghal,' viz. '23rd Feb. 1711. It. that Edwd. Gillett be admitted free at large, and that he keep a good musquet in repair for the use of the Corporation.'

'May 20, 1712, Edward Gillett, gouldsmith, present as free-man, ordered to be sworn as such.'

In 1712 he appears among the list of the 'common councilmen,' and in 1721 as mayor.

The paten-cover is also inscribed : 'This challise is the legacy of Mrs. Mary Breseford (who died the $\frac{3}{4}$ of Feb 1712) to the Church of Ightermurrough 19 ^{oz.} : 11. ^{pen.}' This being the combined weight of the cup and cover.

* No. 45, vol. v. and No. 65, vol. vii., 4th Series, *Royal Historical and Archaeological Society of Ireland*.

† *The Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal*, by Rd. Caulfield. Billings, Guildford, Surrey, 1878.

TOWN-MARK OF
YOUGHAL.

I have other pieces of Irish silver in my collection, the town marks of which I am as yet unable to fully identify. But I have little doubt that silver was manufactured in many of the walled towns of the pale; that from the disturbed state of the country it was impossible to send such to be halled at the Dublin assay office, and that these towns adopted certain marks which were usually the whole or a portion of their corporate arms, as the marks on this cup, and those on the mace of the Cork Guilds in the South Kensington Museum, fully prove."

J. D. LEADER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Yorkshire, communicated the following report of the discovery of cinerary urns, etc. at Crookes, near Sheffield, accompanied by a drawing of the urns, and the fragments of bronze found with them:—

"I have the honour to report to the Society of Antiquaries the discovery, on Easter Day last, of a cinerary urn containing calcined bones, a small so-called 'incense cup,' and some fragments of bronze which, when placed together, form a rude dagger or spear-head. The discovery was made on high ground called the Bole Hills, near the village of Crookes, some two miles from Sheffield. A young man named Herbert G. Watkinson was inspecting the sides of a cutting that had been made for the foundation of some houses, when his attention was attracted by a piece of dark pottery from which the earth seemed to have fallen away, and which stood 6 or 8 inches below the natural level of the ground. He removed the object carefully, clearing away the charcoal and earth by which it was surrounded, and found two urns, one inverted within the other, and covering a quantity of imperfectly calcined bones. Among the bones was a small vase measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth, devoid of ornament, but pierced on one side with two round holes, as if to receive a thong or cord. The outer urn fell to pieces on removal, but the inverted one was secured entire. It measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, 26 inches in circumference at the widest part, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter across the mouth. - It is of dark clay, ornamented with dots and perpendicular and diagonal lines. I have not heard of any similar discoveries in that neighbourhood, but the spot overlooks the valley of the Rivelin, in which two Roman manumission tablets were found in 1761, already recorded in the books of our Society.* I have been to see the place where the urn was found. It is near the side of an old lane, and I could not detect any trace of a mound over the spot. The urn had lain about

* *Minute Book*, viii. 373.

8 inches below the natural surface, and the soil around was blackened with charcoal."

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following transcripts of some documents relating to the observance of the Gunpowder Treason and Plot:

"The following documents have, I believe, never been printed. They were lent to me by the late Bishop of Lincoln. As everything relating to the Gunpowder Plot is of interest I make no apology for sending a transcript to the Society of Antiquaries.

'Sal. in Chřo. I do send you inclosed a true copy of such lřes as I have this day receiued from ye most Reluend ffather in god my very good L. & brother the Archbishop of Canterbury, his G. & from my very good L. & Brother the Bishop of London touching ye celebraçon of ye vth of November yearly for such causes & consideraçons and in such manⁿ and forme as is p̄scribed by his ma^{tes} Royall aucthority in the said lřes. The contentes whereof I do require & charge you in his ma^{tes} name out of hand not onely to publish & make knowne to all & eũy the Parsons vicars & curats churchwardens & Inhabitan^{tes} of eũy pish in those two Archdeaconries of Bedford & Buckingham but also to cause ye same from tyme to tyme to be duly ob̄sed & put in execuçon, as you & they & eũy of them do tender the good of the church, his ma^{tes} favo^r & safety, the welth of this kingdome of England or yo^{re} owne credit^t or quietnes & if you shall find (whereof I require you, as occasion s^ʷ veth to have a carefull regard) any man^ʷ of p̄son or p̄sons whosoeũ to be negligent or froward in p̄formeing their duety then to certifie vnto me their names, surnames & qualities vnder yo^r hand; y^t I may censure them as their dem̄its shall des^ʷve. And so not doubting of yo^r faithfull diligence in ye p̄misses & willing you to adũtize me of the receite of theis my lřes wth my harty comendacions I comitt you to god. ffrom Buckden this viijth of december 1605.

Yo^r very loueing friend

W. LINCOLN.

To Mr Dr Smyth my Comissary
in the Archdenconries of Bedford
& Buckingham hast theis.'

'After my hartie comendaçons to yo^r Lop. I haue receeyved lřs fro^ʷ my lo. grace of Canterburie, dated the 29th of this moneth of November, wharby I am required that accordinge vnto the dutie of my place I doe forthewth impart the same vnto yo^r Lop the tenor whearof followeth.

Salutem in Chřo. It is not vnknowne vnto yo^r Lop. what a trayterous plott for the murtheringe of his ma^{tie} was layd by the Earle of Gowrie and his brethren, to haue byn putt into execution vppo⁹ a Tewsday the fift of August whilst his ma^{tie} was in Scotland: and how miraculously his Highnes beinge trayned craftely to the said Earle his howse throughly provided for such a mischief, vpp⁹ the said Tewsday it pleased Almightye god of his infinite mercie not only to deliū his sacred pson fr⁹ this daunger, but as an argument of godes wrathe against all trayto^{rs} to cast bothe the Earle and his brethren that day into the same gulphe of distruction wch they had barbarously ppared against their soveraigne. And I am well assured that yo^r L^p hathe heard of the neu before heard of vilane amongst the most savage miscreantes that euer the earth bare, contrived by certeyne gentlemen recusantes, and popishe priestes to haue byn putt in execution vppo⁹ the Tewsday beinge the 5^t day of this instant moneth of November by gunpowder wch they had layd secretly vnder the vpper howse of Parliament, to haue blowne vpp at a blast, the kinge, the Queene, the Prince, the Lordes and the chefe gentlemen of England, knightes and Burgesses of the Lower Howse of Parliament, all appoynted to wayt that day vppo⁹ his ma^{tie} in the sayd vpper howse, and consequently by that one vnspeakable act to haue overthrowne the trew worshipp of god in this kingdom, and to haue made the whole land a pray to forainers and straungers: and how the holy Ghost did so illuminate his ma^{tes} hart and vnderstandinge in the expounding of certeyne darke speches in a fr written to a nobleman, as that by his direction the gunpowder ppared, as is aforesayd was discovered vppo⁹ the sayd Tewsday betwixt the howers of one and twoe of the clock in the morninge: at what time also a cheefe trayto^r, one ffaulx, that should have sett the gunpowder on fier was taken: vppon whose examinacon som of the principall traytors beinge discovered god hath deliūed many of them together wth their complices and abettors into his ma^{tes} handes. In remembrance of all wch infinite mercies of the almightie, extended so plentefully both towardes his Church, the kinges ma^{tie} and this whole Iland of Great Brittain, it is his ma^{tes} pleasure and comaundement that as vppo⁹ the 5^t of August every yeare (wch is still to be continued) so vppo⁹ the 5^t of November ther shall be yearly thanckesgiueinge to o^r heavenly father, the mighte god of o^r salvation for theis most wonderfull deliūances and mercies aforesayd. And not that only but in like manner as his ma^{tie} hathe hitherto and so still is resolued to sanctifie the remembrance of suche the lordes most extraordinarie benefittes and mercies every Tewsday with prayers and thanckesgiueinge in publiq⁹ congregati[on], so it is his highnes will and imutable

direction that all thos[e] sermons w^{ch} hitherto vsually haue byn accustomed to be preached in any cathedrall, collegiate or parochiall church throughe out this realme, either vppo⁹ the wenesdayes, ffrydays or other dayes in the weeke shall fro⁹ henceforward be p[reached] vppon the Tewsdays : and that the preachers on suche their s^mons shall fro⁹ time to time still move the people to prayse and magnifie the name of god for all his sayd most infinite mercies, blessinges, graces and benefittes : beseeching him thorough Jhesus Christ to continue the same not only towarde his ma^{tes} for his safetie but for the p^servacon of the gospell amongst vs and good estate of this Iland wth the rest of his ma^{tes} dominions : consideringe that the inveterated malice of the Romishe broode is not yet asswaged, but that they are very likely still to p^seuer in their mischievous, wicked, desperate, most irreligious and traiterous enterprises : w^{ch} wee both by prayer and all other good meanes are* carefully and diligently, as we are able to p^svent.

Accordingly therefore to this his ma^{tes} direction and comaundment, I do requier your Lo^p forthewith to give order throughout y^r whole dioces for the ob^svation of the p^misses not doubtinge of yo^r diligence therein and likewise advertisinge you that it is not his ma^{tes} will that the translatinge of the s^mons aforesaid to the Tewes dayes should pⁱudice or hinder the ordinarie and publiq⁹ s^{er}vise of god weekly vppon wensdayes or ffridayes : but that the same should be diligently continued and obs^{er}ved accordinge to the orders of the Church and the Lawes of the Realme in that behalfe provided. There are twoe formes of prayers and thankesgiueing to be vsed yearly vppo⁹ the 5^t of August and the 5^t of November as is aforesayd that one alredy printed, and w^{ch} yo^r Lo^p is to take order for that every parishe may haue one of them.

What I write to yo^r Lo^p herein I desyre that accordinge to the dutie of yo^r place, you doe forthewth impart vnto the rest of the Bp^s of my province, as I my selfe will tak like order for the advertisinge in manner and forme above specified, of the Bps of the Province of Yorke. And so w^t my hartie comēdations vnto yo^r good Lo^p I comitt you vnto the tuitōn of Almightye god. Att Lambethe the 29th of November 1605 yo^r Lops Loving brother R. Cant.

I praye yo^r Lo^p to haue that care of the speedy puttinge the same in execution in all poyntes w^{ch} may be answerable vnto his ma^{tes} expecta^{ti}on and pleasure herein signified, and the rather because it is o^r speciall dutie in regard of o^r place and callinge to shewe o^r selves most forward in this action of

* The word 'bound' seems to be required here by the sense.

thankesgiueing, that by o^r example all the people of the Land may be incited to have a sensible feelinge of the incomparable goodnes of Almightye god in so miraculous deliverance of the whole Realme fro^m such a fearfull calamitie, and accordingly to shewe their thanckfulnes and power forth their prayers and teares to the god of their salvation and strength that he may still p^{ro}seve his mat^{tie}, the Queene, the Royall issue and this Land fro^m the handes of o^r bludthurstie enemies. And so I comit yo^r Lop to godes holy protection. Att my Palace att London this day of 1605.

Y^r Lops Lovinge brother in Christ,

RIC LONDON.

To the Right Reuend ffather
in god my verie good Lord
and brother the Lord Bisshopp
of Lincoln.

yeve theis.'

All but the signature is in the hand of a secretary. The letter has evidently been sent, as there are marks of folding, and of its having been fastened by a wafer. The date has, therefore, we may assume, been left out by accident. 'Lincoln' is written in the secretary's hand, but in very small characters, very near the wafer.

The following curious presentment is in the same collection. The priests whose conduct William Smith commended were, there can be no doubt, Thomas Sprott and Thomas Hunt, who were executed at Lincoln in the year 1600. An account of them may be seen in Bishop Challoner's *Memoirs of Missionary Priests* under the above-mentioned date. It appears to be compiled from contemporary records, and is, I have little doubt, authentic.

'William Smith the younger, of Edlington in the county of Lincolne husbandman, did iustify and comend the death and cause of the death of two traiterous priestes (lately executed at Lincolne) about the twentyeth day of June 1605, affirming that the sayd preists dyed not for treason, but for their consciene, and wished that he myght dye as they dyed. These wordes were spoken in the presence of me John Conyers of Thimolby. The same Wiffm Smyth vpon mydsomer day last past in the night did say that he which held Justyfycation by faith onely was an heriticke, a divell & worse than a dyvell, and further he sayd that a man might fullfill the comādmēt before god vnblameably for god had giuen him free will so to doe. These wordes were spoken in the p^{re}sence of me, allidging for the fyrst St. Jeames & for the second Zachary & Elizabeth.

Thomas Overton of Carlton, p^{re}s.

I, John Jackson, of Saint Peters in Eastgate in Lincoln, did heare the same wordes. The said Wifm Smythe hath menteyned the carnall eating of the body of Christ in the Sacrament, vouching for his warrant 1 Cor. ii. Also he hath menteyned an ability in man to fulfill the Co^mmaundem^{ts}, vouching as aforesaid Luke i. Lastly he hath denyed p^distina^{co}n. Thus much I must affirme if I hereafter bee therevnto called by course of Lawe.

p me Johēm Elton.

Edw. Turner, Bach of Arte and v.
of Edlington d. Horncastle, p^sented
these Articles Nov. 27, 1606.

Edward Turner.' "

The reading of these documents was followed by a discussion, in which the President, the Director, and Mr. J. Willis-Bund took part.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 12th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From Rev. W. C. Boulter, M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. Court-Rolls of some East Riding Manors, 1563-73. By Rev. W. C. Boulter. 8vo.
2. The Arms of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull. By T. T. Wildridge. 8vo. Hull, 1887.

From the Author:—Blessed Margaret of Salisbury. A Sketch of the Life and Times of "The Last of the Plantagenets." By G. Ambrose Lee. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author, T. N. Brushfield, Esq., M.D.:—

1. The Bishopric of Exeter, 1419-20. 8vo. 1886.
2. Sir W. Raleigh: a Plea for a surname. 8vo. 1886.

From the Author:—Foreign Quarterings in Lancashire Shields. By Rev. A. E. P. Gray. 8vo. Liverpool, 1887.

From C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.:—Chronological Table and Index of Statutes. Seventh Edition. 1235-1880. 8vo. London, 1881.

From the Author:—A Trilogy of the Life-to-come, and other poems. By Robert Brown, Jun., F.S.A. Sm. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—The Asclepiad. No. 14, vol. iv. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—Cornhill and its Vicinity. By F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A. Read before the Institute of Bankers. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—The Life and Legend of St. Vedast. By W. S. Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, May 26, 1887, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a magnificent onyx cameo bearing the head of Medusa, on which he communicated the following descriptive remarks:—

“The onyx cameo of the head of Medusa, which is now before the Society, was obtained by me in Rome at the beginning of this year, and is stated to have been found in the bed of the Tiber. There appears to be every probability that this statement is true, inasmuch the salient parts of the gem are somewhat worn away by attrition, and the two wings which once adorned the head have been entirely broken off.

Even in its somewhat abraded condition this gem is remarkable for its size, the thickness of the white layer of the onyx, and the wonderfully beautiful character of the work. The brown layer of the stone is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in extreme length and breadth, and is sub-oval in outline. The lower surface is concave in the direction of its length and convex in that of its breadth. A notch has been chipped in the edge at one part of the lower layer, but it has not injured the head of Medusa, which covers nearly the whole surface of the stone, and has been carved out of a white layer somewhat more than an inch in thickness.

The face, which has a peculiarly sad expression, especially about the eyes, is for the most part surrounded by thick masses of hair springing low on the forehead and from the upper part of the cheeks so as to cover and hide the ears, the locks being wreathed in graceful waves, one of which extends over a part of the right cheek. Two snakes intertwined, so as to form a knot below the chin, surround the lower part of the face, the brown layer of the onyx being just shown between the snakes and the face by means of deep and delicate engraving.

Although found in Rome there can be little doubt that this magnificent work was the production of a Greek artist, not improbably of the Rhodian school, and I am almost tempted to assign it to the studio of Agesander, Polydorus, or Atheno-



AUTOTYPE

ONYX CAMEO
WITH HEAD OF MEDUSA.

dorus, the renowned artists of what Pliny has called the master-work of all art, the group of Laocoon which once adorned the palace of the emperor Titus.

The Gorgon's head, or, as it is frequently, though perhaps somewhat incorrectly, termed the *ægis*, is a constant accessory on the necks of many of the Roman emperors when represented on their coins, and makes its first appearance, I believe, on some of the money struck under Nero. It occurs but rarely on the coins of Galba and Vespasian, and I do not remember an instance on the coins of Otho, Vitellius, or Titus. Under Domitian, however, the head becomes so constant an adjunct, especially on the *sestertii*, that it would appear to have become one of the best recognised imperial emblems. The bust of Domitian when wearing the Medusa's head is usually undraped, and there is some appearance of a chain both above the head, which is winged and has snakes knotted below the chin, and behind the neck. It would appear, indeed, to have been worn as a pendant to a necklace. Probably such a gem as that before us would be too heavy for personal wear, but it may well have adorned some imperial statue, the date of which, from the style of art exhibited by the cameo, was probably not later than the days of Domitian.

The cameo may, however, well have belonged to an even earlier period, as the art is not inconsistent with its dating from the first century before instead of after our era. It is, however, improbable from the place of its discovery that it was entirely unconnected with the imperial dignity, and it therefore can hardly be assigned to pre-Augustan times. That it belonged to an *ægis* rather than to a phalera seems to me pretty clear, as phalerae, so far as I am aware, were always engraved on stones of nearly uniform colour, such as chalcedony, and were perforated for the purpose of attachment to the belts on which they were worn. The finest known phalera of the Medusa type is that in the Marlborough Collection,* but the treatment of the head is different from that on the present example, and the gem is of later date.

As I lately observed when speaking to the Society on another subject,† by far the majority of ancient camei are representations of the head of Medusa; but among all those that I have seen there are none which, either for size or for combined grandeur and delicacy of treatment, at all equal the gem that I now have the pleasure of exhibiting."

The PRESIDENT also exhibited eleven Roman imperial gold

* Vol. ii. Pl. x.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xlix. p. 444.

coins, acquired by him at the sale of the collection of the Viconte de Ponton d'Amécourt, of which he gave a short account. Among them, were coins of Didius Julianus and his wife and daughter, Manlia Scantilla and Didia Clara; of Victorinus, Tetricus, and Claudius Gothicus; and a coin of Galeria Valeria, struck at the mint of Siscia.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented full-sized drawings of a wall-painting of the "Ladder of the Salvation," in Chaldon church, Surrey.

This most interesting painting, the unique subject of which was lucidly explained to the meeting by Mr. Waller, was discovered nearly twenty years ago, and has been fully described and illustrated in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, V. 275-306, by Mr. Waller; further notice of it here is therefore unnecessary.

W. MYERS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a second instalment of Etruscan antiquities, chiefly from Ancona, principally bronze fibulæ.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on an English cope at Pienza, and on another example belonging to the Lateran:—

"On April 5, 1883, I laid before the Society photographs of a remarkable English cope of the early part of the fourteenth century which now belongs to the cathedral of Pienza; and a full description appears in *Proceedings* at that date.* I had not seen the cope itself nor had Mr. Middleton who had sent me the photographs some time before they were exhibited. But last month I had the good fortune to find it in a collection of textiles and embroideries, which has been temporarily got together in Rome. And the examination of the vestment makes it necessary to correct a few mistakes in the description made from the photographs.

The groundwork is not of damask but entirely wrought with the needle. It is all of gold with diaper patterns which are adapted to the canopy work and varied in the different divisions. Some of the ornaments, crowns—and the like—are in slight relief, being raised with flax, which has been worked over with gold.

There is a small spade-shaped hood altogether missed in the photographs. It is only 6 or 7 inches long and is all of gold, with two six-winged seraphs in raised work.

By a slip in the former description it is said that in the representation (No. 50) of the bearing of the soul of Mary to heaven

* *Proceedings*, 2d S. ix. 281.

the two lower angels are playing fiddles. One is so. The other has a harp.

It has struck me as possible that the figure with the cross on his breast, who is receiving Mary in the temple, in subject No. 29, may be intended for a templar. The order was in its greatest prosperity when this cope was made, and it would be quite natural that a designer who represented the Jewish high priest as a Christian bishop should on occasion show an officer of the temple in the likeness of a templar such as he had seen.

There is another English cope shown in the same exhibition. It belongs to St. John Lateran, and I am very sorry that I was unable to obtain photographs of it. But a note of it may be worth a place in our *Proceedings*, especially as the present owners of these vestments appear, so far as we may judge by the labels attached to them, not to have any idea of their age and value or of the place whence they come.

The Lateran cope is of like work with that from Pienza, but seems to be rather the earlier of the two. It has suffered more than the other but is still very perfect. It has the same arrangement of tabernacle work in three main rows, and the number of pictures in these rows is the same in each case. But the middle division of the middle row, which contains the representation of the crucifixion, is larger than the rest, taking something from the spandrel space on each side; and the treatment of the spandrels generally is rather different from that in the Pienza example.

In the following short summary of the subjects represented I keep to the same numbering as was used before, so that the same figure denotes a picture in the same position in each cope respectively.

There are thirteen pictures in the lowest ring, and, beginning with that on the left, they are—

1. The last supper.
2. The martyrdom of St. Andrew.
3. The martyrdom of St. Edward the King. He is clothed, crowned, and tied to a tree, and is being shot at with a long bow.
4. This is much worn, and I am not sure of the subject. It seems to represent a male saint before a king, with other figures.
5. The martyrdom of, as I think, St. Margaret.
6. The annunciation.
7. The nativity of our Lord.
8. The adoration of the kings.
9. St. Katherine and the wheels.
10. The stoning of St. Stephen.

11. The martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury.
12. The martyrdom of St. Bartholomew.
13. The supper at Emaus. The vanishing of our Lord is curiously indicated by the lower half of a figure shown as it were rising out from the top of the picture, as the ascension is often shown.

14-27. In place of the Apostles in the other cope we have here a ring of angels in the spandrels of the lower tabernacles.

In the second range of tabernacles there are nine pictures, namely—

28. Christ before Pilate.
 29. Pilate washing his hands.
 30. The scourging.
 31. Christ bearing his cross.
 32. The crucifixion. This is the central picture of the whole, and is, as just said, taller than the others. From two of the figures at the sides proceed the words *Descende de cruce* and *Eliam vocat iste*.
 33. The resurrection.
 34. The Maries at the sepulchre.
 35. Our Lord appearing to Mary Magdalene.
 36. The doubting of Thomas.
 - 37-46. A ring of angels as in lower spandrels.
- In the top row there are five pictures.
47. The ascension.
 48. The Pentecost.
 49. The crowning of Mary in heaven, being the middle subject.
 50. The assumption.
 51. The angel announcing to Mary her coming death.

It will be seen that the subjects in the two upper rows are arranged with regard to their chronological order as well as to their position in the vestment. And there is a certain symmetry in the arrangement of those in the bottom row. The last supper and the supper at Emaus are put at the two corners; the martyrdoms of the Apostles Andrew and Bartholomew next to them; and next the two English martyrdoms; SS. Margaret and Katherine are as usual pendant to one another; and the three middle pictures begin the Gospel story.

If any proof were wanting that this cope is English, I think the introduction of St. Edmund would supply it. The death of St. Thomas might be represented beyond sea at the end of the thirteenth century, but scarcely that of St. Edmund; and there can be little doubt that it is he who was intended.

The orphrey is quite different from that on the Pienza cope, but is of the same work as the rest. In the middle, that is on

the neck as the cope would be worn, is a small figure of our Lord seated on the sepulchre and displaying his wounds. On each side are three niches one over another, those on the left hand containing respectively two kings and a bishop, and those on the right two bishops and a king; so that, as worn, a king and a bishop would always range together. There is nothing whereby the figures can be named, unless perhaps the cross held by the bishop in the top niche on the right hand side is intended to mark him as St. Thomas. The niches do not take up the whole height, and in the space between them are the four Évangélistes.

There is a small tab-hood like that on the other cope.

Before leaving the subject of English embroideries in Italy I will mention yet another example. In the Archaeological Museum at Florence there is a very splendid altar frontal which came from the church of Sta. Maria Novella in that city. I could not find any photographs of it, but I hope to obtain some, till when I defer further description, only naming it now because, so far as I know, it has not before been claimed as English work. It is a few years later than the copes."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and to Mr. Waller for his present of drawings of the Chaldon wall-painting.

Thursday, May 26th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—The Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh, with notes. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 4to. Plymouth, 1886.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. *Nouvel Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France.* 5^{me} Édition. In two parts. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1756.
2. *Description de la ville de Dresde.* Par J. A. Lehninger. 8vo. Dresden, 1782.
3. *Manuel du Voyageur en Suisse*; par M. J.-G. Ebel. Traduit de l'Allemand. 3^{me} Édition. 12mo. Paris, 1816.
4. *M. Antonii Mureti Opera Omnia.* 3 vols. 8vo. Leipsic, 1834—41.
5. *Rouen, son histoire et ses monumens: Guide.* Par Théod. Licquet, 3^{me} Édition. 12mo. Rouen, 1836.
6. *The Septuagint and Hebrew Chronologies tried by the test of their internal scientific evidence.* By William Cuninghame. 8vo. London, 1838.

7. *Alte Denkmäler erklärt* von F. G. Welcker. 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen, 1849—51.

8. *Norman Architecture, and Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester.* By F. R. Surtees. 8vo. Maidstone, 1882.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.:—

1. *Church History*: a lecture delivered at Frodingham, Jan. 6th, 1887. By J. G. Constable. 8vo. Hull.

2. *History of Alkboro' Parish Church*, being a lecture given in the National School Room, March 11th, 1886. By J. G. Constable. 8vo. Hull, 1886.

From the Author:—*The Manx Oghams and the Ogham alphabet.* By Alfred Haviland. Broadside. Douglas, 1887.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

J. W. TRIST, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a statuette in bronze of the Egyptian god Thoth. It is remarkable for its unusual height, 15 inches; the eyes are inlaid with niello, and it is possible other parts of the figure were similarly ornamented, but the surface has perished from damp.

Nothing is known of the history of this statuette.

L. B. PHILLIPS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a black jack, formerly the property of the Barbers' Company of Oxford, on which he has communicated the following notes:—

“The leathern jack exhibited was formerly the property of the Barbers' Company, in the University of Oxford. It is 15 inches high, and of the usual make and form. On the upper part of the front are the arms of the University of Oxford on an ornate shield, and on either side is a much defaced shield, that on the dexter charged with the arms of the Barbers' Company—Quarterly 1 and 4, sable, a chevron between three fleams argent; 2 and 3, argent, a rose gules, crowned or; over all, on a cross gules, a lion of England. The sinister shield is difficult to make out; the field is argent, charged with three fleams and another object, gules.

The lower part of the front is inscribed—

WILLIAM SHERWIN.

The Barbers' Company was incorporated in 1348, and had statutes under seal of the Chancellor of the University. The corporation included the barbers, chirurgeons, and waferers until 1501, when a charter was granted to them by Henry VII. which added the hurers or cappers to the fraternity. This charter was laid aside by the barbers and waferers in 1551, and a new one adopted in the name of the city. This, in turn,

was abandoned, and the barbers remained unincorporated until 1675, when they received a new charter from the University.*

The fourth Master under the new charter was William Sherwin, whose name appears on the jack; he was elected in 1678, which gives us the probable date of the vessel.

The jack continued the property of the Company until 1839, when it was sold.

It has since been in the possession of Messrs. R. J. and S. P. Spiers.

The Company was dissolved in 1859."

H. S. HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a curiously-shaped stone, marked with incised concentric circles, and bearing on one side the initials I. S., and on the other the date [1]637. It was found on the site of some old buildings at Old Erringham, near Shoreham, about five years ago, but its irregular shape makes it difficult to suggest what was its use or origin.

Mr. Harland also exhibited two bronze celts, found at the Dane's Dyke, at Flamborough. One of these has a cable pattern round the mouth, in imitation of the string by which the celt was secured to its handle.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a silver communion cup and cover formerly the property of the parish of Wiggenhall St. Germans, Norfolk.

The cup is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, and of a type peculiar to vessels manufactured by Norwich silversmiths. (*See illustration.*)

The bowl is bell-shaped, with straight sides, and measures $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches in diameter and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep. Round the middle is a band inscribed

FOR · THE · TOVN · OF · WYGENHAL · GARMONDS.

The stem has a central band, and curves out at the top and bottom to join the bowl and foot, a reeded belt being placed at each junction.

The foot has a plain upper ogee member, separated by a reeded belt from the lower member, which is stamped with the egg-and-dart ornament. The diameter of the foot is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The cup bears the following hall-marks:—

1. The maker's, a turbot or flat-fish on a dish;
2. A castle surmounting a lion—the old Norwich mark;
3. A Roman c in a square—the Norwich date-letter for

1566.

Above the marks is a zig-zag indent where a fragment of the metal has been removed for assay.

* Wood's *History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford* (Ed. Gutch, Oxford, 1792), i. 444-447.

The cover of this cup is nothing more nor less than a medieval paten beaten out of its original shape to make it fit the top of the cup.



COMMUNION CUP (NORWICH, 1566).
Lately at Wighenhall St. Germans, Norfolk.

It is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, and bears faint traces of a sexfoil sinking with leaf-work in the spandrils. The central device is almost hopelessly obliterated, but it seems to have the Vernicle, within a short rayed circular band, 2 inches in diameter. The rim was plain and bears no traces of hall-marks.

The paten is one of the type D* of Messrs. Hope and Fallow, and its probable date *circa* 1495.

* *Archaeological Journal*, xliii. 156.

N. H. J. WESTLAKE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a late-sixteenth century spur of Italian workmanship, of steel damascened with silver arabesques. Also a number of Spanish and other reliquaries of various forms and dates.

W. MYERS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of Etruscan gold ornaments and other antiquities.

ALFRED WHITE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a remarkable object of unknown use and of Roman workmanship found many years ago embedded in clay at Cuxton, near Rochester.

It is egg-shaped, 8 inches long, and 5 inches in diameter, and formed of an iron ring or belt, a little over two inches broad, with a hemispherical piece fixed at each end, also of iron. At one end was fixed a short, thick stem, and at the other are the remains of a three-flanged arrangement. The whole is covered with a series of belts of different widths, ornamented with various simple patterns and scroll-work, originally inlaid with copper foil and apparently gilt. It has since been presented by Mr. White to the British Museum.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at a quarter to nine and closed at half-past nine, when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

John Willis Clark, Esq.
Frederick Davis, Esq.
Hugh Galbraith Reid, Esq.
James Roger Bramble, Esq.
Professor John Wesley Hales.
William Sykes, Esq.
Rev. Richard Trevor Owen.
Rev. Andrew Edward Phillimore Gray.
Henry Dawes Harrod, Esq.
Rev. Robert Barlow Gardiner.
William Rome, Esq.
Edward Power, Esq.
Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, Esq.

Thursday, June 9th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—Notes genealogical, historical, and heraldic of the Family of Chichester, of Youlston, Hall, and Arlington, co. Devon. By Sir W. R. Drake, F.S.A. Privately printed. Folio. London, 1886.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:—

1. Catalogue of Greek Coins. Peloponnesus (excluding Corinth). By Percy Gardner, F.S.A. Edited by R. S. Poole. 8vo. London, 1887.

2. Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum. Anglo-Saxon Series. Volume i. By C. F. Keary, F.S.A. Edited by R. S. Poole. 8vo. London, 1887.

From J. W. Trist, Esq., F.S.A.:—History and Antiquity of the Company of Skinners. By J. F. Wadmore. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author:—Collecção de Tratados e concertos de pazes da India. Por Judice Biker. Vol. xiv., and last of the Collection. 8vo. Lisbon, 1887.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Catalogue of the Library of the Oxford and Cambridge Club. 8vo. 1887.

2. Reform Club. Supplement to the Library Catalogue. 1886-7. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—Historical Notices of Haughton Castle, North Tynedale. By Rev. G. Rome Hall, F.S.A. 8vo. 1885.

From the Author:—Giovanni Gozzadini. Di un Sepolcreto, di un Frammento Plastico, di un Oggetto di Bronzo, dell' epoca di Villanova scoperti in Bologna. 8vo. Bologna, 1887.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.:—The Jervaulx Abbey Estate in the North Riding of Yorkshire. 2nd edition. Folio. London, 1886.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—Four modern Broad-sides, printed between 1850 and 1857 for the use of the scholars in Primitive Methodist Sunday Schools in the neighbourhood of Brigg, Lincolnshire. Viz., Belshazzar's Feast. Number Seven. Paul's Defence. The Rainbow.

From T. N. Deane, Esq., Local Secretary S.A. Ireland, Superintendent of National Monuments in Ireland:—Lithographed measured Drawings of Mellifont Abbey, Drogheda. 1. Ground Plan. 2. Plan, &c., of Baptistry. 3. Plan, &c., of Chapter-Room. 4. Details of Chapter-Room.

From the Author:—The Signs of Old Lombard Street. By F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1887.

From the French Society of Archaeology for the Conservation and Description of Monuments:—Congrès Archéologique de France. LII^e Session. Séances Générales tenues à Montbrison en 1885. 8vo. Paris, 1886.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—

James Roger Bramble, Esq.

Edward Power, Esq.

Frederick Davis, Esq.
Rev. Robert Barlow Gardiner.
William Rome, Esq.
Henry Dawes Harrod, Esq.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a number of samplers, chiefly English and German, and ranging in date from 1675 to 1777; on which he made a few remarks.

Rev. Canon CHURCH, F.S.A., exhibited the head of a crosier of Limoges enamel, a pontifical ring, and an impression of an early episcopal seal, all from the cathedral church of Wells.

The head of the crosier was found in a coffin in the precincts of the cathedral church of Wells, in the time of George William Lukin, dean 1799-1812. It is exactly 12 inches high, and consists of three parts, (a) the crook; (b) the knot; (c) the neck; the whole being of copper-gilt and enamelled. The crook is formed of the body and head of a serpent; the scales are filled with dark-blue enamel, and a serrated crest runs along the outside of the curve. Inside the crook is a winged figure, probably St. Michael, striking a spear into the body of a two-legged lizard or wingless dragon, whose tail runs through the snake forming the crook and terminates in foliage. The dragon's body is set on either side with seven turquoises, and the eyes are, like those of all the figures on the crosier-head, formed of some dark stones, seemingly garnets. Both the serpent and the dragon have the heads so formed as to show a face on each side of the crook. The junction of the crook and knot is masked by a bold indented cresting, once set with turquoises. The knot is a flattened circular boss of gilt copper, with a casing of open work formed of six wingless dragons, like that inside the crook, three above and as many below, each biting the tail of the one preceding, an ornate belt dividing the two groups.

The neck of the crosier-head is four inches long, ornamented with beautiful scroll work of conventional foliage on a field of dark blue enamel. This is divided lengthways and slightly spirally by the bodies of three serpents, heads downwards and their tails curving outwards under the knot. The serpents are gilt, and have each five turquoises on the back and garnets for eyes. The whole of the work is of excellent character, and still in very good preservation. The crosier head was put together in 1834 under the advice and assistance of Mr. Douce and Mr. Gage, then Director of the Society, before which it was exhibited on February 6th of that year. The wooden staff to which it is now fixed, and the bronze ferrule, made after one in Mr. Douce's possession, were added by Mr. Willement.

It has been suggested that the staff, when entire, might have belonged to Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury 1192-1205, but as he is stated by Godwin to have been buried at Bath, no other connection can be found between them than the possibility of the bishop having used the crosier in his lifetime.

The pontifical ring exhibited was found with the crosier. It is of gold and very massive, but quite plain. The stone is a pale uncut ruby, the Eastern origin of which is evident from the perforation through its longer axis.

The staff and ring are now preserved as heirlooms in the deanery at Wells.

The seal is a much broken impression in red wax of a pointed oval bearing the effigy of a bishop with low mitre. It was found by Mr. J. T. Irvine in 1873, under the floor of the old muniment-room at Wells. The legend is almost entirely broken away, the only parts readable being—

[S]IGI[LLVM] ASI
 MEN

It is probably a seal of Gervase, bishop of St. David's, 1215-1229.

The Rev. F. S. FORSTER, vicar of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, exhibited an ancient cope and two medieval altar hangings belonging to his parish.

The cope is of crimson velvet powdered with gold stars and crowns, and measures 10 feet 7½ inches along the edge. It has a border, 2 inches wide, of blue edged with yellow, and worked with a running pattern of gold roses. The orphrey is 6 inches wide, edged with green, and consists of four saints on each side, under canopies supported by twisted shafts. The ground-work of the figures has completely disappeared, and the saints are much damaged. Those on the right side, commencing at the top, are—

1. A female figure, with long hair; emblem lost.
2. A crowned female figure with long hair, and holding a cross. St. Helena.
3. A deacon in a gold dalmatic lined with red, holding in one hand a book. Emblem lost. Probably St. Stephen.
4. An old man with long beard, holding a sword. St. Paul.

The figures on the left side are—

1. A young man holding a palm branch in his right hand. The emblem in his left is lost, but the figure is certainly meant for St. John Evangelist.
2. A man with short curly beard holding a long staff; probably St. Jude or St. James Minor.

3. Our Lady and Child.

4. A female saint with long hair ; emblem lost.

In the middle of the length of the orphrey is a rectangular panel 10 inches broad and 6 inches deep, with a half-figure of God the Father under a canopy. This panel seems incomplete ; perhaps it was longer, and formed the hood of the cope.

Beneath the first figure on the right side of the orphrey a similar piece of embroidery has been sewn in. It is 5 inches square, with a seated figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child in a quatrefoil. This is clearly the band by which the cope was fastened across the breast, and should be replaced in its proper position on the edge of the orphrey.

The cope is apparently of late-fourteenth or early-fifteenth century date.

The altar-hangings are, so far as is known, the only ancient complete set now existing in England. They consist of the nether front or frontal proper, to which is attached the apparel of the altar cloth, and the hanging behind the altar known as the upper front.

The material is the same in all three pieces, a beautiful rich white silk damask with the pine-apple and other patterns. The nether front is 10 feet 8½ inches long and 2 feet 4¼ inches deep, or with the apparel 3 feet 0¼ inch deep. It is formed of 5¼ breadths of the material, and is powdered with three rows of large gold conventional flowers, of a not uncommon type, with yellow, green, and blue centres. In the middle of the front are the remains of a representation of the Annunciation. The figures of the angel and the Blessed Virgin have been carefully and completely removed, but portions are left of the golden cloud from which the Holy Dove descended, and of the triple-flowered lily, though the pot in which the latter stood has gone. The figures were placed on a pavement formed of two rows of black, two rows of white, and one row of red half-tiles, alternating with plain white ones represented by the ground of the stuff.

Along the upper edge of the nether front is now sewn the apparel which originally was attached to the linen altar-cloth. It is 8 inches wide, and has 11 gold flowers like those already described. It has also a separate lining of the blue buckram or canvas which lines the two large pieces.

Possibly the nether front and the apparel were originally fringed, which would then bring them to the normal height of a medieval altar.

The upper front is 12 feet 3¾ inches long and 3 feet 10 inches deep. It is formed of six breadths of the material, and has four rows of gold flowers. In the centre is a very perfect representa-

tion of the Assumption. The Blessed Virgin is vested in a gold dress, with sideless *côte-hardi* of silver, and a gold mantle with silver border, lined with white fur. She has long flowing hair and wears a gold crown; behind the head is a blue nimbus edged with gold. The figure is set on a gold aureole with rays of the same, and is supported by four angels. These issue from gold clouds, and are vested in cloth of gold. Their wings are also of gold, lined with peacock's feathers. Above the figure of the Virgin are two hands extending from a golden cloud, and beneath her feet is an angel issuing from a cloud, and holding in his outstretched hands a scroll inscribed:

Affupta ē maria in celū

The top edge of the upper front bears traces of its having been nailed against something.

These fine hangings are probably of late-fifteenth century date.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, communicated the following report of recent discoveries in Berkshire:

“Upon excavations being made for the purpose of obtaining flints for building purposes in an arable field on Stancombe Down, near Lamborne, about fifty yards south-west of an ancient British trackway leading from Lamborne to Wantage, and the well-known ‘Ridgeway,’ considerable remains of what is supposed to have been the site of a Roman villa have recently been disclosed. In a neighbouring field, twelve or more human skeletons were found about the year 1871, and noticed in the first volume of the Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club. At the foot of one of these skeletons were many round-headed nails, or iron studs of military boots, known as *caligae*, such as worn by the Roman soldiers, exactly corresponding with those found by myself in 1883, with the remains of four human bodies and some Romano-British vessels, on the crest of the hill between North and South Fawley, not far distant from Stancombe. The foundations of the building were about three feet wide, composed of flints grouted in strong mortar, but its real extent cannot now be ascertained, as the greater part of the materials had been taken away before my attention was called to this discovery. Judging of a measure I made by footsteps, the part laid open covered about sixty yards square of ground. Several stone roofing-slates, pieces of tessellated paving-tiles, fragments of pottery, of various shapes and sizes, are scattered about on the surface of the soil, and in a short time I picked up fragments representing over twenty varieties of vessels used by the Roman settlers for domestic purposes. The owner of the

land informed me that almost over the whole area within the walls there was a stratum of wood ashes, with pieces of pottery and coins. There were also several portions of stencilled plastering, which had fallen from the walls. With respect to the coins, the greater number were taken away by a gentleman who has left the neighbourhood, and therefore I cannot give any account of them, but one found when I was on the spot, in a state of uncommon preservation, is a third brass of Constantine. It is intended to make a careful examination of the place when circumstances will permit.

I may add that a barrow on this same Stancombe Down, opened by Rev. W. Greenwell and myself, in 1880, produced exceptional results. In connection with a primary interment we found a small globular vessel of pottery, a perforated axe-hammer of stone (one of the finest yet discovered, and now in the British Museum), a second hammer, made from the burr-end of a red deer's antler, an 'incense cup,' and a bronze knife. The latter article, as presenting another instance of the concurrent use of stone with bronze, possessed more than usual interest.

I send for exhibition to the Society a bronze palstave, which was recently dredged out of the river Kennet, at Reading. It measures $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch broad at the middle, 1 inch at the haft end, and 2 inches across the widest point of the blade, and weighs one pound three ounces. The loop is perfect. This is the first instance which has come to my knowledge of a similar implement having been taken from the Kennet.

I also send a stone hammer recently found near Newbury. The perforated hole for the handle narrows to the centre, it having been drilled from both sides."

T. F. KIRBY, Esq., Local Secretary for Hants, communicated the following report on a recent discovery in the cathedral church of Winchester :—

"The improvement in the crypt of Winchester cathedral church, by the removal of the bed of chalk with which it was partly filled up during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, formed the subject of a communication from me more than a year ago.* The improvement has now been completed long enough to justify us in congratulating the Dean and Chapter upon its success. Some water, it is true, did come in during last winter, but it has been got rid of; and we hope that the floor of the crypt, thus restored to its ancient level, may remain on

* *Proc. S.A.L.* 2d S. xi. 99.

the whole fairly dry, and that the superstructure may not be shaken by any undue lowering of the ordinary water-level.

A receptacle has been recently made against the wall on the south side of the choir, under the third or middle bay of bishop Fox's screen, for the remains of bishop Courtenay (1486-1492), which have lain above ground ever since they were disinterred in the course of removing the chalk, on which the bishop's grave was constructed as a foundation. While making this receptacle the workmen, necessarily or otherwise, opened the tomb of Richard, second son of William the Conqueror, who died young, either gored to death by a stag in the New Forest, or of a fever caught there. Where he was originally buried I do not know; but his bones were translated to the place where they now lie by his nephew, bishop Henry de Blois (1129-1171). They lie under a slab of Purbeck marble, inscribed—'HIC IACET RICARD[VS] FILI[VS] WLI SENIORIS REGIS ET BEORN DVX'; and there is the following inscription—'INTUS EST CORPUS RICHARDI WILLIELMI CONQUESTORIS FILII ET BEORNE DUCIS,' in letters of bishop Fox's time (1500-1528) on the arch in his screen, which is turned over the tomb to avoid interference with it. That this tomb contains the bones of Richard is beyond dispute; and it would seem, from the inscription, that he bore the title, honorary no doubt, of Duke of Bearn or Berry, in Normandy. There is, however, no other evidence, so far as I am aware, of Richard having borne this title. The absence of such evidence has caused a suggestion to be made, that the tomb contains the bones of two distinct persons, namely, of the said Richard and of a certain Earl Biorn, who was a nephew of Canute, and, according to the Saxon Chronicle, was murdered by Sweyn in his ship off Dartmouth, when he went on board with the object of recalling Sweyn to his allegiance. He was buried at Dartmouth, but his kinsman Harold dug up his bones, and removed them to Winchester cathedral church, where they were reinterred. Reinterred they may have been along with Richard's bones, but whether they were or not was an open question. However, on the 25th of May last, the dean had the slab and stonework in front of the tomb removed. This disclosed a leaden coffer, 4 feet 2 inches in length, 16 inches in depth, and 12 inches in breadth, with iron rings to lift it by at the head and feet, and the following inscription over the head:—

RICARD^o FILI^o WLI SENIORIS REGIS ET BEORN DUX.

The coffer is perfect, with the exception of a small hole, apparently caused by accident, at the foot; and there are no signs of its having been disturbed since it was placed there by

Henry de Blois. Now comes the question, Does it contain one set of bones or two? The inscription on the coffer, be it observed, is ambiguous. It may mean 'Within are the remains of Richard, son of William, and duke of Beorn'; or it may mean 'Within are the remains of Richard, son of William, and of the duke of Beorn.' That the former is the true meaning one would infer from the inscription on the slab, which is 'hic jacet,' not 'hic jacent'; but what was the use of drawing inferences when the coffer was there, exposed to view, and all that one had to do was to open it, and see whether one or two sets of bones were within? The dean, I am happy to say, resisted the temptation to open the coffer; but he was able, so far to inspect the interior of the coffer through the hole at the foot, by means of reflected light, as to ascertain the presence of one set of remains only. The question may therefore be regarded as settled, that the coffer contains the remains of Richard only, and that Richard was known by the title of duke of Beorn, whatever the topographical value of that title may be."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, read a paper on the inventories of the parish church of St. Mary, Scarborough, 1434, and of the White Friars or Carmelites of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1538.

The original inventory of the White Friars, found by Mr. Hope amongst the Society's collection of manuscripts, was laid before the meeting.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Rev. Canon CHURCH read a paper on Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury 1192-1205, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 16th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
and afterwards H. S. MILMAN, Esq., M.A., Director,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Treatise on the law of Rights of Common.
By H. W. Woolrych. 8vo. London, 1824.

From S. J. Chadwick, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. The Early Ecclesiastical History of Dewsbury. By J. B. Greenwood. 8vo. London, 1859.

2. Historical and Biographical Notices. By G. G. Waddington. 8vo. Dewsbury, 1886.

From the Smithsonian Institution:—Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1882—83. By J. W. Powell, Director. 8vo. Washington, 1886.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Hugh Galbraith Reid, Esq.

Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, Esq.

Rev. Charles Harold Evelyn White.

The President submitted to the meeting the following Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron of the Society, which had been drawn up and approved by the Council :—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the President, Council, and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, gladly embrace the opportunity of once more approaching your Majesty, and tendering our heartfelt congratulations on the completion of the fiftieth year of your reign over a free and loyal people.

Amid the political storms which have passed over the face of Europe, and shaken some of the oldest thrones and dynasties, true-hearted Englishmen are proud to feel that a constant attachment to the Crown and person of their Sovereign has, with the course of years, grown in intensity, not only at home, but in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire.

We acknowledge with pleasure and pride, that in the growth of the Empire abroad and in large fields of beneficent legislation at home, in literature and in scientific discovery, in historical inquiry and in the domain of Antiquarian research (with which it is our privilege to be specially connected), your Majesty's reign may confidently challenge comparison with those of our greatest and most illustrious princes. But we particularly rejoice to believe that during the half-century that has elapsed since your Majesty ascended the Throne, the humblest and poorest classes in these dominions may identify

your Majesty's reign with a sensible diminution of ignorance, poverty, and suffering, and may gratefully remember that every good and kindly movement for the improvement of your people has received the gracious impulse of your Majesty's sympathy and support.

We desire to assure your Majesty of our dutiful and affectionate attachment to your Majesty's person and throne, and we earnestly pray that you may be long spared to promote the happiness of your subjects in the exercise of your high office, and by the example of your private virtues.

Given under our Common Seal at our Apartments
at Burlington House, this fifteenth day of June,
in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and eighty-seven.

JOHN EVANS,
President.

L.S.

The Fellows present signified their approval of the Address.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a wooden standing cup and cover, on which Everard Green, Esq., communicated the following descriptive notes in the form of a letter to the Director :—

“ 16th June, 1887.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR,

Our Fellow, Mr. J. C. Robinson, exhibits to-night a turned wooden standing drinking-cup and lid, the last surmounted by a spice-box. The cup is dated 1614, and is of English workmanship.

The measurements are as follows :—

Height of standing cup . . .	$9\frac{5}{16}$ inches.	} Total height,
Height of cover and spice-box	$6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	
Diameter of cup	4 inches.	

$15\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The wood used I believe to be beech, but maple and cherry have been suggested.

The cup, with its stem and foot, and the cover with its spice-box, are wholly covered over with incised ornament. That on the cup is in four compartments, in each of which, against a sylvan background, is an heraldic torse or wreath bearing a

crest. These four crests belong to the families of Lisle, Herbert, Ferrers, and Digby. (*See* plate, figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

I. A hart statant, gorged with a crown and lined, for Lisle.* Over the hart's back is the date 1614.

II. A cockatrice or wyvern, holding in its beak a dexter hand, for Herbert.†

III. A unicorn statant, for Ferrers.‡

IV. An ostrich, holding in its beak a horseshoe, for Digby.§



WOODEN STANDING CUP AND COVER, 1614.

($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

* Guillim.

† Foster's *Peerage*, *sub voce* Pembroke.

‡ *Visitation of Warwickshire of 1619*, Harl. Soc. vol. xii. p. 6.

§ *Ibid.* p. 16.



1. STAG



2. WYVERN.



3. UNICORN



4. OSTRICH.



5. PORCUPINE.



6. ELEPHANT.

CRESTS FROM WOODEN STANDING CUP.

1. LISLE.

2. HERBERT.

3. FERRERS.

4. DIGBY.

5. SIDNEY.

6. KNOLLYS



The following legend in rhyme is inscribed around the lip and base of the bowl :—

Behold What Drinke the Lord of Lyfe Doth Giue
Vnto the faithfull Chosen and Elect
Affuring them in endles Ioy to liue
+ His Word and fpirit in them Workes this efect :

The stem is a plain baluster one, resembling that seen on the communion cups of the period. Like the bowl, the ornament of the principal member is also divided into four compartments, in each of which is a gilly-flower slipped.

The foot is circular, ornamented with a running pattern of a rose-tree, bearing four flowers, whilst round the edge is the legend—

+ This Good affurence in this Lyfe they finde :
When they are changed and renewed in Minde

Under the foot, in five concentric circles, is the legend—

+ By the Power of his Death and resurrection :
they Dy to Sinne and rise to holly lyfe
+ On heauenly things they Do fet their affection :
and shunne earths Vanities that are so ryfe:
that is to them a fure and certayne token :
They are Graft in Chrifit and cannot of Be Broken
Ther is no condemnation to them.

The four pinks on the stem, and the four roses on the foot, can be made, by following the language of flowers in Abbot Islip's Roll, to mean constancy and love ; as in the Roll the rose bears a label, with the legend CHARITAS, while that of the pink is inscribed CONSTANCIA.*

The cover, or lid, has figures on it of a lion passant, and a stag courant, between the crests of the families of Sidney and Knollys, each on an heraldic torse. The last is an elephant statant,† and the former a fretful porcupine, crowned and lined.‡ (See plate, figs. 5 and 6.) The knop of the cover is hollowed out to form a spice-box, and has a lid surmounted by an acorn. It is ornamented with four ovals, in which are

* *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv. pl. xvi.

† Lipscombe's *Bucks*, vol. i. p. 527.

‡ *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. ii. p. 160.

respectively engraved—a fox salient, four geese, a griffin and a swan. Around the outer rim of the cover is the legend—

Bleffed is the man that feareth the Lord and
Delighteth Greatly in his commandements :
his seede shal Be mighty Vpon earth.

In 1843, our then Director, Mr. Albert Way, exhibited a similar engraved standing wooden cup, an account of which is given in our *Proceedings*,* and in 1876 our Fellow, the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, exhibited another example, also described in our *Proceedings*.†

In the British Museum, our Fellow, Mr. C. H. Read, kindly let me see and handle three other examples of similar work. One is a standing cup and cover, but without the spice-box, and the other two large wooden bowls, one with a stem and foot, and the other with a cover. These two last are dated 1687. The decoration on all the examples is more or less the same, and all, I believe, came out of the same workshop. I may add that, in the Introduction of Fairholt's *Londesborough Catalogue*,‡ a similar standing cup and a bowl with a foot are engraved.

In conclusion, let me say what a pleasant task it would be to weave together proofs of friendship—may be even of kinship—of a Lisle, a Herbert, a Ferrers, a Digby, a Sidney, and a Knollys, and so to tell the true story of this POCULUM AMICORUM.

I am, dear Mr. Milman,
Yours very truly,
EVERARD GREEN.

To H. S. Milman, Esq., Dir. S.A. London."

P.S.—The accompanying table shows the arrangement of the badges, etc., on all the known examples of these wooden vessels. (See next page.)

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a portion of an octagonal stone pillar, with an inscription in Lombardic characters on the front face. The fragment is about 14 inches high, and measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to back, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side. It was originally sent to the Society for exhibition about ten years ago, but was kept back because the

* 1st S. vol. i. p. 15.

† 2d S. vol. vii. p. 77

‡ Page xiii.

TABULAR LIST OF HERALDIC BADGES, ETC., ON WOODEN STANDING CUPS AND BOWLS.

HENRY BODE, Esq. circa 1603.	LONDESBOROUGH COLLECTION. 1610.	SIR J. C. ROBINSON. 1614.	LONDESBOROUGH COLLECTION. 1620.	W. G. ROGERS, Esq. 1620.	BRITISH MUSEUM. 16—.	BRITISH MUSEUM. 1687.	BRITISH MUSEUM. 1687.
Standing Cup and Cover. Height, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	Bowl on foot. Diameter, about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	Standing Cup and Cover. Height, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	Standing Cup and Cover. Height, 14 ins.	Standing Cup and Cover. Height, 14 ins.	Standing Cup and Cover. Height, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	Bowl on foot. Diameter, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	Bowl and cover. Diameter, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
<p><i>On bowl:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart lodged. 2. Arms of Scotland, with I. and R'. 3. Ostrich. 4. Arms of England under Elizabeth. <p><i>On foot:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rose. 2. Swan. 3. Flower. 4. Parrot. 5. Rose. 6. Fox. 7. Flower. 8. Griffin. 	<p><i>On bowl:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart. 2. Lion. 3. Royal arms. 4. Unicorn. 5. Ostrich. 6. Phoenix. 7. Boar. 8. Wyvern. 9. Griffin. 10. Porcupine. <p><i>Cover lost.</i></p>	<p><i>On bowl:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart statant. 2. Wyvern. 3. Unicorn statant. 4. Ostrich. <p><i>On cover:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lion passant. 2. Elephant. 3. Stag courant. 4. Porcupine. <p><i>On foot:</i></p> <p>Four single roses.</p>	<p><i>On bowl:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart statant. 2. Wyvern and hand. 3. Unicorn. 4. Ostrich. <p><i>On cover:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salamander. 2. Elephant. 3. Eagle. 4. Porcupine. 	<p><i>On bowl:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart. 2. Wyvern and hand. 3. Unicorn. 4. Ostrich. <p><i>On cover:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salamander. 2. Elephant. 3. Griffin. 4. Porcupine. 	<p><i>On bowl:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart. 2. Lion rampant. 3. Unicorn rampant. 4. Ostrich. <p><i>On cover:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salamander. 2. Elephant. 3. Griffin. 4. Porcupine. 	<p><i>On bowl:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart. 2. Lion. 3. Royal arms. 4. Unicorn. <p><i>Cover lost.</i></p>	<p><i>On bowl:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart. 2. Lion. 3. Royal arms. 4. Unicorn. <p><i>On cover:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wyvern. 2. Elephant. 3. Griffin. 4. Porcupine. <p><i>Stem and foot lost.</i></p>
<i>See Proc. 2d S. vol. vii. p. 77.</i>	Engraved by Fairholt, p. xlii.		Engraved by Fairholt, p. xlii.	<i>See Proc. 1st S. vol. i. p. 15.</i>		<i>See Proc. 2d S. vol. vii. p. 78.</i>	

inscription could not be read. Mr. Franks has now succeeded in deciphering it. It is in eight lines, thus :

PRIÆZ
P UR
T Ū Z
Q̄Q̄AUZ
KÆ OŃT
A Y D Æ
A . . . IRÆ
C Æ S T

That is, *Priez pur touz ceauz ke ondt ayde a . . . ire cest :*

The stone was found in pulling down an old building on a farm at Redburne, near Kirton in Lindsey.

The PRESIDENT exhibited and presented the brass matrix of a seal, fixed into a block of wood. It is oval, 2 inches long, and has for device an impaled shield surmounted by a mitre. The arms are, on the seal, *gules, a cross potent between four crosses patée*, impaling *chequée, on a bend a leopard's face between two annulets, over all on a canton a mullet between four ermine spots*. The dexter half is perhaps meant for the arms of the see of Lichfield, which usually have the field per pale and the same charges counterchanged, or it may be that the field is here of one colour 'for difference.' The sinister half of the shield is easily appropriated from the marginal legend, which runs :

· SIG·HEN·RAYNES·VIC·GEN·LICH·ET·COVEN.

Henry Raynes was vicar-general of Lichfield and Coventry from 1713 to 1735. His father, Sir Richard Raynes, knt., held the same office from 1682 to 1698, and died in 1710.

Burke in his *General Armory* gives a shield of Raynes differing somewhat from that on this seal : 'chequy or and gu. a canton erm. over all on a bend az. a griffin's head erased of the first betw. two eagles close ar.'

J. W. TRIST, Esq., exhibited a good example of a bronze statuette of the Egyptian god Osiris. Nothing is known of its history ; it is supposed to have been part of the same find as the beautiful statuette of Phtah exhibited by Mr. Trist on March 10th, though of very different workmanship.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited four medieval chalices, accompanied by the following remarks :—

"I have the pleasure of exhibiting to the Society this evening, by kind permission of the incumbents of the several parishes, four medieval chalices, two from the Wilts and two from the Dorset portion of the diocese of Salisbury.

No. 1.—The first belongs to the parish of Coombe Keynes, Dorset; it falls very readily into the excellent classification of medieval chalices lately formulated by Messrs. St. John Hope and Fallow, under the type Fb.* It is a beautiful example, quite perfect, and exceedingly well preserved. The dimensions are—height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches, diameter of bowl 4 inches, depth 2 inches,



CHALICE—TYPE Fb. COOMBE KEYNES, DORSET.

(Nearly two-thirds full size.)

narrowest part of the mullet-shaped base $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, widest part to the points of the knobs $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The bowl is broad and conical; the somewhat slender stem is hexagonal and quite plain, with ogee-moulded bands at the junctions. The knot is

* *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xliii. p. 147.

full-sized, having six lobes spirally twisted with traceried openings, terminating in angels' heads crowned. It has a mullet-shaped foot with plain broad spread and a vertically reeded moulding; the points terminate with an elegant knob in the shape of a floriated Lombardic Ω . In the front compartment of the base is the usual crucifix between two flowering branches on a hatched ground. The parts gilt are the interior of the bowl, the knot, the Crucifixion, also the mouldings of the stem, the base, and the knobs. No hall-marks are found, but the date is about 1500, perhaps earlier, certainly not much later. The weight is just 10 ozs.

There is a tradition in the parish of Coombe Keynes that this chalice was discovered at some unknown period buried in the chancel of the church. Another floating legend exists relating to the finding of a chalice in the neighbouring domain of Lulworth Castle, the seat of the Weld family. It is said that the shepherd noticed that the sheep would never walk over a certain spot in the park, when on digging a hole the chalice was discovered.

No. 2.—This chalice belongs to the parish of Codford St. Mary, Wilts; it corresponds very nearly, both in size and details, with the Coombe Keynes example, with the important difference that the original shallow bowl has been replaced, in modern times, by one of much larger size, thus destroying the proportions of what must originally have been a very beautiful object. The engraving of the Crucifixion is the same, but the knobs at the points of the mullet foot are different; they are crescent-shaped, and seem to correspond with the description of a similar chalice given in an inventory of church goods* belonging to the parish of St. Margaret Pattens, London, drawn up in 1526, and described as 'half mones, otherwise called knappes.' There are no hall-marks. The parish of Codford St. Mary adjoins that of Wylke, where is still in use a fine chalice of 1525-6, already engraved. Nothing is known of the history of this chalice, the donors might possibly have been some of the persons mentioned in the following entry which is found in Hoare's *Wilts*: † 'In 1468, Sir William Calthorp, Knt., and Elizabeth his wife, and Christopher Harcourt, Esq., and Joan his wife, are returned as holding the manor of Codford St. Mary and the advowson of that church.'

These two chalices increase the number of those known of type F to seventeen.

No. 3.—This chalice belongs to the parish of Ebbesbourne Wake, Wilts. It falls easily into type G of Messrs. St. John

* *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlii. p. 326.

† "Heytesbury Hundred," p. 230.

Hope and Fallow's classification. It is an elegant vessel, and agrees in size and some of its details with the Jurby chalice. The bowl is wide, conical, and shallow; it has a plain hexagonal stem, with the usual six-lobed knot, with untraceried Gothic perforations, and either lions' or angels' heads on the facets. The spread of the foot is hexagonal at the junction of the stem, then, slanting outwards, it loses itself in the round. The base is sexfoil, edged with delicate mouldings enclosing vertical reeding.



CHALICE—TYPE G. EBBESBOURNE WAKE, WILTS.

(About one-half full size.)

The monogram *IHC* is engraved within a circle on the front compartment. This is in place of the usual crucifix, and is only found at present in two other examples—those of Combe Pyne and Goathland. The parts gilt are the inside of the bowl, the knot, the mouldings of stem, the monogram, and the base mouldings.

The dimensions are—height, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; the base, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. By a certificate in the Augmentation Office under the hands of the commissioners directed by Edward VI., dated 3rd March, 1553, ‘concerning the order of all and singuler the churche goods within the county of Wilts, as plate, juells, &c. remaining in churchis and chappells,’ it appears that for this parish there was delivered to Robert Wight and John Hunks, ‘one cuppe or chalice by indenture of six ounces and a half.’ The present weight of the chalice is 6 oz. 17 dwts. the difference being accounted for as nearly as possible by the estimated weight of solder used in repairs. There are no hall-marks; the dates of the known examples of this type are 1507–8, 1517–18, 1521–2. With the exception of some slight and unimportant repairs, this chalice is pretty much in its original condition. Nothing more is known of its history. Ebbesbourne, like Berwick St. James, where the earliest English chalice was found, lies in a somewhat unfrequented valley of the Wiltshire Downs.

No. 4.—This chalice belongs to the parish of Sturminster Marshall, near Wimborne, Dorset. Although we do not now see it in its original state, this cup has some features of considerable interest. In the first place it is hall-marked both on the bowl and base, the date being 1536-7.

It comes generally under Messrs. St. John Hope and Fallo’s classification of the H series. There can be little doubt that the upper portion of the present stem, although old, does not form any part of the original work. The old stem was hexagonal. This is indicated by the remains of some cresting, with baluster-shaped buttresses round the upper part of the foot. When the present circular stem was somewhat clumsily substituted for the older one, the details of the old work at the junction were nearly obliterated, but enough remains to show that the pattern was pretty much the same as that found in a similar position on the chalices of Wylve and Trinity College, Oxford, which are dated 1525 and 1527. In both these cases, at each angle of the hexagon, is found a baluster-shaped ornament, between which is open battlemented arcading. In the present example, owing to the semi-fused state of the metal, it is impossible to say what the original decoration was between the balusters. The existing stem and knot are plain and circular, the knot having a cable moulding at the edge and at the junctions. A somewhat similar stem to this is found in a few other chalices in the diocese of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, bearing no hall-marks, and

perhaps of provincial manufacture. The foot is sexfoil, but the spread, though hexagonal at the junction with the stem, is circular and plain, and descends with an ogee curvature on to the flat of the principal member, which is sexfoil, with edge of vertical reeded moulding. The lowermost member of the foot is a plain sexfoil plate. On the front of the spread is engraved the Crucifixion under an ogee arch, INRI over the cross, attendant figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, with a skull and bones at foot of cross. The present dimensions of this chalice, which is partly gilt, are—height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of base, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

There are three hall-marks:—

1. A Lombardic T, the London date-letter for 1536-7.
2. The leopard's head crowned.
3. The maker's mark, T W in a shield.*

The substitution of another stem to this chalice, whenever made, could hardly have arisen from too much use, as all the existing old parts are in sound condition.

Richard Phelip, of Charborough, county Dorset, a large landowner in this neighbourhood, by his will, made in 1556, left certain fields to the use of the parish church of Sturminster Marshall, besides other benefactions.† He also caused to be said or sung for his soul, and the soul of his wife and all Christian souls, 'dirige and cōmendacōns and 30 masses' on the day of his dissolution, and for six years afterwards. By a codicil to his will dated 18th October, 1557, he directed his executor to give to eight of the poorest parish churches next to Charborough and Montague 'viii. chalices with patents of sylver of the value of 4*l.* a pece.'

These testamentary directions were given a little more than a year before the death of Queen Mary, and seem to show that the smaller parishes had not been properly supplied with chalices after the 'visitations' in the time of Edward VI. Mr. Phelip's will was proved in 1560. At present no chalices have been found in the adjoining parishes to Charborough of about that date. Sturminster Marshall is situated in the fertile valley of the Stour, and was probably never a 'poor parish'; besides it had at that period a good chalice of the old time, indeed it is not impossible that he might have given this very cup to Sturminster Marshall, as the date of it is only some five and twenty years

* The same mark occurs on a paten with the London hall-marks for 1533-4 at Salisbury St. Edmund.

† Hutchins' *Dorset*, vol. iii. p. 368.

before his death. As Mr. Phelip mentions that Montacute, near Yeovil in Somerset, was to share his gift, it is probable that some of these chalices and patens must be looked for in that neighbourhood."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, communicated the following note on the leopard's head mark on plate:--

"I beg to bring to the notice of the Society an interesting point in connection with the crowned leopard's head mark on mediæval plate, which has not been observed by Mr. Cripps or any other writer on old plate, so far as I am aware. This is, that the leopard's head found with the date-letters of the first two cycles, from 1478-9 downwards, differs materially from that used with Alphabets III. and IV.* The accompanying cuts show clearly the difference in the appearance of the two



LEOPARD'S HEAD MARK, A.



LEOPARD'S HEAD MARK, B.

heads. It is important to note that the heads do not change with the alphabets, but that the earlier, or head A, as we may call it, ceased to be used with the small black-letter *ɿ* for 1514-15,† while the later form, or head B, is first found with the small black-letter *ȝ* for 1515-16.‡

The importance of this fact becomes evident when, as sometimes happens, the date-letter is badly struck or illegible; it is then possible to place the date one side or other of 1515.

The leopards' heads on the Nettlecombe chalice and the Hamsterley paten are apparently of a different form from heads A and B, and unlike one another."

Rev. CANON CHURCH, F.S.A., exhibited a small pewter coffin chalice and paten found in the cathedral church of Wells.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the cathedral church of Las Palmas, Grand Canary, with notes on some churches in Teneriffe.

* Cripps' *Old English Plate*. Third Edition. 1886.

† Cp. a paten at Heworth, Durham.

‡ See plate at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Mr. Clarke's paper was illustrated by plans and photographs, and will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Professor JOHN FERGUSON read a paper on the bibliography of the English translation of Polydore Vergil's *De Inventoribus Rerum*, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and to the President for his gift of the seal of Henry Raynes.

Thursday, June 23rd, 1887.

JOHN EVANS., Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
and afterwards H. S. MILMAN, Esq., M.A., Director,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—*Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques. Compte-Rendu de la 8^{me} Session, Budapest, 1876. Vol. II. parts 1 and 2. 8vo. Budapest, 1878.*

From the President and Fellows of Harvard College:—*A Record of the Commemoration, Nov. 5th to 8th, 1886, on the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of Harvard College. 8vo. Cambridge, N.E., 1887.*

From the Author:—*The Admission Registers of St. Paul's School, from 1748—1876. By Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1884.*

From the Trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art:—*The 26th, 27th, and 28th Annual Reports. 8vo. New York, 1887.*

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.:—*A Form of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, upon the completion of fifty years of Her Majesty's Reign; to be used on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster. By Authority. 4to. London, 1887.*

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., called the attention of the meeting to the fact that during the preparation for the Thanksgiving Service on June 21, in Westminster Abbey, the Coronation Chair had had a portion of the woodwork in front "restored," and had also been covered with a coat of dark brown "oak stain," thereby effectually defacing and obliterating the remains of the ancient decoration done by order of king Edward I., about 1300, by master Walter the painter.

Such treatment as this, he thought, ought not to be passed unnoticed by the Society, and he therefore begged to propose the following Resolution, which was seconded by Rev. William Greenwell, F.S.A.:—

“That this meeting regrets that in the preparations for the Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey, the ancient Coronation Chair has been defaced with a coating of brown-stain, and requests the Council to make enquiries whether something cannot be done to remedy the mischief, and to prevent the possibility of such outrages in future.”

After some remarks from the President, Mr. Micklethwaite, and others, the resolution was put to the meeting, and carried *nemine contradicente*; the officers of the Society being empowered meanwhile to take any steps they might deem necessary in the matter.

EDWARD HAILSTONE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a good example of a late mazer. It is a small cup of maplewood, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, with a short stem and foot, the whole being in one piece, with a silver-gilt band $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep, with an indented edge round the rim. A similar band also encircles the edge of the foot. Neither band is hall-marked, but the one round the rim is engraved with the letters ^F_{E I}. In the bottom of the bowl is a small silver-gilt button or print, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, engraved with a heraldic rose encircled by the legend :

* *Ebrietas; quid non*

The date is probably late Elizabethan.

Mr. Hailstone also exhibited a bowl of beech, or some such soft wood, much worm-eaten, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches deep, engraved on the outside with flowers and leafwork in outline. A little below the rim is inscribed :

Honor and thanks for euermore I giue unto thy name euen so be it
lord be it so thou myghte god of tyme anno Domini : 1610

Nothing is known of the history of either of these vessels.

J. W. TRIST, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some curious mummied eyes, apparently of cephalopods, found with human bodies in an old Inca burial-ground two miles south of Arica, in Peru.

J. A. ROLLS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver hennin, of comparatively modern date, purchased some twenty years ago in Algiers.

J. E. WORSLEY, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following

notes on the discovery of a grave on Ty-Clwyfau farm, near Llanfairfechan :—

“ Last summer, while staying at Llanfairfechan, in the county of Carnarvon, in North Wales, I was told that an ancient grave had been discovered, and that some pottery and bones had been found in it. Upon making further inquiries, I found that the discovery had been made in November last, upon a farm called Ty-Clwyfau, in the parish of Llanfairfechan, on high ground at the foot of a hill at the end of the village called Dinas, and so marked on the Ordnance Survey.

The farm is owned by Mr. Richard John Jones, of Llanfairfechan, who was present when the discovery was made, and who, I was told, had immediately stopped further excavating, and had built a large wooden shed over the site to prevent its being further disturbed until he should have time for further search. I called upon Mr. Jones, and found him very desirous of obtaining information as to the value and antiquity of the discovery.

I went with him to the farm, and found the site of the grave covered by the shed, as described to me. The grave was made by the placing of four large flat stones in an upright position, and covering them with a fifth. The stones were 4 to 6 inches in thickness, and the inside measurements of the grave were as follows :—length, 4 feet; and width at one end 2 feet 9 inches, and at the other 1 foot 4 inches. The stones at the ends of the grave sloped inwards, reducing the length to 3 feet 3 inches at the top. The whole was covered by a large stone 3 feet 9 inches long, and 3 feet 2 inches wide at one end, and 1 foot 11 inches at the other. The grave was 2 feet deep.

I was also shown twenty-seven fragments of pottery, and about four ounces of calcined bones broken into small fragments, which I was informed were found in the grave. The pottery is ornamented with lines and chevrons, very rudely drawn. It is of a light-brown colour, and has the appearance of sun-baked clay. Nothing else was found in the grave. As to the discovery, Mr. Jones informed me that some of his men were levelling the ground over the grave, which, for a circumference of 20 feet or so, was slightly elevated, when they came upon the cover of the grave. This, upon being raised, showed the grave full of earth and small stones. Amongst the earth some of the pottery and bones were found; but whether the urn was found broken, or was broken by the men, I could not satisfactorily ascertain. A few fragments of pottery were also stated to have been found in a small cist about a foot across, formed of upright stones, with a small cover. This smaller cist was built at a distance of about two feet on the south side of the

larger one. The fragments of pottery when I saw them had all been mixed together, and I could obtain no information as to which pieces were found in the larger grave, and which in the small one.

Several pieces had also, I was told, been sent away by Mr. Jones, and had been lost.

I made a further search around the grave to the limits of what I believed to have been the base of the tumulus, but nothing further was found. I left the grave with the cover raised, but otherwise undisturbed.

Mr. Jones also showed me a large and beautifully proportioned stone axe, a smaller stone axe, and a circular stone ornament; the larger axe is of granite, and weighs $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and, with the ornament, was found upon Ty-Clwyfau farm. The smaller axe weighs 4 lbs. 10 ozs., and was found upon a farm in the immediate neighbourhood, called Camernaint farm, belonging to Mr. Owen Griffiths, of Llanfairfechan. Above the grave, and still on the hill-side at the foot of Dinas, are the remains of a so-called Druids' circle, which is, however, probably a British grave. The circle is well defined, and many of the stones are standing. The grave and circle are, as will be seen by a reference to the Ordnance map, very near to the also so-called Druids' circle, Meini Hirion, and to the Dinas on Penmaenmawr.

The ground on this side of the hill below Dinas, and above the grave, is sloped away in terraces, and has all the appearances of an ancient camp."

Rev. W. GREENWELL thought from the drawings Mr. Worsley also sent that the pottery was of the usual type found with relics of the bronze age.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following account of the opening of a barrow in the parish of Colwinston, Glamorganshire, accompanied by the exhibition of two of the urns discovered, and other relics:

"This barrow which is now about to be described is situated within a few feet of the high road from Cowbridge to Bridgend, at a place called the Golden Mile, upon the estate of Mrs. Collins Prichard, of Pwllwyrach, the lady of the manor.

Some years ago it is asserted that the then owner of the property, wishing to satisfy his curiosity, made an opening into the mound from the north side, near the centre, and, as might be expected, did not find any interment; and upon meeting with large stones at a distance of about 20 feet from the outside he gave up the venture as hopeless. The next excavation was

made by Mr. Collins Prichard about two years ago. He entered the barrow from the east end, driving a narrow trench in about 20 feet, and gradually expanding it at the centre. He met with no less than nine vessels of British pottery, all arranged near the centre, at short distances apart; each it is said was placed upon a flat stone, with stones arranged round the sides and a large stone upon the top as a cover. The vessels are stated for the most part to have contained calcined human bones, and in one was a flint knife. As this excavation had been made in the hopes of discovering treasure, the find was not considered to be of any value; therefore these cinerary urns and food vessels, some of which were, from descriptions given, of an ornamental character, were permitted to fall in pieces, and at the present time only one small fragment, about 2 or 3 inches square, is all that remains of them. Thus no exact particulars are known of this important find. The next time the barrow was dug into was in the month of March in the present year, this time by Mr. J. C. Priestley, who was then a guest of Mrs. Collins Prichard. He having heard what had formerly been found in the Twmpath, which is the name by which the barrow is known, and which is stated to signify in the Welsh tongue a burial-place, determined to ascertain for himself whether there were any burials left. He obtained the valuable assistance of Mr. Bertie Prichard, and in the course of an hour he met with a cinerary urn, filled with calcined bones. It was discovered about 6 feet from the centre, upon the south-east side of the barrow, near the edge of the trench that had been made by Mr. Collins Prichard. This cinerary urn had been placed upon the earth with stones built up to protect the sides, and one large one placed upon the top. Mr. Priestley succeeded in getting this fine specimen, which is called No. 1 interment, without any mishap. It is 1 foot 2 inches high, 1 foot 1½ inch in diameter, and 3 feet 5 inches in circumference at the widest part. It is ornamented with three lines made with twisted thong, pressed into the clay when moist, then follows a wide zig-zag ornament made in the same manner, below which are again three lines likewise made by the impression of twisted thong, and immediately below these last lines are thumb-markings, on a raised rib running round the wide part of the urn. There is a similar raised rib with thumb-markings three inches beneath the first. The urn contained calcined bones at the bottom, the top part being occupied by fine earth. Upon examining the contents, mixed with the human bones towards the bottom of the vessel, but in the centre, was the skeleton of a mole, twenty-two lower jaw bones of the field-mouse, and eleven lower jaw bones of the shrew-mouse, also a quantity of small rib bones. The question

arises, How did these animal bones get into the urn? The urn was unbroken, the earth inside was convex on the top, and the covering stone apparently fitted tight; there being a perfect black circle upon it, the impression of the top of the vessel. It would appear from these facts that the bones were deposited at the time of the interment. Indeed animals destitute of upper jaws could not have worked their way in. The calcined bones were submitted to Dr. Garson, of the Royal College of Surgeons,



CINERARY URN FOUND IN A BARROW IN THE PARISH OF COLWINSTON,
GLAMORGANSHIRE. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

who pronounced them to be human and adult; mixed with them were a few fragments of bones of pig, also burnt, probably the remains of the funeral feast. This urn has been presented to the British Museum.

Interment No. 2 was found about two feet to the east of

No. 1 upon the south side of the excavation. It consisted of a fine cinerary urn, more highly ornamented than No. 1, with the twisted thong in various patterns; its dimensions are as follows: height $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of mouth $13\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and the greatest diameter $14\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It was placed upon a stone slab, with protecting stones for the sides and top, and was filled with burnt bones among which was a bone-pin calcined, 2 inches in length, with a large eye, the end broken off. It is well made and one-third of an inch in diameter; and no doubt served to fasten the garment on the body before the cremation took place. Such pins do not appear to be of common occurrence as Canon Greenwell has only met with four of them associated with burnt bones, and twelve unburnt bodies each accompanied by a pin. *British Barrows*, p. 31. One rather similar is figured in *British Barrows*, p. 352, fig. 141.

Mr. Priestley having obtained permission to make a thorough examination of this barrow, he invited me to join him, and through the hospitality of Mrs. Prichard we were entertained during the week. We commenced operations on the 25th April last with the gamekeeper, David Mainwaring, and three labourers. The barrow is 58 feet in diameter and between 4 and 5 feet high. We began on the east side, by making a trench north and south cutting off the edge, throwing back as we went, until we turned over the entire barrow with the exception of a small portion at the north-west end, which judging from former experience of diggers rarely contains any remains of burials. Nothing whatever was found on the north or west sides.

During the process of throwing over the earth, Mr. Priestley discovered in the body of the mound a flint scraper or knife with a trimmed edge, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. It is not quite perfect, as the end with the bulb of percussion is wanting; this and other flints which were subsequently found in the body of the barrow bears out the experience of Canon Greenwell,* who says 'there is a fact connected with these implements and of some interest in itself, which becomes of importance from the evidence it affords in relation to the cause of such articles being deposited with the dead. Those implements of flint which are found placed in immediate connection with the body appear in most instances to be perfectly new, and as if made for the burial, whilst those found in the material of the barrows and not associated with an interment have, as a rule, been evidently in use. Some of them, indeed, showing abundant signs of having answered their purpose for a lengthened time.'

Subsequently another portion of a flint knife, very thin and finely trimmed, was found among the material thrown over, this

* *British Barrows*, p. 50.

piece is nearly 1 inch in length ; as well as a small scraper of rounded form, but thin, $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an inch high by 1 inch wide.

At a distance of 15 feet from the east end of the barrow, and at a depth of 2 feet from the surface, some large rough pieces of stone were met with, which we subsequently found extended from north to south for a length of 18 feet, occupying the central portion of the barrow ; these stones formed a sort of rough wall or enclosure, and they rested upon large flat slabs of mountain limestone ; these slabs were afterwards discovered to extend over the whole central area, the dimensions of this flooring being 25 feet north and south, and 18 feet east and west.

The flooring was found to rest upon fine earth of about one foot in thickness, below which was the natural undisturbed rock. Above the large flat stones was a layer of small rubbly stones. Upon the east, south, and west sides of this floor was a sort of rough wall composed of large slabs and stones about two feet in width, some set up on end. This wall was also met with for a few feet at the north-east corner, but could not be traced further on the north side. It was, perhaps, destroyed when the first trench was cut into the barrow, or, possibly, may never have been erected. The urns were mostly found at a uniform depth of two feet from the surface of the mound, covered over with loose earth and clay, over which a large quantity of irregular-shaped stones had been thrown as a capping to the barrow.

It is a very rare circumstance, if not unique, to find a barrow paved with stone. I have failed to find a parallel case, even amongst the large number opened by Canon Greenwell ; it is also rare to meet with enclosing walls within barrows. Something of the nature of a wall was, however, found by Canon Greenwell in the parish of Langton,* in the East Riding of Yorkshire ; and at Etton,† also in the East Riding, he found what appeared to be a circular wall of flints and chalk, irregularly formed, enclosing the place of burning ; it was eleven feet in diameter. Walls have been found within long barrows in several places, but it is a remarkable circumstance to have met with this one in a round barrow.

It should also be noted that in all cases where an enclosing wall has been met with, the circle or enclosure has been incomplete, and that was the case in the barrow now under consideration. It is quite certain that all the thirteen interments discovered within this enclosure were primary and that those on the outside were secondary.

Canon Greenwell, on page 8 of *British Barrows*, thinks that if the idea of a fence be entertained, it was intended to prevent

* *British Barrows*, p. 137.

† *Ibid.* p. 284.

the exit of the spirit of those buried within rather than to guard against disturbance from without.

In some parts of the barrow, for instance, on the south side and north-east side, at from fifteen to twenty feet from the outside, several black streaks and patches mixed with reddened clay and fragments of charcoal were met with, which gave the idea that after the cremation some of the *débris* had been thrown into the barrow, together with the earth, to form the mound. Amongst the stones thrown out from among the material of the barrow was one with a large oval hollow in the centre; it had been broken in two, and only one half was found; it measured 11 inches in length by 9 inches, and 6 inches in thickness, the hollow or cup is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 5 inches in diameter. It looked as though it might have been part of a quern or hand mill-stone. It is a remarkable fact that no perfect quern has ever been discovered in a barrow. If this stone has formed part of a quern it may be in consequence of its having been broken, and therefore of no further use, that it was thrown into the barrow to help to fill it up.

A precisely similar one was discovered by Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., in a ring barrow at Boscawen-Un, in Cornwall, and is figured in *Nenia Cornubiæ* by Mr. Borlase.

Four other flints were found in throwing back the earth, one a scraper, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length by 1 inch wide; another $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, and two smaller pieces, all incomplete; also a fragment of cherty flint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

In another portion of the barrow an angular piece of soft stone, about 6 inches wide by 4 inches high, having deep marks scored in it with some blunt instrument, was met with.

Interment No. 3 was discovered, at two feet from the surface of the mound, on the south side of the walled enclosure, about nine feet east-south-east of the centre, and consisted originally of a small cinerary urn of reddish colour, with the usual ornament made by means of twisted thong, but owing to the roots of a tree growing down into the interment the urn was much crushed; what remained of it showed that it had been inverted, or that it rested upon a flat stone. It contained calcined bones, which were examined by Dr. Garson, who pronounced them to have belonged probably to a woman.

Interment No. 4 was met with at the east end of the barrow, about twelve feet north-east of the centre, and about seventeen feet from the east side; it was placed in a stone cist which was built up against the internal wall of the barrow. It was composed of flat stones, one placed on the bottom, and others were set up on end to form the sides, top, back, and front. The height of the interior was 1 foot 10 inches, depth 1 foot 4 inches, width 1 foot

2 inches ; there was no urn ; the interment was after cremation, and the calcined bones which it contained were insufficient for Dr. Garson to form any opinion upon, further than that the remains were human. Several pieces of charcoal were among the bones, and the remainder of the cist was filled up with fine earth. This was probably a secondary interment.

Interment No. 5 was found at about seven feet south-south-east of the centre, at two feet from the surface of the mound. It was enclosed and preserved by means of a small cist built up by flat stones being placed on edge. The urn is 9 inches in height by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth ; it is ornamented with five encompassing lines made by impressing a piece of twisted thong on the clay when soft ; below these are two raised bands or ridges. It contained calcined bones, and was filled in to the brim with fine sifted earth ; the whole contents were removed, and at the suggestion of Mr. Herbert Prichard a fire was lighted inside, with a view of hardening the urn, but it was so firmly wedged in between the side stones that it was found to be impossible to remove it without first taking it to pieces. The bones were much comminuted, and Dr. Garson is of opinion that they are those of a child.

Interment No. 6. This was a secondary interment ; it was found on the south slope of the barrow, about 16 feet south-west of the centre, and at 5 feet from the enclosing wall ; it consisted of a small hole sunk only one foot from the surface of the mound, the sides of which had been lined with clay and then hardened by making a fire in it, the clay being reddened to a thickness of two inches ; it contained calcined bones, two pieces of bronze and fragments of bronze, one of which might have belonged to a knife, the other to a pricker or awl. As to bronze awls or prickers, Canon Greenwell says it must not be supposed, because in some barrows no other implements than those of stone have been found, that such barrows belong to a time before the introduction of bronze, for its absence by no means proves that it was unknown.* There were likewise three curious pieces of bone with holes bored through them, which may have served as beads. The bones were submitted to Dr. Garson, who from their fragmentary character could not say to which sex they belonged, but considered them to be of an adult. The entrance to this interment on the southern slope was protected by some stones being placed against it.

Interment No. 7 was on the south side of the barrow at one foot beneath the surface of the mound, a few feet eastwards of No. 6 ; the urn was nearly destroyed, presumably from being so near the surface, only a few fragments were met with, it had

* *British Barrows*, p. 46.

contained calcined bones, and the earth surrounding it was much reddened by fire, and pieces of charcoal and ashes were plentiful. The interment had been protected by being placed upon a flat stone, with one laid upon the top and others placed against the mouth of the hollow which had been made on the south side.

Interment No. 8 was upon the south-west side of the barrow, about 5 feet from the enclosing wall and 18 feet from the centre. Like No. 6 it consisted of a large pocket made of clay, and hardened by means of fire, as the clay and surroundings were red and black to a depth of three inches. At the bottom were a quantity of calcined bones, too fragmentary to be identified. The mouth or opening made to this interment was on the western slope protected like the others with stones placed against it.

Interment No. 9 was on the southern side, about 18 feet from the centre, and at 2 feet from the surface of the mound; it was placed like the former in a hole lined with clay. In it were a quantity of calcined human bones and much charcoal; a flat piece of stone was placed on the top, and the entrance of the hollow on the south was protected by another large stone.

Having completed this brief account of the various interments discovered in this barrow it only remains for me to add a few remarks.

It will be seen that the barrow was a remarkable one, containing no less than thirteen primary interments after cremation, that is to say, there were thirteen urns placed upon the platform of stones, before the earth was thrown up over it. Subsequently five secondary interments were made in the east, west, and south sides of the barrow respectively. I fail to discover another instance of so many interments after cremation of this early period being recorded from either England or Wales.

There is a tradition that a battle was fought on the 'Golden Mile,'* between the Irish or Saxons and the Welsh, in the seventh century, under a prince of the name of Meyric, and that the slain were buried in this mound at the Twmpath.

It may be argued that we cannot compare the age of the Welsh barrows with those of England, as the inhabitants of Wales may have practised their ancient rites and customs, perhaps, for long after they were abandoned in England, but even if that were the case it would not account for those interments

* The tradition made to fit the name of the now-enclosed common called the 'Golden Mile' was that Jestyn ap Gwrgant, last native chief and seventeenth in descent from Meuric ap Iewdric, paid tribute in gold to the Normans at that place. Another story, which may be more probable, is, that it was so called from the fact of the common being covered with gorse.

belonging to the date of the tradition, as at that time the Welsh had been subjected to the advantage of Roman civilisation, and had used the Latin tongue for monumental inscriptions, etc., etc., for several centuries before the time of those seventh-century people. It is quite certain that from the nature of the urns, and other circumstances connected with the primary interments in this barrow, that it is before the time of the use of iron, and that the secondary interments also were probably of the bronze period.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 30th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford :—*Continuationem Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Collegii Corporis Christi confecit C. C. Plummer, A.M.* 4to.

From G. W. Tomlinson, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association Excursion Programmes; viz. :—Beverley, 1875; Bolton Abbey and Skipton, 1877; Templeborough, Wentworth, and Rotherham, 1880; Helmsley and Rievaulx Abbey, 1881.* 8vo. Huddersfield, Leeds, and Worksop, 1875—81.

The Rev. John Charles Cox, LL.D., was admitted Fellow.

The PRESIDENT announced that he and the Treasurer had had the honour of presenting to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, on Monday, June 27, the Society's Congratulatory Address to Her Majesty, who had been graciously pleased to receive the same.

The PRESIDENT stated, with reference to the Coronation Chair, that in consequence of Mr. Plunket's reply to Mr. Howorth in the House of Commons, on June 24th, he had written to Mr. Plunket, pointing out that, from the information that had been laid before him, he feared that the actual condition of the Coronation Chair must have been misrepresented to him. He had therefore sent the Society's drawings, made in 1863, of the

decoration on the Chair, to Mr. Plunket, by the hands of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and asked him to examine them, and, if possible, personally to compare the Chair with them. In reply Mr. Plunket, while signifying his readiness at all times to do anything in his power of service to the Society, begged to be excused from examining into or expressing any opinion upon the question whether the Coronation Chair is now in the same condition as it was in 1863, as he had no special knowledge or authority to speak on that matter, and he therefore felt that any judgment he might form would be but of little value. He had satisfied himself, by personal inspection, that the Coronation Chair is now practically exactly as it was when it was, a few weeks ago, handed over to the charge of his department, and he hoped that he should very soon be able to restore it to its regular custodians.

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Plunket's reply was not altogether satisfactory, as there was no doubt whatever that the Chair had been overlaid with some dark colouring matter, which had since been removed with, he believed, but little permanent injury to the original decoration; he had therefore again written to Mr. Plunket, that as he was now no doubt fully aware that the Coronation Chair had actually been overlaid with colour, and he had been led inadvertently to make a statement in the House of Commons which was not altogether in accordance with the facts of the case, he ventured to hope that he had seriously visited the person or persons who had misrepresented the matter, and also those who tampered with the Chair.

The PRESIDENT added, that he had also expressed the Society's appreciation of the careful manner in which the monuments and structure of the abbey have been treated by the Office of Works during the recent preparations.

Mr. SOMERS CLARKE said he had closely examined the Chair, together with the Dean of Westminster, and they found that the brown varnish had now been removed, but a dark stain remained to show where it had been put on. There could be no doubt that Mr. Plunket had been misinformed.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said he also had seen the Chair since the removal of the varnish, and the surface of the wood was now quite different from what it was, and he feared it would become darker.

After some further remarks from Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Ralph Neville, and others, the subject dropped.

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., by permission of the Marquis of Hartington, exhibited two large pieces of medieval

embroidery from Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, where they have been for a long time used as coverings for the altar-rails in the chapel. They are composed of the hoods and orphreys of some five and twenty copes, chiefly of late date. Besides a number of single copes, several sets appear to have been cut up. The orphreys have saints under canopies, and the hoods such subjects as the Holy Trinity, the Coronation of the Virgin, Our Lord enthroned, Our Lady and Child, and the Ancient of Days holding up a napkin containing three, sometimes four, small naked female figures. There are also the remains of two of the bands for securing a cope across the breast.

The whole is very much worn and decayed, and a hope was expressed that the noble owner would take steps for the better preservation of these interesting examples of English needlework.*

HUGH NORRIS, Esq., M.D., Local Secretary for Somerset, exhibited a perfect bronze fibula, with beautiful blue patina; a bronze fastener, with ivory or bone button still attached; and two pieces of tinned bronze, all found at Hamdon Hill, and apparently of late-Celtic date.†

W. PAGE, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on some Northumbrian Palatinates and Regalities, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

N. H. J. WESTLAKE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper descriptive of some ancient paintings in churches in Athens, now destroyed.

Mr. Westlake's paper, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*, was illustrated by some large copies of the paintings in question kindly lent for the purpose by the Marquis of Bute, by whose direction they were made previous to the destruction of the churches.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to November 24th, 1887.

* The Marquis of Hartington has since given directions for the removal of the needlework to a place where it will be less exposed to injury.

† These have been figured in *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, vol. xxxii. p. 82.

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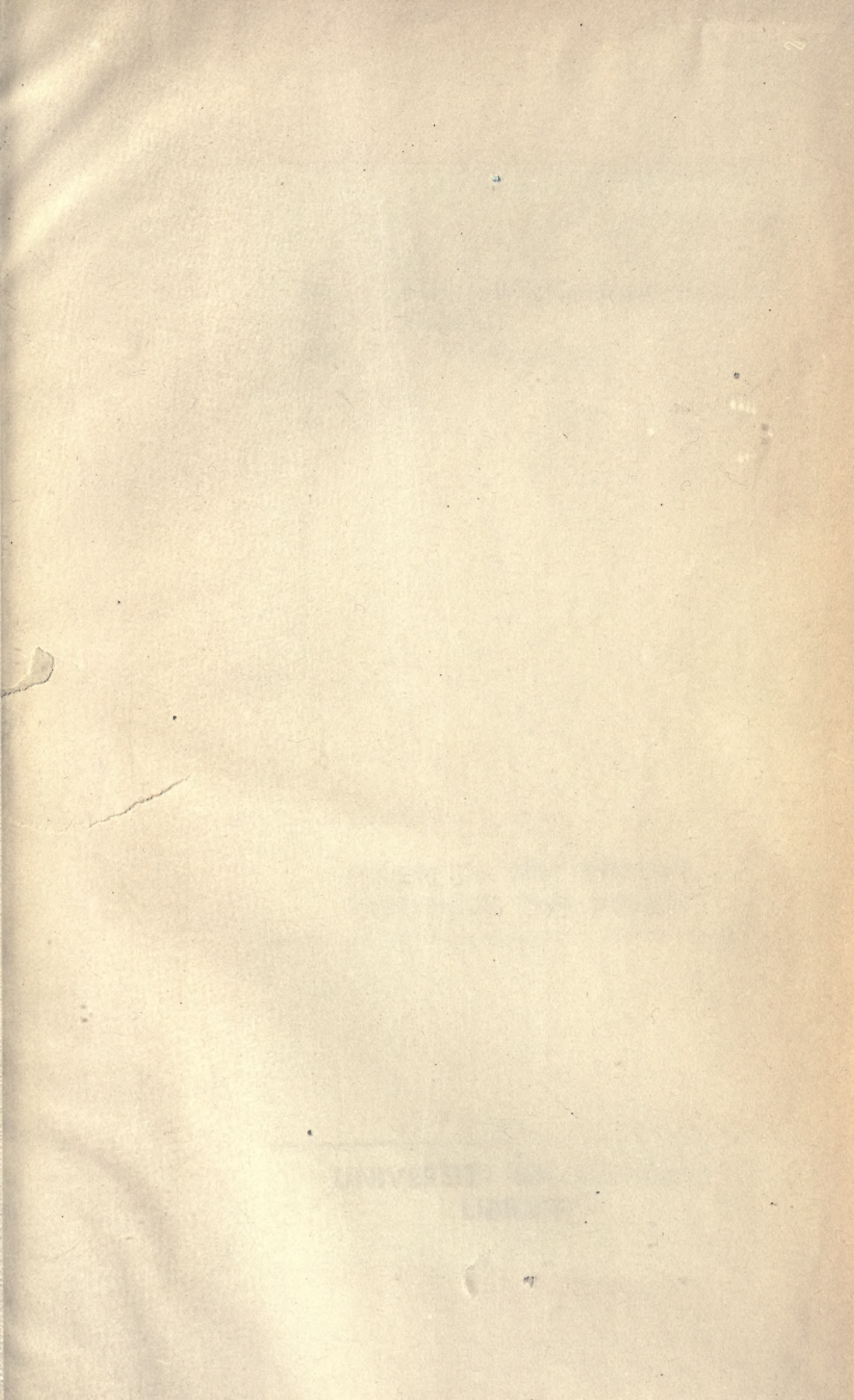
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